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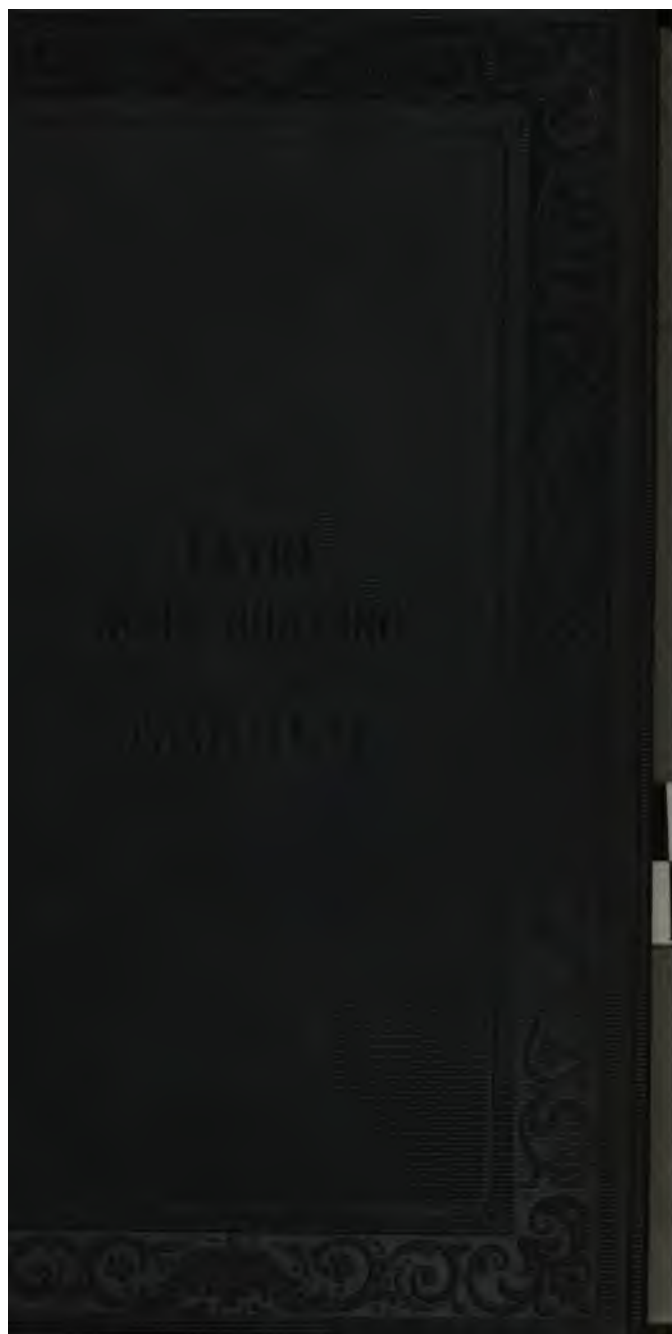
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LATIN WORD-BUILDING,

WITH AN .

ETYMOLOGICAL VOCABULARY:

DESIGNED FOR

THE THIRD LATIN BOOK,

BY THE LATE REV.

THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M.A.

RECTOR OF LONDON,

AND FORMERLY FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE;

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

OUTLINES OF FORM-BUILDING,

AND

AN APPENDIX OF QUESTIONS.

LONDON:

RIVINGTONS, WATERLOO PLACE.

1855.

305. C. B.

LONDON :
GILBERT AND RIVINGTON, PRINTERS,
ST. JOHN'S SQUARE.



ADVERTISEMENT.

As a manual of Etymological Analysis, the present work is calculated for a higher class of students than would have been represented by the title under which it was first advertised, "The Third Latin Book." It will be profitably used concurrently with the study of Latin authors; and specimens of the way of using it in lessons and exercises will be found at the end of the Appendix of Questions. Mr. Arnold thought so well of the first part of the volume—by the present Editor—that at his request it was sent to the press for publication. He himself adapted and arranged the "Vocabulary," which, with the "Word-building," was printed or in type at the time of his decease.

December, 1854.

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* Adapted by Mr. Arnold from a German manual of Etymology, printed or in type at the time of his decease. It should be observed that this Vocabulary does not aim at scientific exactness, and, where the etymology of a word is not obvious, sometimes gives it either as a separate article, or places it under the word which it most nearly resembles. Thus, *li-bra*, 674, is a derivative of *tla*, *tol*, 1296 (see *W.-B.* 183) : *fi-bra*, 420, and *fid-es*, 422, belong to the root of 427 : again, *labor*, *ōris*, placed under 624 (*labi*), belongs to *tla*, *tol* (see *W.-B.* 176 and *Questions*, p. 215, note 3).

† Abridged from the same work as the *Word-Building* (p. iv.). For the facts of the language, the authorities principally followed are Schneider's *Lateinische Formenlehre* and Struve's *Lat. Deklination und Conjugation*.

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. Some *errata* and oversights are corrected in the *Appendix of Questions*. It is requested that the following corrections may be made before using the book :—

In paragr. 30 (p. 8), *dele* 'lūc (lux),' and 'lūc, *shine*;' and in paragr. 32, p. 9, *dele* 'lūc-s, r. lūc-eo.' [With the exception of lūc-erna, it is only in the cognate languages that the original short vowel appears : λῦκη, λυκάβας, &c.]

In paragr. 77 (p. 19), all but the first line belongs to the preceding paragraph.

Before paragr. 89 (p. 21), *dele* 'also t, nom. (t)s.'

In paragr. 118 (p. 29, line 8), for 'consonants or neuter verbs,' read 'verbs of Class 1 and 2.'

WORD-BUILDING,

&c.

THE whole stock of words in a language like the Latin is 1 derived, in various ways, from a comparatively small number of monosyllable words called *primitives* or *roots*. But to ascertain these roots is, in many cases, a work attended with much difficulty, and one that requires deep research, and, more especially, an extensive knowledge of other languages belonging to the same family. In an elementary work, then, the whole subject of primeval etymology must be left untouched. We must confine our attention to the processes by which, from any given word, whether a root or itself a derivative, considered as the stem or basis, are derived other words (verbs or nouns) embodying some particular modification of the notion expressed by the stem.

The "word-building" processes of the Latin language 2 must be classed under two heads:

1. Derivation by means of elements (chiefly pronominal) inserted between the stem or basis, and the grammatical flexions of *person*, *tense*, *case*, &c.

2. Composition (1) of verbs or nouns with prepositional words prefixed:

(2) Of verbs with nouns.

These two branches of the subject must be separately considered, though it will not in all cases be convenient or possible to keep them strictly apart.

§ 1. *Derivation of Verbs.*

3 The suffixes of conjugation, ě, iě, ī, ē, ā, according to which the verbs are ranked in five classes¹, are certainly suffixes of derivation. They are not only attached to *roots*, but some roots have two or more, and so become verbs with different significations: some also are attached to the stems of nouns, which are thereby formed into verbs (denominatives).

4 The following are instances of verbs formed by different suffixes from the same root:

Dīc, *learn* (di-dic-i): dīc-ě-re, for dīc-ye-re, *tell*: dīc-ā-re, *shew* or *appoint*: dōc-ē-re, *make to learn*.

Měn, *mind* (me-mĭn-i): mōn-ē-re, *make to mind*.

Nec-ā-re, *kill*: nōc-ē-re, *hurt*.

Jac-io, ě-re, *throw*: jac-ē-re, *lie*.

Sēd-ē-re, *sit*: sīd-ě-re for sed-yě-re, seid-ě-re, *set*: sēd-ā-re, *settle, still*.

Vīv-ě-re for vĭg-yě-re, *live*: vĭg-ē-re, *be lively*.

Pend-ě-re, *hang* (a thing): pend-ē-re, *to hang* (by something).

Plāc-ē-re, *please*: plāc-ā-re, *appease*.

Lāb-ĭ-tur for lāb-yĭ-tur, *slides*: lāb-ā-re, *make to slide* or *totter*.

Liqu-ē-re, *melt*: liqu-ā-re, *make to melt*.

¹ The Latin verbs may be most conveniently arranged in five classes, the common third conjugation being divided into two, viz.:—

Class I. ag-ĭ-s, ag-ě-re, ag-o, ag-u-nt: where the suffix is ĭ, which becomes ě before r, and o, u, in 1 sing. 3 plur.

Class II. cap-io, cap-iu-nt, cap-i-s, cap-ě-re: its suffix originally yĭ, in which the y sometimes becomes i, as in cap-io, iu-nt, iebam, &c., sometimes is dropt, as cap-(y)i-t, cap-(y)ě-re.

Classes III., IV., V. consist respectively of the verbs of the 4th, 2nd, and 1st conjugations, of which the suffixes are originally ĭyi, ěyi, ěyi, resulting in ī (io, iu), ē, ā.

It should be observed, however, that where the stem itself of the verb ends in i, e, a, these verbs, properly belonging to Class I., become, by contraction, undistinguishable from verbs of the third, fourth, and fifth Class: thus, sci-ě-re, scĭre; fle-ě-re, flēre; sta-e-re, stāre. Do, dā-re, is remarkable for the absence of the suffix of conjugation (except in dās = da-i-s and dā, imperative). Hence, its compounds pass into the third conj. by lightening of ā into ĭ, ě, as condē-re reddē-re.

The suffix *yĭ*, *yě*, which appears in some of these instances, is the same as that in Class II., *cap-io*, *cap-ě-re* for *cap-yo*, *cap-yě-re*. But, when it is drawn back into the body of the word (thereby usually lengthening the radical vowel if short), the resulting verb coincides in its characteristic with Class I., and is ranked accordingly. In *ten-do* for *ten-yo*, *spar-go* for *spar-yo*, the semivowel passes into *d*, *g*.

For the like convenience we reckon with Class I. all those verbs which are formed with a suffix ending in *ĭ*, *ě*: such as *cre-scě-re*, where the suffix is *scĭ*: *nec-tě-re*, where it is *tĭ*: *tem-ně-re*, which has *nĭ*: *cumb-ě-re*, *rump-ě-re* for *cub-ně-re*, *rup-ně-re*, where it is also *nĭ*, but the nasal (*n*) is retracted into the body of the word: *pin-sě-re*, where it is *sĭ*. All these are suffixes of conjugation in the same sense as those already enumerated: but there would be no practical convenience in making so many classes of verbs. This being explained, the preceding list of verbs, formed from the same root by different suffixes, may be amplified by such other instances, as:

nec-ā-re, *noc-e-re*, *nec-te-re*, *knit*.

plic-ā-re, *fold*: *plec-te-re*, as in *amplecti*, *enfold*, *embrace*.

cre-scě-re, *grow*: *cre-ā-re*, *make to grow*.

cumb-ě-re (*cub-ně-re*), *lie*: *cub-ā-re*, *make to lie*.

tend-ě-re (*ten-yě-re*), *stretch*: *ten-ě-re*, *reach unto*, *hold*.

fō-re, *be*, *grow*: *fov-ě-re*, *cherish*, *make grow*.

mě-ā-re, *change one's place*: *mov-ě-re*, *make to change one's place*.

al-ě-re, *nourish*: *ol-e-re*, (*ad*)*ol-e-scě-re*, *grow up*.

Third Conjugation. The suffixes *ĭ*, *yĭ*, *nĭ*, *tĭ*, are rarely used in the formation of verbs derived from nouns (denominative verbs). *Statu-o* from *statu-s*, as *metu-o* from *metu-s*: *minu-o* from *minu-s*: *acu-o* from *acu-s*, or with suffix *vĭ*, from *ac* in *ac-eo*, *ac-ris*: *in-gru-o*, *con-gru-o*, may be derived directly from *grav-is*, or may be lightened forms of *ingrav-are*, *congrav-are*: comp. *lav-are* (*lav-ě-re*), *dilu-ě-re*, &c.

Sci serves to form verbs from verbal roots, as in *cre-scě-re*, from root *cre* (*crē-vi*, *cre-are*): *no-sce-re*, from *no* (*novi*, *notus*): *pa-scě-re* (*pā-vi*), *di-sce-re* for *dic-scě-re*

(8) (di-dīc-i). When the root ends in a consonant, a vowel of union is necessary : thus, (re)mīn-i-scī-tur from *men* (memīn-i) : (ad)ip-i-scī-tur from *ap* (ap-tus) : pac-i-sco-r (pac-tus), (de)fit-i-sco-r from *fat, fet* (fes-sus for fettus) : (ad)ol-e-scē-re from *ol* (ol-us, (ad)ul-tus), (co)al-e-scē-re for coölescere : (obs)olescē-re. In these instances the verbal root has no simple tenses formed with the ordinary class suffixes ; that is, there is no pa-o, pa-ē-re ; dīc-o, dīc-ē-re, &c.

9 The meaning of the suffix *scī* is *inceptive* or *inchoative*. This may be traced, though less distinctly, in the more primitive forms above given : but it appears clearly in the following instances : (1) of a by-form in *sce-re* by the side of a ground-form in *ē-re, ī-re, ē-re, ā-re*. (2) of denominatives.

(1) *Sci-scē-re, decree* ; *scī-re, know* : *de-hi-scē-re, begin to cleave asunder*, *hi-ā-re* : *ard-eo, ard-e-sco* : *horr-e-o, horr-e-sco* : *langu-eo, langu-e-sco* : and many others from verbs in *eo* : *lab-(a)o, lab-a-sco* : *gem-ē-re, (in)gem-i-sce-re* : *dorm-ī-re, (ob)dorm-i-scere*. Except those derived from verbs in *eo*, the verbs of this description are mostly compound, *i.e.* the simple verb in *scī* does not occur. Thus, from *cup-io, cup-ē-re* ; *sap-io, sap-ē-re*, we have *con-cup-i-scē-re, re-sip-i-sce-re*, but not *cupiscere, sapiscere*. So *perg-e-re, experg-i-sci(er)*.

(2) Denominatives : some of these are by-forms of denominatives in (a)o, eo : some are formed direct from the noun. Thus, *frond, frond-ē-re* and *frond-e-sce-re* : *clar-ō, clar-ē-re* and *clar-e-sce-re* : but *sēn, sen-e-sce-re* (no *sen-ē-re*) : *dīt, dīt-e-sce-re* (no *dīt-ē-re*).

10 *First Conjugation*. The suffix *ā* enters into the formation of a very numerous class of verbs, especially denominatives.

11 A few instances may be pointed out in which the same verbal root gives rise both to a verb in (a)o, and to one in o, ē-re ; io, ē-re ; or eo, ē-re. Such are—*dūc-yo = dūco*, and (e)*dūc-ā-re : dīc-yo = dīco*, and (in)*dīc-ā-re* : but these may be more properly regarded as denominatives from (e)*duc, dux* : *indic, index*. The same may be said of the simple verb *dīc-ā-re, i.e.* this may be the denominative of the substantive root *dīc (dīcis causa)* : and of *nec-ā-re* from *nec, nex* : *par-ā-re, match*, from *par*, not from *par-io* :

plic-ā-re from plic-a, plic in simplex, not immediately from (11) plic or plec in am-plec-ti. Yet lāb-ā-re (comp. lāb-i = lāb-yi) seems to be derived direct from the verbal root lāb : at least no noun *lāb* is extant.

In general, then, if there be a verb in āre along with 12 one from the same root in ěre, the former is a denominative. We must not venture to assert that all verbs whatsoever in āre are derived from nouns, because there are many which have no nouns except such as are derived from them : for instance, clamāre, secāre, vetāre ; such may be, but cannot be proved to be, denominatives. It is certain, however, that a large proportion of the verbs of Class I., formed with the suffix ao, aĕre = āre, are derived from nouns ; and equally certain, that the general notion of this suffix is *causative*.

For instance, corresponding to the obsolete verb son-ĕ-re 13 is a noun sonu-s, *sound* : hence the denominative son-ā-re, *to make a sound, to cause a sound to be* : from gi-g(e)n-o, gen-us, *a birth*, gener-a-re, *to cause a birth* : from prec-es, *prayers*, prec-ā-ri, *to make prayers for oneself* : aptu-s, *fit*, apt-ā-re, *to make fit* : nota, not-ā-re, *make a mark* : bell-ā-re, *make war* : pac-a-re, *make peace* : fraud-a-re, *commit fraud* : dit-are, trist-are, lev-are, liber-are, *make rich, sad, light, free, &c.*

Many are rendered in English by the noun itself, with 14 only the verbal flexions added : as *a stone*, (thou) *stone-st*, &c. ; such are lapid-āre, laud-are, arcu-are, verber-are, arm-are, oner-are, honor-are : or by the suffix *en*, as, alb-are, *whiten*, trist-are, *sadden*, lev-are, *lighten*, (di)lat-are, *widen*.

Instances of different formations from the same nominal 15 root : dur-are and dur-escere : grav-are and in-gru-ere, con-gru-ere (7) ; and perhaps serv-are and serv-ire.

Many derived from personal appellatives denote *being*, 16 or *making oneself*, &c. : as, milit-are, *to be, to make oneself, a soldier* : remig-are, judic-are, ædific-are, *be an ædifex*, indic-are, *to be a shewer (index)*, equit-are : with numerous deponents clearly exhibiting the reflexive sense ; as, ancill-ari, opitulari, *make oneself an opitulus*, dominari, æmulari, hariolari, græcari, gratulari (*gratulus*), helluari

- (16) (helluo), juvenari, hospitari, lætari². The deponents of this class are particularly numerous (especially in the later Latinity): jurgari, lacrimari, lamentari, infitriari, jaculari, jocari, furari, gloriari, famulari, epulari, &c.
- 17 With respect to the form, it will be seen that the stem vowel of the noun, if there be one, is suppressed by the suffix *ā*: as, bello-, bell'-*ā*-re, &c.; except arcu-are, sinu-are, and others in *u*. Sper-a-re seems to interpolate *r* to prevent hiatus of *ē*-*a* (compare *vi-r-es* for *vī-es*). Denominatives from derivatives in *bili* assume *t* from the abstract in *tat*; nobili-*t*-are, debili-*t*-are: so felici-*t*-are.
- 18 A large class of verbs in *āre* are formed from verbal nouns in *tu-m*: cœpt-are, *to make a beginning* (cœpt-um): rapt-are (raptum), &c. But many of these are not distinguishable in form from 'frequentatives' formed with the suffix *tā*, *ī-tā*: e.g. habitare, crepitare, potare, nutare, volutare, natare, may be either denominatives from verbal nouns in *tum*, or frequentatives from the verbal roots *hab*, *crep*, &c.. The following, however, are clearly of the latter kind: quær-itare, rog-itare, scisc-itari, imperitare, vocitare, cogitare, portare, meditari; and these from denominative verbs, motitare (motare), dictitare (dictare), jactitare, ventitare, lectitare, hæsitare, factitare.
- 19 A suffix, *cinā*, in which *cin* seems to be an enlargement of the noun-ending *n*, appears in lenocinari, patrocinari, sermocinari, latrocinari, ratiocinari, from the stems *lenon*, *patron-o*, *sermon*, *latron*, *ration* (compare *lenocinium*, *patrocinium*, *latrocinium*): also vati-cina-ri, hallucinari.
- 20 As remīg-are is the denominative of remig, which is compounded of *remo* + *ag*, so navīgare, litīgare, may in like manner imply substantives, navig-, litig: likewise jurgāre (jur-ig, jure, agere). But this explanation seems hardly to apply to the other forms in *īga*, *īga*³: lævīgare *make smooth*, pur(i)gare, *make pure*, mitīgare, clarīgare:—castigare, fastigare, fastu-s, vestigare:—fumīgare, fatigare.

² Pālari, from a lost adjective, *palus*, compare the adverb *palam*, from the root *pat-ēre*, *pand-ere*.

³ In some, perhaps, the *g* represents the original semi-vowel of the suffix *yā* of Class I.: lævi-yare = lævigare.

Another form is *īcā*, which in the “verbalia” seem to be 21 “diminutive,” *fodīcare*, *pierce* (*fodere*), *vellicare*, *twitch* (*vellere*): in the “denominativa,” which are intransitive, this ending seems to be derived from adj. in *īcu-s*, *albicare*, *nigricare*, *claudicare*, *amaricare*.

A few are formed with *erā*, which may possibly be de- 22 nominatives from lost nouns in *ēr* (*es*), like *onerare* from *oner* (*ones*, *onus*): namely, *tolerāre* (*tol*), *reciperare* or *recuperare* (*cap*), *temerare* (*tem-no* and *tem-er-e*, adv.). To these add *plōrare* (*plu-o*, *pluvia*, therefore, *to rain tears*).

There are a few diminutives in *illā* after the analogy of 23 diminutive nouns in *illu-s*: *cantillare*, *sorbillare*, *con-scribillare*.

Second Conjugation. The original causative sense of the 24 suffix *eo*, *ē-(re)*, has left traces of itself in a few verbs, such as *mon-eo*, *make mindful* (*men*, *men-(t)-s*, *memin-i*): *doc-eo*, *make to learn* (*dīc*, *didic-i*): *spond-eo*, *make a libation* (radically connected with *fund*). But the intransitive sense has got the upper-hand, viz., *to be in the state of*, &c.: *jac-eo*, *to lie* (*jac-io*): *sed-eo*, *vig-eo* (*viv-o*, *vig-si*), *pend-eo* (*pend-o*). The denominatives of this formation are numerous: e. g. *frond-eo*, *flor-eo*, *flav-eo*, *dulc-ē-re*, *flav-ē-re* each, for the most part, with its corresponding inchoative in *scē-re*, *frondescēre*, *florescēre*, &c.

Fourth Conjugation. The suffix *io*, *ire*, was likewise 25 originally causative: thus *sanc-ī-re*, *to make sacred* (*sāc* in *sac-er*), *ir-ret-i-re*, *len-ī-re*, *part-ī-ri*, *make oneself a partner*, *sort-ī-ri*, *blandīri*, *largīri*, *potīri*, *sævīre*, *ferocīre*, *vestīre*, *punire*, *pōna*. These are mostly derived from *i-nouns*: *finire*, *fini-s*: *lenire*, *leni-s*: *mollire*, *molli-s*: *audire*, from *auri-s* = *ausi-s*: but not exclusively, as in the instances above given.

The ending *tūrio*, *turi(re)* follows the analogy of nouns 26 in *tor*, part. in *tūru-s*. *Partūrīre*, *be about to bring forth*, *par-ere*, *partum*: *emptūrīre*, *wish to buy*, *emptum*: *esūrīre*, *wish to eat*, *esum*: *dormītūrīre*, *want to sleep*. These are called “desiderative.”

A formation in *utī* appears in a few, as *balbūtīre*, *cæcūtīre*.

- 27 *Esso, essē-re* (perfect, *essī-vi*⁴), forms *facesso, be busy about*, from *fac* : *capesso, take in hand*, from *cap* : *lacesso, provoke*, from *lac* (in *al-lic-io*, &c.), *ar-ce-ssō* from *ar* = *ad*, and *ci* (in *ci-ere, ci-tus*, &c.), of which *ac-ce-rso* is a by-form, the *ss* becoming *rs* probably by way of distinction from *accessit*, &c. : so *quæ-so, quæsi-vi* : perhaps *vis-o* from *vid-so*.

Composition.

- 28 True compounds are such as are formed with prepositions or prepositional words ; and must be distinguished from “*parasyntetha*,” which are, in fact, denominatives derived from compound nouns, such as, *ædi-fic-are* from obs. *ædi-fic* (*fex*), *belli-ger-are* from *belli-ger*.
- 29 True ancient compounds of verbs, having an *a* or *e* in the stem, exhibit a subsidence of that letter into *ĭ*⁵, which, however, becomes *ĕ* again, if followed by a double consonant (including sometimes *di, ti*,) or *r*. See the section on Compounds.

§ 2. Derivation of Nouns.

- 30 In some, especially more primitive, derivatives, the radical-vowel appears (1) lengthened, or (2) modified to *ō*. Instances of the former kind are : *lēg* (*lex*), *rēg* (*rex*), *sēd* (*sedes*), *lūc* (*lux*), *vōc* (*vox*), *tēg-ula*, *pāc* (*pax*), from *lēg*, in its ancient sense of *lay*, *rēg*, *rule* : *sēd*, *sit* : *lūc*, *shine* : *vōc-āre, call* : *tēg, cover* : *pāg in pango, bargain*⁶.
- 31 Instances of *ō* taking place of another vowel, with which compare *mon-eo, doc-eo*, (*mēn, dic*) are : *scob-s* (*scāb-o*), *pond-us* (*pend-o*), *ol-us* (*al-o*, with obsolete *ol-o*), *mo-s* (*me-are, mov-ere*), *scrob-s* and *scrof-a* (*scrib-o*), *sor(t)-s* (perhaps *ser-o*), *for(t)-s* (*fero*), *por-ta* (from an older form of *fero*?) *mōd-us, mēd-ius*.

⁴ The pret. of these verbs, *sīvi*, seems to imply that they are compounds of *si(n)o, sīvi* ; thus *po-sin-o* = *pono*, *po-sīvi* = *posui*, *arcesso* = *accerso*, compounded of *ar* = *ad*, *ci-re* or *ce-re* (root in *ci-ēre*), and *si(n)o* : *quæ-so* = *quā-re* or *quē-re* (root in *inquam*), and *si(n)o*.

⁵ Principle : *ĭ* is lighter than *e*, *ĕ* than *ā* : the compound lightens itself by this vowel-change, *con-fac-io, con-fic-io*, &c., *dā-re, condē-re*. The operation of this principle is extensive.

⁶ Principle : the original suffix contains *y* : *vōc-ye-m, vōc-e-m*.

Derivation without Suffix.

Some nouns are formed direct from the root or stem by 32 the addition of the flexions of case, without an intervening suffix, unless the vowel-change, which appears in some of them, be regarded as an absorbed or retracted suffix: *e. g.* lēg-is for lēg-yīs, as in verbs dūc-o for dūc-yo. Thus: re-s, *thing* (re-or, *think*): vōc-s (vōc-are): pāc-s (pac-iscor): nix, nīv-is, root in niv-eo and ning-o; its *v* is a guttural, like that in viv-o, vig-si, vīg-eo: nec-s, *death*, from the same root as nec-to, *knit*, and noc-eo, *hurt*: līc-s, līc-is (obsolete), *water*, root in liqu-eo; lēg-s, r. lēg-o: lūc-s, r. lūc-eo: rēg-s, r. rēg-o: scob-s, r. scāb-o: dūc-s, from the same root as dūc-o: scrōb-s, same root as scrib-o: dīc (obsolete), gen. dīc-is, from the root of dīc-o.

Derivation without suffix is much used in compounds 33 on the principle of shortening the latter term of the compound, which principle leads also to the lightening of the radical vowel, *a* or *ē*, into *i*. Such compounds are ju-dīc, n. judex, "is qui jus dicit:" in-dīc, n. index, "is qui indicat:" co-dīc, n. codex, "id quod con-dīcat:" vin-dīc, n. vindex, "qui vin-dicat," and other such, if there be any, containing the root dīc (dīc-ere or dīc-are). Compounds of āg, as rem-īg, n. remex, "qui remo agit:" of fāc, as, arti-fīc, n. fex, "qui arte facit," opi-fīc (fex), "qui ob-ficit, officium dat:" of spec, as extī-spīc, aru-spīc, au-spīc, "qui exta, aras, aves (in)spicit," n. extispex, &c.: of cap, as au-cip or au-cūp, parti-cip, prin-cip, muni-cip, man-cip or man-cup, n. auceps, &c., "qui aves, partem, prima, munia (*privileges*) capit," "qui manu capitur:" of par-io, *to get*, whence par-t, pau-per, "qui pauca parit," *he who has little to his share*: of sēd, præsīd, desid, resīd, n. sēs, "qui præs-, de-, re-sidet, or sidit:" of pet (root in impet-us, fall), præpet, præpes: of dūc in dūc-o, re-dūc-s, "qui reducitur:" of jūg in jung-o, jūg-(a)o, con-jūg-s, "qui, quæ, conjungitur:" of cōqu-o, præ-coc-s, "qui præ-coquitur," *early ripe*: of īc (in ic-tus, jac-io), ob-īc, n. obex, "quod objicitur:" of gēr-o, ag-gēr, "quod aggeritur:" of cūd-o, in-cūd, n. incus, "in qua ferrum cuditur:" of lēg, *lay*, *lie* (in lec-tus, col-lig-o, lig-are), supel-lec, n.

- (33) *supellex* (in other cases *supellec-tīli*), "id quod super legitur:" pōt in pot-sum = possum, as com-pōt, n. compos: to which others of more recondite etymology may be added, as con-sul, prae-sul, ex-(s)ul, perhaps containing the same verbal root as sol-īu-m, *seat* (connected with sed)⁷.
- 34 From nouns: bi-cipit, n. bi-ceps for bi-cipit-s; so prae-cipit from caput, *head*: bi-ped, n. bi-pe-s: centi-manu-s: con-cord, n. concors, so excors, vecors: a-ment, n. amens, so dement: ex-sort, n. exsors, so con-sort: in-sont, n. insons: tri-dent, n. tridens; exsanguī-s (sanguin): bifront, n. bifrons; and many others from consonant-stems. To these add all such compounds of vowel-stems as retain the vowel without additional suffix, as bi-mari-s, im-muni-s (muni-a): centimanu-s; exspe-s; in-ermi-s (arma), where the a is lightened to e, the o to ī: bi-corni-s, cornu, where u becomes i, ex-animi-s, o becomes i, so imbelli-s, imberbi-s (barba), ex-torri-s (terra), bi-libri-s (libra), bi-lingui-s (lingua): bienni-s (annu-s): im-pubi-s (pube-s); and many others, as in-fīdu-s, in-sanu-s, per-parvu-s, securu-s, pro-avu-s, at-avu-s, ex-emplu-m (ex amplo?), insula (in salo?), in-viu-s (via).

Derivation by a single vowel, i, u, e, o, a.

- 35 Ī, nom. ĭ-s, neut. ĕ.

Torr-i-s, *firebrand*, torr-eo: torqu-i-s, or torqu-ē-s, *necklace*, torqueo: trud-ī-s, trudo: moen-i-a, from an old root, mun: and many others from roots which are to be traced only in the cognate languages.

- 36 Ī, nom. ē-s, mostly *feminine*.

Veh-e-s (veh-o), stru-e-s (stru-o), cæd-e-s (cæd-o), rūp-e-s (rup, in rump-o, rūp-i), nūb-es (nūb, in nūb-o, compare pro-nūb-a), lu-e-s (lu-o), sēd-e-s (sēd-eo), frūg-e-s (frug, in fru-or, frug-tus = fructus), lāb-e-s (lāb in lāb-or, lāb-a-re: tāb-e-s, sēp-e-s, whose roots appear only in the verbs derived from the same root, tab-eo, sep-io: and others of recondite etymology.

⁷ Perhaps, however, these words may be derived from es (of the verb substantive es-se, (e)s-um, so that they would be apocopated forms of con-(e)s-ili-s, "is qui con est," &c.

Compounds: prōl-e-s from prō + ōl, in (ad)-ol-(escere), 37
ol-us, &c., so sub-ōl-e-s, soboles, ind-ōl-e-s: con-tāg-
e-s (tāg, in tango): com-pāg-e-s (pāg, in pango): amb-
āg-e-s (āg-o).

Ū, nom. u-s.

38

Arc-u-s, *bow*, root in arc-ēre, arc-s, arc-a: curr-u-s
(curr-o), grad-u-s (grad-ior): ac-u-s, root in ac-ris, ac-ēre:
īd-u-s, *division*, bisection, *of the month*, r. vīd, in di-vid-o.
Impet-u-s, root in the ancient pet-o, *fall*.

Ō, nom. us, neut. u-m.

39

Substantives: lud-u-s, *a game*, son-u-s, r. in obs.
son-ē-re, jug-u-m, r. jug, in jungo: and others of obscure
etymology, as mod-u-s, sol-u-m, vad-um: sāl-um (sal).

Adjectives: such as viv-us, parc-us, fīd-us, prom-us
(prom-o), cond-us (cond-o), and others of less obvious
extraction. Denominatives from nouns in ōr, as canor-us,
vapor-us, sapor-us, tepor-us, decor-us, sonor-us.

Compounds: of dic-o, as causi-dīc-us: fac-io, as miri- 40
fīc-us: fīd-o, as per-fīd-us: fīd, findo, as bi-fīd-us:
gru-o, as con-gru-us: cub, cumbo, as in-cūb-us: vid-eo,
as in-vīd-us: ag-o, as prod-īg-us: sci-o, as con-sci-us:
gen, gigno, as beni-g'n-us, mali-gnus, privi-gn-us: fer-o,
ger-o, as leti-fer', belli-ger': vol-o, as male-vol-us: frag,
frango, as nau-frāg-us: nub-o, as pro-nūb-us: loqu-or, as
multi-lōqu-us: of tōl, whence tollo, tūl-i, opi-tūl-us.
The shortest form of the root is always chosen.

Ā, feminine.

Fug-a, arc-a (compare arc-s, arc-u-s), trah-a, tog-a 41
(teg-o), fund-a, *sling* (fund-o), vi-a, for veh-a (veh-o).
Poen-a, uv-a, com-a, &c., from roots not extant in a simple
form.

Denominatives. Feminines in ā, formed by "motion" from
adj. or subst. in ō: bonu-s, bona, &c.: deu-s, dea:
mulu-s, mula, &c.: oper-a, from neut. oper, opus. For
leāen-a, regīn-a, prætūr-a, &c., see *ia*. *Compounds* of
ped, as decem-ped-a, are fem. of adj. decempedus, &c.

42

Ā, masculine.

Scrib-a, *writer*, is the only obvious *derivative* of this description.

Compounds are numerous: of col-o, as in-cōl-a, terri-cōla: gen, gigno, as terri-gēna, indi-gēna: fug-io, as trans-fūg-a, per-fuga: cæd-o, as parri-cīd-a: lēg, as col-lēg-a: pet-o, as hæredi-pēt-a: rup, rumpo, as legi-rūp-a: sec-āre, as feni-sēc-a, crumeni-seca: sequ-or, as pedis-sēqu-a, assequ-a (assecla): ven-io, as ad-vēn-a: vīv-o, as con-vīv-a: ag-o, as aurīga, from aurea + īg-a.

- 43 *General Remark.*—The derivative substantives, formed without suffix, or with the simple vowels, are (with few exceptions, as fug-a) “concrete” in signification. Very few denominatives, whether substantives or adjectives, are formed in this way. In composition it is much resorted to on the principle of confining the word within moderate limits.

The suffix īo *and its fem.* iā, iē.

- 44 This formation is extensively used.

1. Derivatives from verbs, simple or compound.

Io, nom. iu-s, *masc.*

Gen-iu-s, “that which is born with a man:” fluv-iu-s, “that which *fluit*:” mod-iu-s, “that which measures.”

Adjectives: pluv-iu-s (a, um), “qui, &c. pluit,” hence, *pluvia*, sc. *aqua*, exim-iu-s, “qui, &c., eximitur:” concub-iu-s, “(hora) qua concumbitur.”

Io, n. iu-m, *neut.*

Profluv-iu-m, “quod profluit:” diluv-iu-m, “quod diluit:” præ-m-iu-m, “quod præ-imitur:” con-cub-iu-m, see above.

Od-iu-m, *hate*, stud-iu-m, *earnestness*, gaud-iu-m, *joy*, (44) tæd-iu-m, *weariness*: excīd-iu-m, exscīd-iu-m, "cutting off:" refug-ium, alloqu-ium, consil-ium (consulo): concil-ium, con-calāre, "a calling together:" connub-ium, ingen-ium, stilli-cid-ium, selli-stern-ium.

lā, iē, fem.

45

Excub-iaē, insid-iaē, infit-iaē, suppet-iaē, exsequ-iaē, exuv-iaē, induv-iaē (exuo, induo), ined-ia, fur-ia, Se-ia, *goddess of sowing*, rab-ie-s (r. in rab-idus), fac-ie-s, ser-ies, spec-ies, ac-ies (r. in ac-ris, ac-eo, ac-us, &c.), mac-ies, scab-ies. From *compounds*: diluv-ies, alluv-ies, colluv-ies, in-gluv-ies (r. in glu-tio, gul-a), progen-ies, effig-ies, per-nic-ies (r. nec-are), conger-ies, eger-ies.

In all these, the suffix denotes in substance the imper- 46
sonal action conceived as masculine, feminine, or neuter,
and most commonly in a concrete sense, active or passive;
in adjectives the same action as an attribute.

2. Derivatives from nouns (*denominativa*).

47

Substantives in *ia*, from substantives, in a *collective* sig-
nification: milit-ia, custod-ia, vigil-ia, cūr-ia, for co-vir-ia,
assembly of viri, so perhaps decūr-ia, centūr-ia, from decem
viri, centum viri: colon-ia, famīl-ia, *assembly of famuli*.
So Ital-ia, Græc-ia, Britann-ia, Macedon-ia, Sicil-ia,
Scyth-ia, considered as the collective aggregate of the
Itali, Græci, &c. (but comp. 52.) The collective sense
naturally leads on to the *abstract*, e. g. milit-ia, *warfare*,
the state of soldiers in general; custod-ia, *a body of cus-*
todes, and that which they have in common, guardianship:
but for nomina abstracta the more usual suffix is *tia*, *tat*,
tūt: pueri-tia, juven-ta(t)s, vir-tu(t)s. Sometimes the
ending *ia* is disguised by retraction of *i*: as in prætūr-a,
for prætor-ia, prætoir-a, censur-a, scrip-tur-a, and the like,
from "nomina agentis" in *tor*: compare victoria. A simply
feminine suffix *ia* is similarly involved in læn-a for leon-
ia, regīn-a for regīn-ia.

Substantives in *ia*, *iēs*, from certain sets of adjectives, in 48
an abstract sense, which however is only an extension of,
or inference from, an original collective sense. Insān-ia,
properly "the insane, collectively;" thence the state of such
persons (observe that the simple adjective sanu-s forms its

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c

- (48) abstract with *tāt*, *sanita(t)-s*; *audac-ia*, *perspicac-ia*, *feroc-ia*, *fiduc-ia* (obsol. *fiducus*, as *caducus*): yet some in *āc*, &c., have *tāt*, as *vorac-itas*, *felic-itas*. *Molest-ia*, *august-ia*, *modest-ia*, *verecund-ia*, *iracund-ia*, *violent-ia*, *opulent-ia*, *jactant-ia*, *sapient-ia*, *scient-ia*, *potent-ia* (compare *potes-tat*), *constant-ia*, *provident-ia* and *prudent-ia*, *infant-ia*, *benevolent-ia* (compare *volun-tat*), *indigent-ia* (compare *eges-tat*), *sent(i)ent-ia*, *confluent-ia*, *benificencia*, *inscīt-ia*, *perīt-ia*, *astūt-ia*, *minut-iæ*, *argut-iæ*, *grat-ia*, *concord-ia*, *inert-ia*, *dement-ia*, *clement-ia*, *vehement-ia*, *desid-ia*, *perfid-ia*; in all these, ending in *d*, *t*, the reason of the preference given to *ia* before *tia* is obvious. To these add *calumn-ia* (see *MINO*), *reliqu-iæ*, *superb-ia*, *incur-ia* (implying *incuru-s*, as *securu-s*, which nevertheless forms *securi-tat*), *injur-ia*, *perjur-ia* (*-juru-s*), *pauper-ia*, *-iēs* and also *-tat*), *barbar-ies* (and *-itat*), *intemper-ia*, *-ies* (compare *tempes-tat*), *miser-ia*, *iēs*.
- 49 On the whole, it appears that this suffix is used only with verbal adjectives, and participles, and other forms ending in *t*, *d*, as *inert-ia*, *concord-ia*. It is never used in forming "abstracta" from primitive adjectives, as *bono*, *malo*, *brevi*; nor yet from every class of derivatives, as *digno*, *pleno*, *amīco*, *amāro*, *justo*, *acido*, *agili*, *verboso*, &c., which assume the longer suffixes, *tia*, *tat*, *tudin*.
- 50 The same abstract suffix may be involved in the ending *ēla*, as in *querēl-a* for *queril-ia*, from *querī-lu-s* = *querulus*: so *loquēla*, see *lo*, *la*.
- 51 Substantives in *io*, n. *iu-m*; neut. forming "collectiva;" and thence "abstracta," from derivative or compound subst. and adj. *Sacerdot-ium*, *hospit-ium*, *augur-ium*, *auspic-ium*, *benefic-ium*, *princip-ium*, *aucup-ium*, *mancip-ium*, *conviv-ium*, *colleg-ium*, *conjug-ium*, *mendac-ium*, *occipit-ium*, *jejun-ium*, *contubern-ium*, *consort-ium*, *præcon-ium*, *exil-ium*, *consil-ium* (*consul*, or direct from *consulo*, as above, 44), *æquilibr-ium*, *infortun-ium*, *confin-ium*, *po-mœr-ium* (*mœrus* = *murus*), *se-mur-ium*, *somn-ium*, *minister-ium*, *auditor-ium*. *Plur.* *subsell-ia*, *crepund-ia*, *præcord-ia*.
- 52 Adjectives in *io*, n. *ius*, *ia*, *ium*⁸.

⁸ These are derived from the genitive, as *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, from *mei*, &c.

Possessives from personal nouns: reg-ius, patr-ius, so- (52) ror-ius, uxor-ius, avia (femina), fratr-ia (femina or gens), plebe-ius, prætor-ius (prætor-ium), imperator-ius, orator-ius, and thence neuters in *ium*, originally adjectives, as tector-ium: from proper names, as Jov-ius, Junon-ius, Neptun-ius, Mart-ius, Vulcan-ius, Saturn-ius: possibly also names of countries in *ia*, supposing them to be originally fem. adjectives, as Ital-ia (terra), &c. cf. 47.

Proper names in *iu-s, ia*: as Tull-ius, *ia, belonging to*, 53 i. e., *son or daughter of Tullus*: Serv-ius, *s. of a slave*: so Marcius, Porcius, Asinius, Junius, &c. Other proper names are derived with this suffix from names of *colours*: Aquilius, *dun*, Albius, Fulvius, Flavius, Rubrius, Rufius, Cæsius, Helvius, Livius, Furius and Fusius, *brown*, Rutilius: from *the time of birth*, Manius, Lucius, Crepereius: from *ordinals*, Septimius, Octavius, Nonius: from local designations, Marius? Sylvius, Pontius, Curius, Tiberius: Publ-ius from *populus*.

A few adjectives, in the sense of simple attributives, are 54 derived from substantives or adjectives. Nefar-ius (nefas), sêr-ius for sever-ius: nimiu-s, from nimis: lud-ius, lucr-ius (dii ludii, lucrii): injurius: Septimontius. Anxius is anomalous, as if formed from the participle or verbal substantive of *ango*.

To these may be added several in *eo*, from stems in *ör*, 55 *ër, är, ül, yn*, and other short-vowelled endings, where *ë* seems to represent *ý*; thus, æquor-eus, arbor-eus, sider-eus, Vener-eus, Hector-eus, Romul-eus, Apollin-eus, pōpul-eus, corpor-eus, flumin-eus, fœmin-eus, virgin-eus, ilic-eus, which are clearly distinct in signification from the "*nomina materiæ*" in *eo*, such as aureu-s, saxeu-s.

The suffix eö: n. eus, ea, eum.

Denominatives: "*adjectiva materiæ.*"

56

Lapīd-eu-s, *made of stone*, oss-eus⁹, lact-eus, mell-eus, ær-eus, ciner-eus, sanguin-eus, ign-eus, corn-eus, aur-eus, argent-eus, fum-eus, purpur-eus, cærul-eus, cer-eus, terr-eus, spin-eus, aqu-eus, ros-eus, squam-eus.

⁹ Derived from the ablative in *d*, osse(d)-us, saxō(d)-us, lightened into *sax'eus*.

- 57 Substantives originally adjectives: calo-eus, sol-ea, aur-ea, whence auriga, pic-ea (arbor), so laur-ea, castan-ea, vin-ea, ador-ea (annona), pil-eus from pilu-s, capr-ea, alv-eus, urc-eus (orca), cav-ea (cavus).

uo, vo, ūvo.

- 58 "Verbalia" in uo are passive or intransitive, and mostly derived from compound verbs. Individ-uu-s, "qui dividi non potest," ingen-uus, prop. *in-born*, contig-uus, continuus, perspic-uus, conspic-uus, præcip-uus, promisc-uus, assiduus, resid-uus, ambig-uus "quod ambigi potest," exig-uus, *fine-drawn*: irrig-uus, relic-uus, reliquus, innoc-uus, decid-uus, oer-, suc-ciduus, perpet-uus, from r. in impet-us, præpe(t)-s; ar-d'-uus, from ad-dē-re, ar = ad: from simple verbs, rig-uus, pasc-uus, vac-uus: recond. etym. cernuus, cf. oer-ebrum, cer-vix, and vidu-uus, vid-ua, *widow*.
- 59 The older form vo appears in words of less evident etymology: Gna-ivu-s, whence gnā-vus and p. n. Gneius, Cneius, from gen in gi-gen-o, genui, therefore equivalent to ingenuus, generosus: also næ-vu-s, *birth-mark*, for gnā-ivu-s. Ar-vu-m, from ar-o, *arable*: pro-ter-vu-s, ter-o? sal-vus, cal-vus, tor-vus (terr-eo), cur-vus, ful-vus, fla-vus, gil-vus, ra-vus, fur-vus (fuscus), parvus, cli-vus (in-cli-no), stī-va for stā-iva, cater-va, etym. rec.
- 60 The i is lengthened in nocīvu-s (compound innoc-uus), recid-īvus (compare deciduus), vac-īvus (vacuus), subsee-īvus, adopt-īvus, refer-īvus and refr-īvus¹⁰.
- 61 The forms we have been considering are evidently a kind of participle. The following are instances of similar participial formations from nouns: Miner-va implying an ancient substantive, min-us, min-ēr-is¹, like ol-us, ol-eris, from MEN, memini; meaning, therefore, "spirited or gifted with mind:" cervus, *horned* (cor-nu), comit-īvus, arment-īvus. See the suffix tuo, tivo (109).
- 62 *Denominatives*. Dī-vus, from de-us, dīi, patr-uu-s, and similar forms involved in fratruelis, matruelis.
- 63 In the following the notion of "time when" is con-

¹⁰ Grādīvus seems to be a compound of Dīvus, not a derivative of grād.

¹ Identical with the Gr. μέν-ος, μένε(σ)-ος, see ES.

veyed: ann-uus, bi-d'-uum, postrid-uum, noct-ua, antic- (63) uus = antīquus, from antic-us; therefore meaning "antico tempore:" æst-īvus, primit-ivus, sement-ivus, fest-ivus, mens-tr-uus, with the additional suffix tr, as in bimes-tr-is, hes-ter-nus.

cō, ŷco.

Only denominatives are formed with this suffix, except 64 some more primitive formations, as jō-cu-s, r. in jūv-o, jū-bilum, jū-cundus:

Possessive, locative, and temporal adjectives. Hosti-cus, 65 civi-cus, urbi-cus, classi-cus, "belonging to an enemy," &c., or "happening in," &c., auli-cus, belli-cus, publi-cus (populus, compare the derivative publico-la, poplicola), villi-cus, canti-cus, tenebri-cus, modi-cus, "in quo modus inest," febricus, impl. in febricito, bubul-cus, subul-cus, Herni-ci (Sabine hernæ = saxa), prīs-cus (prīs = priōs, comparat.).

From "gentilia:" Itali-cus, Græ-cus, Galli-cus, Aurun- 66 cus (Auson-es), Tus-cus, Etrus-cus, Falis-cus (Falerii).

In the following, derived from adjectives, the suffix seems 67 to denote "propensity." Cadū-cus (from a lost adj. caduus, as decid-uus), *inclined to fall*: so fiducus, lost but implied in fiduc-ia: petul-cus, hiul-cus implying petulus (compare petulans) and hiulus, from pet-ere, hi-scere: amīcus, from some lost derivative of am-are, so apri-cus and pudī-cus: nigri-cus, tetri-cus, amari-cus involved in amaricans: fameli-cus presupposing an adj. fameli-s, like fideli-s from fide-s.

Other miscellaneous examples: unī-cu-s, pau-cu-s (r. in 68 pau-lum), rau-cu-s, r. in ravi-s, tes-ca or tes-qua (loca) (r. in terr-a, torr-eo), p. n. Plan-cus = plani-pes, manī-ca and pedī-ca: fabri-ca: juven-cus from juven-is, mollus-cus from comparat. molliōs: hir-cu-s, r. in hir-tus, hir-sutus: anti-cus = quī ante est, so post-ī-cus. The same long vowel appears in rubrica (ruber), lectica (lectus), urtica, umbilicus, lorica. Long ū in lactūca (lacteus), currūca, *hedge-sparrow*: festūca, verrūca, manducus, *eatable*. Long ā in merācus (merus), cloāca (colluo, colluvies?), and some names of plants, as proserpināca, scorpināca, lingulāca, verbenāca, portulaca or porcīnaca.

āc, *nom. ax.*

- 69 Verbalia : fugāc, *apt to flee*, rapac, loquac, mordac, minac, tenac, nugac, edac, sequac, vorac, bibac, dicac, audac, mendac (ment-ior). In all these the sense is “pejorative,” i. e. the words imply dislike, or a sense of the quality being in excess.—Verāc, sagāc are denominative.

ōc, *nom. ox.*

- 70 A few, as volvōc (volvere), ferōc, atrōc, veloc, celoc.

īc, *nom. ex.*

- 71 Numerous, but the origin of most is obscure ; nor is it always easy to determine whether īc is a suffix, or part of a compound, as it clearly is in ob-īc, in-dic, arti-fic, pel-līc. Examples : vert-īc (verto), mord-īc (mordeo), sen-īc, senex (sēn), imbr-īc, ram-īc.

ic, *nom. ix.*

- 72 Stru-ic, append-ic, offend-ic : jun-ic (juvenis), var-ic (varus), and others of unknown origin.—See tric (114).

icio, *nom. icius.*

- 73 “Adjectives of rank :” patr-iciu-s², quæstor-icius, tribun-icius, prætor-icius.
“Adjectiva materiæ :” later-icius, cæment-icius.

āceo, *nom. aceus.*

- 74 “Adjectiva materiæ :” rosāceus, herbaceus, avenaceus, violaceus, cretaceus, testaceus from stems in a : hordeāceus from hordeu-m ; eīner-aceus, farr-aceus, gramin-aceus, arundin-aceus from consonant stems.

to, *nom. tu-s, ta, tu-m.*

- 75 The description of the formation of the passive participle with this suffix, as lec-tus, amā-tus, fig-tus = fixus, &c., belongs, together with the supine, to the “Accidence” of

² Perhaps from the ablative in ED, ID, patrid-ius.

the language. Here we add some examples of participles (75) which have assumed the signification of adjectives and substantives.

Adjectives: prom-p-tu-s, part. of prōm-o, *ready*: cī-tu-s, 76 *swift* (ci-eo), whence the compound solli-cītu-s, prop. *wholly moved* = *anxious* (soll, in soll-ennis): ap-tu-s, *fitted* = *fit*: fal-su-s, *deceived* = *false*: pō-tu-s, *quaffed* = *drunken*: al-tu-s, *nourished, grown* = *high*: cel-sus, *lifted* = *lofty*: in-vī-tus, *unwilling*, r. in volo, vī-s: ir-rī-tus, comp. cf. rā-tus: lā-tus, grā-tus, stul-tus (comp. stol-īdus): cau-tus (caveo): mul-tus (comp. mōl-es): cer-tus (comp. cre-do): cur-tus: pū-tus (comp. pū-rus, pū-tā-re, *prune*): mōes-tus (mōereo): bru-tus, mu-tus, cas-tus, len-tus, vas-tus (etym. not evident): fes-tu-s (r. in fer-iæ): infes-tus (r. in of-fend-o): mani-fes-tus (r. in pre-hend-o): hir-tus (r. in hir-cus, horreo): cunc-tus (for con-cītus, or co-vinc-tus, or co-junc-tus).

Adverbs: fortu-īto, gratu-ito (from lost verbs in tu-ĕre?): 77 frē-tus (r. in fir-mus, fer-rum): in-clu-tus (r. in clu-ere, whence cli-ent): la-tus, *broad*, for pla-tus (r. in plā-nus, (p)lā-mina).

Substantives neuter: fac-tum, fa-tum, vo-tum, (senatus)- 78 consultum, plebi-scitum, &c.: le-tum (r. in de-le-o), acē-tum, temē-tum (comp. temulentia, abs-tem-ius), tectum (teg-o), frē-tum (fer-veo), lū-tum (pol-luo), men-tu-m (r. in mon-t, e-min-eo?), frus-tum, scu-tum (r. in squā-ma), pra-tum.

Masculine: lega-tus, cubi-tus, lec-tus (leg, *lie*), ven-tu-s (r. in van-nus), ar-bū-tus (r. ar = ad + bu = fu, *grow*, comp. ar-bo-s).

Feminine: sec-ta (r. sec-are or sequ-i), fos-sa, mē-ta (me-a-re?), nō-ta (no-sco, comp. ag-nī-tum), vit-ta for vincta? cris-ta, crus-ta, por-ta, has-ta, luc-ta, vī-ta (vivere).

Denominatives: "quasi-participles" formed from nouns 79 with suffix *tus, ta, tum*.

From stems in s, r, n, without an intermediate vowel: onus-tus, *burden-ed*, from ones, n. onus: venus-tus, *grace-d* (venes): augus-tus, *chosen by augurs or birds, inaugurate* (augur): angus-tus (angor): robus-tus (robor): vetus-tus, *age-d* (vetes): hones-tus, *honoured* (honōs): funes-tus (funes), *saddened by a death*: mōles-tus (implies mōlēs

- (79) not mōle-s): sceles-tus (sceles): in-tempes-tus (tempo-s): mōdes-tus (implies mōdēs, whence moder-ari, and perhaps mōs as its contraction, not modūs): jus-tus, fas-tus, faus-tus (favōs): con-fœdus-ti, "fœdere conjuncti:" locusta, pr. *gifted with speech* (implying loquēs from loqu-or): liber-tus, uber-tus, juven-ta, senec-ta, p. n. Carmen-ta: lacer-tus, lacer-ta (etym. unknown).
- 80 ā-tus, after the manner of denominative verbs in āre: alātus, cristatus, galeatus, pennatus, &c., from stems in a: hamātus (hamu-s).
- 81 ī-tus, mostly from stems in i: crinī-tus, aurī-tus, ignī-tus, turri-tus, recutī-tus, pellī-tus; but also mell-ī-tus. With these compare denom. in īre, as vest-io, vest-ī-tus. It is uncertain whether marītus (mas), avītus (avu-s), belong to this formation.
- 82 ū-tus, from nouns in ū, after the analogy of statu-ere, statū-tus from statu-s. Cornū-tus, verū-tus, astu-tus, cinctu-tus, actu-tum, versu-tus: but also nasutus, from nasu-s. Hirsu-tus, comp. hir-tus, may also belong to this set.
- 83 Ægrōtus does not seem to belong to this formation: facētus, inficētus (etym. unknown).
- 84 Neuters in tum, ētum, meaning *a place full of—, planted with—, beset with*, are quasi-participles: in some the intermediate verb is extant; as vir-eo, vir-e-tum, *greenery*, glabro-, glabreo, glabretum, arbor, arbor-e-sco, arborētum: olēre, olētum: olivetum, lauretum, vepretum, viminetum, virgetum, rubetum, dumetum, vinetum, quercetum, saxetum, sabuletum, tesquetum, fruticetum and fructetum and frutetum, salictum, virgultum.
- 85 *Ordinal*: quar-tu-s, quin-tu-s, six-tus. See Superlatives.

TU, *nom.* tu-s.

- 86 This is the suffix of the supine, or more properly of the verbal noun, of which the supines are the accusative and ablative cases. The practical rules belong to the "Accidence." Here we will only notice some examples of verbal substantives in tu-s which are not used as supines.

Fruc-tus (fru-or, frug-es): ric-tu-s (ring-ere): in-ces-tus (comp. castu-s): ar-tu-s (r. in ar-t, ar-mo): pō-tu-s

(r. in potu-s part., po-culum): fœ-tus (r. in fœ-mina, (86) also fu-i): luc-tus (lug-ēre); coe-tus for co-ŷ-tu-s: por-tu-s: sexus for sec-su-s, sec-tu-s, i. e. "animantium in mares fœminasque sectio;" gus-tus, ses-tus, rī-tus, are from roots which the Latin has not retained. Somŷtus, halītus, spirītus are remarkable for their short vowel, being derived from verbs in āre.

"Quasi-verbalia" in ātus, are for the most part descriptive of rank: consulatus, tribunatus, auguratus, triumviratus, senatus, principatus, primatus, and in the Latin of the lower empire, comitatus, *dignity of count*, ducatus, *dukedom*, papatus, *popedom*. These are formed from imaginary verbs in āre, consulāre, *to be consul*, like exulare, *to be an exile*.

The "abstract" sense passes into the "collective" in peditātus, *infantry*, prop. *a going on foot*, from an imaginary peditare, like equitare: so equitatus, *cavalry*, comitatus, *attendance*, from a real verb comitari. Pellicatus, *harlotry*, reatus, *the state or condition of a reus, culprit*.

TI, or si, nom. ti-s, sis: also t, nom. (t)s.

It is not always practicable to distinguish between such as belong to the participle suffix *to*, and such as rather belong to the supine *tu*. Here, then, they are classed together. But, of course, those which are personal, as hostis, potis, may more probably be referred to the former, and those which are, or once were, abstract, to the latter extraction.

Feminine in ti, si. Messi-s (met-o): pea-tis (r. in pea-sumdo, perdo, pe-jor): gra-tēs (r. in grā-tus): ves-tis, tus-sis, cau-tis, si-tis.

Masculine. Pos-tis (ponere, positus, repostus): vectis (vehere, vectus): mensis (metiri, mensus): a-mus-sis (ad-metiri, admensus): fustis (r. in fer-ire, or fend-ere): rī-te, ablative of a noun, from the same root as ritus: hos-tis, res-tis, tes-tis.

Adjectives: po-tis (com-po-s, e. r.³), for-tis (fer-o?).

T, nom. (t)-s, fem.

Mor-t for mor-ti (mor-ior): for-t (fer-o): sor-t (e. r.), 91

³ e. r. = recondite etymology.

- (91) ar-t (r. in ar-tus, ar-ma): gen-t (gen, gigno): men-t (r. in me-min-i): dō-t (dā-re, dō-num): co-t (e. r.): par-t (par-io): salu-t (salvē, salvus): quiet (quie-sco): these, except the two last, exhibit the original *i* in gen. plur. gentium, &c. Neut. lac-t (e. r.).

Adjectives. Hebe-t, tere-t (e. r.).

- 92 The following are compounds in which the second member is one of the verbs *sta*, *ŷ*, *ple*: supersti-t (n. -stes), locu-ple-t;—the compounds of *ŷ* are numerous; com-i-t, n. comes, “qui cum it;” ped-it, “qui pedibus it,” equ-it, al-it; mil-it, “qui ad mille it,” *one of the 1000*, “singulæ tribus singula millia militum mittebant,” is Varro’s explanation: merg-it, *so much of the corn as goes to the merga, sickle*: pari-et, prop. *that which goes round, party-wall*: gurg-it, tram-it, vel-it, satell-it (e. r.). Observe that in these forms from monosyllabic verbs ending in a vowel the *t* is necessary to prevent the concurrence of two vowels: comp. supersti-t-em with ju-dic-em. The *t* appears as *ta* in nav-i-ta or nauta, orb-i-ta, sem-i-ta.

- 93 To this origin some refer the numerous “gentilia” in *t*, *āt*, *īt*; but it is more probable that they are proper derivatives, not compounds of *ŷ*, or any other verb. Cær-i-t = “Cære oriundus:” cœl-i-t, “cœlo oriundus;” cuj-at, nostr-at, &c. = ex cujus patria oriundi, &c.: optimat-es, primates, infimates, supernates, infernates = ex optimis, &c., oriundi. So penat-es, r. pene-s, penu-s, pene-trare. From names of cities in *ā*: Ardeates, Fidenates, Capenates, Cæsennates:—in *ō*: Arpinates, Aquinates, Urbinates, Antiates:—in *io*, or *ŷ*: Samnites, Quirites (Quire-s or Cure-s, stem Quiri, as in Quirinus):—interamna-tes, from amni-s or interamniu-m: Tibur-tes, Camer-tes, Tuder-tes, Nar-tes, Lauren(t)-tes (Laurentia), Picen-tes (Veientes belongs to a different suffix).

- 94 This seems to be the proper place for noticing the suffix

E-NSI-S, neut. ense.

to which the language has recourse, in forming “gentilia,” especially, but not exclusively, from names of countries or places ending in *n*, preceded by a long vowel. Herculane-nsis (Herculāneu-m), Tusculane-nsi-s (ager Tus-

culanu-s), Verone-nsi-s, Narbon-e-nsis, Tarracon-e-nsis, (94) Athenie-nsi-s (Athenæ), Carthagin-i-e-nsis. Lipare-nsis, Latere-nsis, Ulubre-nsis, so fore-nsis, castre-nsis: Tarse-nsis, Isse-nsis, Utice-nsis, so circe-nsis: Massilie-nsis, Cilicie-nsis, Circeie-nsis: Hispanie-nsis means "a Roman or Greek living in Hispania," Hispanus, "a native Spaniard:" so Cilicie-nses and Cilic-es (Ruhnken. Sueton. Cæs. § 37).

TIA, *fem.*

This suffix, like *ia*, forms "abstracta" from adjectives. 95 When the stem ends in *d* or *t*, it does not appear whether *ia* or *tia* be the true suffix: as in modest-*ia* or modes(t)*tia*, verecund-*ia* or verecund(t)*ia*. Apart from these, the suffix *tia* is confined, with few exceptions, to stems ending in *o*, which then subsides into *ĭ*. Examples: castĭ-tia, mcesti-tia, sævi-tia, mali-tia, avari-tia, læti-tia, duri-tia, noti-tia, pudici-tia, amici-tia, vafri-tia, mundi-tia, cani-tia. From stems in *ĭ*: tristi-tia, molli-tia. From substantives: only pueri-tia or puer-tia; and obsol. imbalni-tie-s (balneu-m).

tiĒ-s is only a fuller form of *tia*, and most of the nouns 96 in *tie-s* have also another form in *tia*. Amari-ties, cani-ties, plani-ties, duri-ties, calvi-ties, pulli-ties.

Those nouns which do not take -*ia* or -*tia*, form their 97 "abstracta" with one or other of the suffixes -tāt, -tut, -tudĭn. The preference of one rather than another of these suffixes seems to be quite arbitrary: compare, *e. g.*, duri-tia with puri-tat, vani-tat with cani-tie, mali-tia with boni-tat.

TIO, *nom.* tium, *neut.*

This also has the same use as *io*. It forms "verbalia," 98 viz. neuter "abstracta" only of the monosyllabic vowel-verbs *i*, *go*, *sta*, stand, in which the *t* is euphonic, just as ped-i-t-es, super-sti-t-em, assume *t*, where others annex the case-endings without an intermediate suffix, as judic-es (92). Examples: ex-i-tiu-m, in-i-tium, sol-sti-tium, ju(s)-stitium. Solatium is a derivative in *io*, from the participle, so exercitium: and servi-tium not verbal from servĭre, but denominative from servu-s. Observe that these forms are

- (98) less abstract in signification than those in *tu-s*, *tū(t)-s*: *servitu(t)-s*, *state of slavery*, *servi-tium*, *slavery*, *and a slave*: *solatu-s*, *act of consoling*, *sola-tium*, *something that serves to comfort*.

- 99 Examples of more recondite etymology: *Os-tiu-m*, *door, entrance, mouth of a river*, *r.* same as that of *os*, *mouth*: *prē-tiu-m*, *that which bugs*, the root perhaps in *inter-pret*: *vi-tiu-m*, *r.* in *vī-lis*, *vītare*: *ō-tium*, *spā-tium*: *palātium* is *prop.* *a place of feeding sheep*⁴, implying, therefore, a verb *palāre*, from the same *r.* as *pa-sco*: *compare Pāles*.

TIU-s, *tia*, *ti-um*.

- 100 This suffix, in derivatives from participles in *to*, is perhaps only the adjective form of the abstract *tia*. Thus, *facti-tiu-s*, *that which has in it the nature (tia) of a thing made (factum)*, *ficti-tiu-s*, *that which is of the nature of things feigned, that which is fictitia = fiction*: so *insititius*, *ascititius*, *commentitius*, *adventitius*, *supposititius*.

Propi-tius, perhaps from *prope*: *propius res adspice nostras*, *Virg. Æn. i. 526*.

- 101 *Tiu-s*, *adj.*, also appears as a different and incorrect way of writing the suffix *ciu-s* (73), *patritius* and *patricius*: *cineritius* and *cinericius*.

TI-ON, *nom. ti-o*, *fem.*

- 102 This suffix forms "*abstracta*," viz. "*nomina actionis*," from verbs. It is compounded of the supine or verbal *tu*, *ti*, with the suffix *n*, *ōn*. The consonants of stem and suffix undergo the same changes as in the supine. *Dic-tiōn*, *a telling, manner of telling*, *regtion* = *rection*, *suād-tion* = *suasion*, *vid-tion* = *vision*, *cēd-tion* = *ces-sion*, *exclama-tion*, *admoni-tion*, *mov-tion* = *motion*, &c.

TI-NO, *us*, *a*, *um*. See under the temporal suffix *no*.

TĀT, *nom. tā(t)-s*, *fem.*

- 103 A suffix of abstraction affixed to adjectives and a few substantives.

⁴ *Tibull. 2, 5, 26*.

1. Consonant stems and stems in *i*, which rarely take (103) the suffix *tia*.

Pauper-tat comp. pauper-*ie-s*, puber-tat, vetus-tat from *vetes*, nom. *vetus*, majes-tat from the comparative *majōs*, voluntat for volent-tat, potestat, egestat for -ent-tat, sospi(t)-tat, simul-tat (e. r.). With vowel of union: felic-i-tat, atroc-i-tat, feroc-i-tat comp. feroc-*ia*, dicac-i-tat, audac-i-tat comp. audac-*ia*; from stems in *i*: levi-tat, lævi-tat, gravi-tat, suāvi-tat, celeri-tat, crudeli-tat, tenui-tat, quali-tat, fideli-tat, facili-tat and facul-tat.

2. Stems in *o*, though these are not forbidden to take 104 *tia*, and the preference given in individual instances to either seems to be quite arbitrary: boni-tat, vani-tat, sapi-tat, amoeni-tat, taciturni-tat, diuturni-tat (yet *cano* with the same ending makes *cani-tie-s*): propinqui-tat, longinqui-tat (yet *nequi-tia*): verbosi-tat, and all others in *ōso*: acidi-tat and all other verbalia in *īdo*: anxie-tat, pie-tat, proprietat, socie-tat, medie-tat, nimie-tat, satie-tat, and all others in *io*, where *o* becomes *e* instead of *i* by reason of *i* preceding: liber-tat, but asperi-tat, cari-tat, clari-tat, yet avari-tia, securi-tat, puri-tat, duri-tat, and also duri-tia, tie-s: venus(ti)-tat, honēs(ti)-tat, vetus(ti)-tat, or these may be derived direct from the stems *honos*, *vetes*, *venes*, as are honestu-s, &c. (yet *modestu-s* makes *modest-ia*; *molestu-s*, *molest-ia*; *angustu-s*, *angust-ia*; *justu-s*, *justi-tia*), ambigui-tat, festivi-tat, and others from *uo*, *vo*.

3. From substantives: civi-tat, collective and abstract, 105 *body of cives*, *state of a civis*: ædili-tat, *office of ædile*, comp. consul-atu-s, &c.: juven-tat, *time of youth*, also juven-ta: virgini-tat: tempes-tat or tempes(ti)-tat: æ-tat for ævi-tat: æs-tat for æsti-tat, *time of heat*: more recent formations, olivi-tat, fici-tat, *time of olives*, *figs*: calami-tat, from *calamu-s*, 'proprie calamitatem rustici grandinem dicunt, quod comminuat calamum seu culmum ac segetem.' Donat.

TŪT, nom. tū(t)-s, fem.

This suffix forms abstracta only from personal appella- 106 tives: vir-tut, *manhood*, *manliness*: juven-tut comp. juven-ta W.-B.

- (106) and juven-tāt : senec-tut comp. senec-ta : servi-tut comp. servi-tiu-m.

TUDIN,⁵ *nom. tudo, fem.*

- 107 This suffix forms abstracta, nearly synonymous with those in *tia, tat, tut*. Where there is an abstract in *tia, tāt*, together with one in *tūdin*, the difference seems to be, that the latter denotes a tendency to the quality or state expressed by the former. Adjectives in *ti* or *to* prefer the form *tūdin* to *tia, tāt*: also such adjectives as denote dimensions, *length, height, &c.*
- 108 Consue(ti)-tudin, habi(ti)-tudin, sollici(ti)-tudin: unless these ought rather to be resolved into consue-tu (verbal in tu) + dīn. Valē-tudin is anomalous, see Verbalia in dīn. Partitudin, pœnitūdin belong to the later Latinity. Apti-tudin, prompti-tudin, lenti-tudin, beati-tudin (Cicero rejects this as unclassical, and proposes beati-tat instead), sancti-tudin along with sancti-tat, lassi-tudin, multi-tudin, celsi-tudin, lati-tudin, crassi-tudin: all these are of participial origin. Forti-tudin, simili-tudin, molli-tudin (also molli-ties and molli-tat), ampli-tudin. Pleni-tudin, magni-tudin, both from anc. participles in *no* (123): cani-tudin, obsol., leni-tudin (and -tat). Ægri-tudin, teneri-tudin (and -tat), clari-tudin (and -tat), duri-tudin (and tat, tia), asperi-tudin (and -tat), amari-tudin (and -tie-s, poet.), perperi-tudin (perperā-m, adv. of perperu-s). Firmi-tudin (and -tat). Turpi-tudin. Longi-tudin.

TUO, TĪVO, us, a, um. *Verbal Adjectives.*

- 109 The original sense is, *that which should or may be*—: but the usual sense, *that which is in the condition of one*—, the blank being supplied by the passive participle of the verb.
- Sta-tivu-s, *that which may be, or is, set up*: hence subst. sta-tua, sc. imago: coc-tivus, *that which may be, or is, baked*: cap-tivus, *in the condition of a captu-s*: so abdi-tivus, fugi-tivus, na-tivus, ac-tivus, passivus, admis-sivus, fur-tivus, from the participle, which remains only

⁵ Compare DIN, GIN (121, 122).

as subst. *fur-tum*. *Mor-tuu-s* has suppressed the ancient (109) participle *mor-tu-s*.

TURO, us, a, um. Part. fut. act.

The consonants undergo the same changes as in the 110 supine and pass. participle; *ag-turus* = *ac-turus*, *vīd-turus* = *vīsurus*, *pat-turus* = *pas-surus*, &c. Of this form are various feminine substantives, originally of abstract signification, but which have mostly subsided into the concrete: *na-tura*, *cæsura*, *sta-tura*, *pic-tura*, *fic-tura* (*fig-ura* is classical but anomalous), *struc-tura*, *posi-tura*, *cœla-tura*, *con-jec-tura*: but these are rather fem. abstracta in *ia*, from nouns in *tor* (as *vic-tor-ia*), with the *i* retracted, whence *-oir-a* = *ūra*.

TŌR, nom. tōr. Verbal "nomina agentis."

The consonants undergo the same changes as in the supine, 111 &c. *Ag-tor* = *ac-tor*, "is qui agit:" *ama-tor*, *rec-tor*, *suad-tor* = *suasor*, *possed-tor* = *posses-sor*, *audi-tor*, &c. *Nomen-cla-tor* (*r*. in *cal-endæ*, *clā-rus*, *cla-ssis*).

Derivatives of nouns in *tor*: adjectives and substantives 112 in *tor-io*: *ama-tor-iu-s*, *oratorius*, *præ-torius*, *imperatorius*: *legatorius* from *legatu-s*, by a mistaken analogy. *Præ-torium*, *prætor's tent*: *auditorium*, *place*, or *assemblage of hearers*: *emunctorium*, "instrum. emunctoris," *snuffers*: *tectorium*, *tentorium*, *work of a "tentor"* (obs. from *tendo*), *tent*: *portorium*, &c. *Terri-torium*, *promontorium*, anomalous imitations.

Victor-ia.—Names of magistracies from nouns in *tor* 113 make *tūra* from *tor-ia*: *prætūra*, *dictatura*, *quæstura*, *censura*: and so other feminines in *tura*, 110. *Præfectūra* from *præfectu-s*, by a mistaken analogy.

TRĪC, nom. trix, fem. of "nomina agentis" in tor.

Vic-tor, fem. *vic-trīc*: *altor*, *altrīc*: *rector*, *rectric*: pos- 114 sessor, *posses-t-ric* with help of *t*: so *tonsor*, *tons-t-ric*. *Nutri-tor* gives *nu(tri)-tric*, *nu-trīc*: *na-trī-c*, *water snake*, is feminine of *na-tor*; *mere-trīc* has no masculine; *ma-trīc* is formed from *ma-ter*.

115 TRO, *nom.* tru-m, *neut.* "nomina instrumenti" *from verbs.*

Ara-tru-m, claud-trum = claus-trum, so rod-tru-m = rostrum, "instrumentum rodendi," *beak*: rad-trum = ras-trum, lud-trum = lustrum, though this word, in one of its significations, is derived from lu-o, whence lustrare: spec-trum: mulc-trum (mulg-eo): mon-s-trum for moni-trum, "id quo monetur," with inorganic s: an-trum (e. r. perhaps from the same root as an-imus, therefore *breezy cave*), cas-trum.

Variety in tra, fem. Fulge-tra: li-tera, littera (e. r. li-p-o?): fenē-tra, culci-tra (e. r.).

Toni-trū.

Compare *nom. instr.* in *lō, bro, cro, bulo, culo*: see also the diminutives.

tīco, *nom.* ticu-s, a, um.

116 This compound suffix, tī + co, serves to form locative adjectives. In Samni-ti-cu-s (Samni-te-s), the intermediate form is preserved: in most of the following it is lost or imaginary. Ligus-ti-cus (Ligus-es = Ligures), so rusticus. Aquā-ticus comp. aquatilis, silva-ticus (silve-stris), villaticus, scenaticus, umbraticus (and umbratilis), cœnaticus, viaticus, favillaticus. Fanaticus, *one who roves from fanum to fanum*, or from Faunu-s, like Gr. pan-ic from Pan?): limpha-ticus (from limpha, a by-form of nympha, as the Greek νυμφόληπτος?).—Erraticus, venaticus, volaticus comp. volatilis, cavaticus, pasticus, *grass-lamb*, may be referred to verbalia in tu-s.

See ti-li-s and t-ri-s.

ESTI, *nom.* esti-s, *neut.* estē.

117 The ě seems to be a lighter form of the radical ō, ă. The sense is locative. Agre-sti-s, cœle-sti-s: and with additional suffixes, dome-sti-cus; terre-st-ri-s, campe-st-ri-s, ped-e-st-ri-s, eque-st-ri-s, lacu-st-ri-s. (See LI, ri.)

do, *nom.* dus, da, dum. *Verbal Adjectives chiefly from Verbs intransitive.*

118 From verbs in e, adjectives of this description are very

numerous. *Acido*, *nom.* *acidu-s*, *calidus* and *caldus*, *tepidus*, (118) *frigidus*, *pavidus*, *timidus*, *tumidus*, *turgidus*, *madidus*, *uvius* and *udus*, *tabidus*, *marcidus*, *lividus*, *luridus*, *albidus*, *fulgidus*, *lucidus*, *validus* whence *adv.* *valde*, *avidus* whence *aud-ēre*, so *gaudēre* from a lost *adj.* *gavidus*, and perhaps *ard-ēre* from *aridus*, *candēre* from a lost *can-idus*, with others in abundance.

From consonants or neuter verbs: *flu-idus*, *vividus*, *rapidus*, *sapidus*, *cupidus*, *trepidus* (*trepit* = *vertit*, *Fest.*), *trahidus* = *tardus*.

The adjective *do* corresponds to a substantive in *or*; *cali-dus*, *cal-or*: *tim-idus*, *tim-or*: *pavidus*, *pavor*, &c.

Recondite etymologies: *crū-du-s*, *r.* in *crū-or*, *crū-entus*: 119 *nudus*, *ne* + *u-idus*, where *u* is the root of *ind-u-ere*, *ex-u-ere*: *sudus* = *se* + *udus*, not moist. *Fœdus*, *r.* in *fœt-ēre*, *fœt-or*, and perhaps in *suf-fi-re*, *fi-mus*, unless *fœ-dus* be an abbreviated form of *fœtidus*. *Lepidus* *comp.* *lep-or*, *polished*: *stolidus* *comp.* *stultus*: *limpidus* *comp.* *limpha*: *clau-dus* (*etym.* unknown).

Substantives: *lūdus* (*etym.* unknown): *for-da*, a *cow* with calf, from *fer-re*? *Cerda*, *dung*, in the compounds *sucerdā*, *bucerdā*, *mucerdā*: from *cer*, *cre*, in *cer-nere*, *comp.* *ex-cre-ment*.

Denominatives: *herbi-dus*, *grassy*, from *herba*: *turbi-* 120 *dus*, *visci-dus*, *fumi-dus*, *morbi-dus*, *fumi-dus*, *geli-dus*, *gravi-dus*.

In *roscidus* the *c* seems to represent a second *s*: *ros-cidus* from *rōsēs*, whence *rōs*, *rōris*.

dis, *neut.* *de*; *vir-i-dis*, *virēre*, seems to stand alone.

DĪN, *nom.* *DO*, *fem.* *Verbal* "abstracta."

121

The stem-vowel of the verb is lengthened. *Cupī-din*, *n.* *Cupido*, *comp.* *cupīvit*, *cupītus*: as the name of a god, *masc.* *Libī-din* (*libēre*): *capē-din*, *intercapedin* (*cap-(y)ere*): *urē-din* (*ur-ere*): *frige-din*, *torpe-din*, *mulce-din*, *muce-din*. From denominative verbs in *eo*, *e-sco*, *real* or *imaginary*: *gravē-din*, *dulce-din*, *pingue-din*, *putre-din*, *nigre-din*, *salse-din*.—*Formī-din*, *hirū-din*, *hirun-din* (*e.r.*): *testu-din* (*testa*, therefore *shell-animal*?).

- (121) Ordīn, or-ior and or-d-ior. Cardin (etym. unknown). Both are masculine, therefore may belong to a different suffix: perhaps -īn, as pect-īn, *nom.* pecten.

Compare tūdīn (107).

- 122 gīn, *nom.* go, *fem.*: a few are abstract, but most are, or have become, concrete. The preceding vowel is long.

Verbalia. Vorā-gin, *quag-mire*, vora-re: orī-gin, orī-ri: impetī-gin, *ring-worm*, r. in im-pet-u-s, pet-ivi: prurī-gin, *itch*: vertī-gin, vert-ere, vert-īc, *giddiness*, calī-gin, r. in celā-re, cla-m, oc-cul-ere: scaturī-gin: sculpturī-gin, *scratching*: urī-gin, *burning with caustic*, inter-trī-gin, *chafe-gall*, ter-ere trī-vi: pendī-gin, *hanging cover (for images)*. Imāgin; r. in imitor.

Denominativa: many of these denote vegetable or mineral products, especially such as may be referred to degeneracy or disease; also, various distempers, physical and moral—this notion appears, also, in the verbalia. In some, the suffix is preceded by l, probably diminutive. Lap-pagin, *teasel*, lappa, *bur*: plantagin; *plantain*, planta, *sole of foot*: plumbāgin, *black-lead*, likeness of lead: viragin, *man-like woman*: auragin, *jaundice*, likeness of gold: serragin, *san-dust*; similagin, *fine flour*, simila: farragin, *hodge-podge of various grain*: ferulagin, *fennel*, rod-like: capragin, citragin, citreagin, tussi-l-agin, lacti-l-agin, verni-l-agin; ostriagin, medicagin, trissagin; cuni-l-agin, solagin, selagin, *plants*. — Milvagin, milagin, *fishes*. — Usti-l-agin, *chameleon*. Lumbagin, coriagin, *diseases*. — Carragin, *barri-cade of waggons*; sartagin, *frying-pan*.

Robīgin, rub-eo, rub-er, *rust*: pulligin, *dark colour*: melligin, *material of which bees make wax*; siligin, *fine wheat*: consiligin, *lung-wort*: lentigin, *pimple or freckle*, lent, lentīcula; surdigin, *deafness*; claudigin, *lameness*; mentigin and ostigin, *chin-scab in sheep*; porrigin, *onion-like scales or scurf*; vitiligin, *eye-speck*, vitium; stribligin, *defect of utterance*; fuligin, *soot*; uligin, *moisture*, also a disease; ustrigin, *corn-blight*. Loligin, *ink-fish*, lu in pol-lu-o?

Ferrūgin, *iron rust*; ærugin, *verdigris*; salsugin, *brine in salt-pits*; albugin, *whiteness in the eye*; lanugin, *downy*

hair, likeness of wool; asperugin, mollugin, plants; ves- (122) perugin, evening-star.

no, nom. nu-s, na, nu-m. *Ancient Participles passive* 123
(cf. mino), and nouns thence derived.

Ple-nu-s, full, comp. ple-tus, filled: ege-nus, egēre. Of more recondite etymology: dig-nu-s, prop. pointed at, comp. dic-o, dig-itus, or graced, dec-ēre. Mag-nu-s, comp. voc. mac-te, from the same root. Plā-nus, comp. (p)lā-tus, broad, (p)la-mina. Pro-fā-nus, fa-ri, comp. fa-s, and subst. fa-num, hallowed place. Bō-nu-s, comp. be-a-re, make happy. Va-nu-s (r. unknown, comp. vastus, inanis).

Substantives, originally participles. Reg-num, the ruled over: dō-num, gift; for the vowel comp. do-t: fa-num, holy place, fa-s, fa-ri. Of recondite etymology:—Lig-num, tignum; signum, stagnum; grā-num (comp. gra-men), fre-num (comp. fre-tus, fir-mus, fer-rum).

Feminine. Penna (for pet-na, præ-pet?), pœ-na (comp. pu-rus, therefore that by which a sinner is cleansed from guilt), som-nus for sop-nus, sop-or, sopire; pug-nus and pug-na, comp. pug-il. Pāg-ī-na, pāg in pango; sarc-ī-na, sarc-io. Patīna, trutina (unknown). Spi-na, comp. cuspid. Cū-næ, doubtful whether from quie or cūb. Ur-na. Uri-na. Lū-na and its anc. masc. Lu-nus, luc-eo, as lūc-men = lūmen.

Angīna, ruīna, habēna, rapīna, Lucīna, from known roots; farina, r. in far. Vagina, vēg in veho? Pruna (not known). Cœna for co-ī-na, or co-ed-na, or some lost root.

In the foregoing list some of the words may easily be 124 explained as passive participles, reg-num, som-nus, that which is reigned over, slept: others, as fre-num, habē-na, may be conceived as instrumental, that with which one holds up, &c: in others the notion seems to be merely that of the verb, as ruīna; luna, personally or impersonally conceived. There is just the same kind of ambiguity in the substantives formed from participles in to.

ĪNA, *fem.* "Quasi-participles."

- 125 Denoting *ground sown with various kinds of seed*: rapīna, porrina, cæpina, napina, sc. area, comp. ētu-m. Add pisc-ina, *fish-pond*.

Place where an operation is carried on.—Officina (officium), carnificina, lapicidina, coquina and, in another form of pronunciation, popina, culina from coquu-lus, dimin. of coquus, caupôn-a for cauponina; and those from "nom. agentis" in tor, as pistr-ina, ustrina, tonstrina, textrina, molitrina, sutrina, lavatrina, latrina (lator, latrix).—Doctrina (doctor), disciplina (discipulus), haruspicīna, &c., medicina (medicus), have passed into an abstract sense, the suppressed substantive being *ars, facultas*, or the like. Medi-trina, *goddess of medicine*, mede-ndi.—Regīna for regin-ia (47) is anomalous.

no, *nom.* nus, na, num. "Adjectiva materiæ."

- 126 Laurī-nus, *made of laurel-wood*, æsculi-nus, ficul-nus (from dimin. of ficu-s), pōpul-nus, quer(c)-nus, acer-nus, ebur-nus, and -neus, ahe-nus and æ-neus. Stems in *n*, *no*, *nu*, &c., prefer the synonymous suffix eo: alneus, corneus, ligneus, &c. Terrēnu-s, *made of earth*, for terrā-ī-nu-s. Larig-nus, salignus, ilig-nus from stems in *ic*.

Abiegnus (abiet), fabaginus, vitignus, oleaginus, aprug-nus, may be compounds of -geno, or compound suffixes like tiliā-ci-nus, viz. viti-ci-nus = vitignus.

ī-nus, *adj. mat.*, from names of animals.

- 127 *Made of the flesh, skin, &c., of—, or simply possessive, belonging to—, of the race of—.* Bov-īnus, mur-inus, lepor-inus, leon-inus, passer-inus, anser-inus, anat-inus, hirundīn-īnus, pecu-īnus, canī-nus, vulpi-nus, feli-nus, ovi-nus, equi-nus, lupi-nus, tauri-nus, aquili-nus, bellui-nus.
- 128 Other *possessives*, and also *locatives*, with the same ending. From names of persons: divī-nus (divu-s), liberti-nus, *one of the class of liberti*, Sibylli-nus, masculi-nus, adulteri-nus, iniqui-nus from incola, sobri-ni for soror-

ini, *children of two sisters*: consobrini, *of a brother and sister*: fur-i-nus, haruspici-nus, nepot-i-nus, *rakish*: genu-i-nus (*genus*).

Patronymica: Planci-nus, *he of Plancus*: Messali-na, Augusti-nus, Justi-nus, Constanti-nus, Albi-nus, Corvini-nus, Crispi-nus, Nasidie-nus (comp. aliē-nus and piē-tas for the change of the second i to e).

From names of places, chiefly such as contain i in the termination: Tiberi-nus, Prænesti-nus, Alpinus, Reati-nus, Penni-nus, mari-nus, colli-nus;—Latī-nus (Latiu-m), Lanuvi-nus, Capitoli-nus, Gabi-nus, Pompti-nus, Palati-nus;—Veli-nus (Velia), Esquili-nus, Labori-nus. These from stems in o: vici-nus, peregrī-nus, austri-nus, orci-nus, stagni-nus, Amiterni-nus. Supi-nus from supi or supo; the ancient form of sub.—Genu-ini (*dentes*): alvi-nus.

Without the vowel: pater-nus, frater-nus, mater-nus; Veliter-nus (Velitræ), Tudet-nus (Tuder), Tibur-nus. Opportu-nus. Exter-nus, inter-nus, super-nus, infer-nus; prō-nus.

Ā-NUS, a, um.

From proper names, and other personal designations. 129 Rustica-nus, prima-nus, decuma-nus (*of the first, tenth legion*), veter-a-nus, publica-nus, hūmānus, prob. for homin-ānus: germānus for germin-anus, "homo ejusdem germinis."

Sulla-nus, *follower, party, &c. of Sulla*; Cinna-nus, Maria-nus, Pompeia-nus: Ciceron-i-a-nus, Cæsari-a-nus, Fronton-i-a-nus, prætor-i-a-nus, as if from Ciceroni-u-s, Cæsar-iu-s, &c. Hence patronymics, as Sejanus, son of Sejus: Octavianus, son of Octavius.

From names of places: Sylvā-nus; pagā-nus (*pagu-s*); vicā-nus, ante-signa-nus, mundā-nus, oppidā-nus; urb-ā-nus, font-a-nus; sol-a-nus. Romā-nus, Albā-nus, Syracusa-nus, Thebā-nus, Sparta-nus, Africa-nus, Sardiniā-nus, from stems in a.—Cis-pada-nus, trans-rhenā-nus; from stems in o.—In Salerni-t-ānus, from Salernu-m, Thapsi-t-anus (Thapsu-s), Lepti-t-anus, the form is based on an undeveloped derivative in t, Thapsi-t, like Cæri-t, Arpina-t, &c. (93.) So we have from the substantive Vei-ente-s (stem

- (129) *Vei-entī*), the adjective *Veientī-nus*, and also *Veientanus* (from stem *Veient*).

These suffixes appear with another suffix—*eo* annexed in *medi-terrā-neus*, *circum-fora-neus*, *extra-neus*. To these add *spont-a-neus*, *miscella-neus*, *ultrō-neus*, *conjecta-neus*, *collecta-neus*, *ped-a-neus*, and *calc-aneus*, *succedaneus*, *consentaneus*, *supervacaneus*, of which the three last are mis-formations.

Other miscellaneous examples of the suffixes above described:—Adjectives: *aliē-nus*, *belonging to others*, for *aliī-nus*, like *divinus*, the second *ī* being changed to *ē*, as in *pie-tas* for *pii-tas*.

Inter-nec-ī-nus, *killed one by another*. *Sal-ī-nus*, for *salt*, not used, but hence the substantive *salina*, *salt-cellar*, and *salinum*, *id.*; also *salt-marsh*. *Rupī-na*, *cleft in a rock*. *Lacū-na*, from *lacu-s*.

Lūcī-na, *goddess of light*, *Cunī-na*, *cradle-goddess*, *Vacu-na*, *goddess of leisure*, *vacuus*, *Fortuna*, *Fau-nus* and *Fau-na*, *Neptunus*, *Vulcanus*: but all these may be referred to a compound suffix, see *mino*.

no, *nom.* ni, næ, na. *Distributives.*

- 130 *Bi-ni* for *dvī-ni*, like *bi-s* for *dvi-s*, from *dvi*, root of *duo*: *ter-ni* and *trini*, *quater-ni*, *quī-ni* for *quinqū-ni*, *sēni* for *sex-ni*, *septē-ni*, *octo-ni*, *novē-ni*, *decēni* and *dēni*: *vicēni*, *trigē-ni*, *quadragē-ni*, &c., *centē-ni*, *du-cēni*, &c.: *millē-ni*. The meaning is, *counted two and two, three and three, four and four, &c.*, or *two apiece, &c.* So *alterni*, and sing. *-nus*, *each and each, first the one, then the other*. Hence perhaps *omnī-no*, *adv.*

no, nus, na, num. *Temporal.*

- 131 *Ver-nus*, in *spring-time*, *nun-di-næ*, from *novem* + *dies*, *taking place every nine days*; so *peren-di-nus*, *to be the day after to-morrow*, *repentī-nus*, *happening repente*, *festī-nus*, (con)festim, *sementi-nus*. *Pruī-na*, connected with *præ*, *pro*, properly, *happening in the forepart of the day*,

hence *hoar-frost*. Quotidiā-nus, meridia-nus, from die-s. (131) Ante-luc-ā-nus, tertiā-nus, quartā-nus, *happening every third, fourth day, &c.* With an additional suffix: momenta-neus, subita-neus.

Compounds of the temporal suffix NO.

TINU-s, a, um. Cras-tīnus, pris-tinus, *of former times* 132 (priōs = pris, as in pris-cus), diu-tinus, sero-tinus, anno-tinus (whence annō-na), hōno-tinus, *of this present year*; vesper-tīnus, matu-tīnus (r. in ma-ne, matū-rus, matū-ta).

R-NU-s, a, um. Ho-die-rnu-s, *of this day*, diu-rnus, *by day*; compare inter-diu; so noctu-rnus, *of noctu*. Somno-rinus and somnu-rnus (in Varro), *happening in a dream*. Mensur-nus, *monthly*, more commonly mens-truus. Hibernus, from hiem-s (compare tuber, for tūm-er), ho-rnus, *of this year*, ho, in hi-c ho-c.

TER-NU-s, a, um. Hes-ternus, from heri for hesi: sempiternus, æ-ternus, from ævu-m, as æ(vi)-tat: diutur-nus, for diu-ternus, perhaps by assimilation with diurnus.

Other forms in RNO.

Caverna, lucerna: and of recondite etymology, laterna, 133 cisterna, fusterna, taberna.

Taciturnus seems to imply tacituru-s or tacitor: so pr. n. Jutur-na, from Jutor: Sāturnus, from sā-tor, only with the *a* lengthened, or implying sā-tor, from the same root as sā-nus, therefore *saviour*.

ĪN, nom. en.

Pect-īn, nom. pect-en, *that which combs*, is the only 134 instance of the suffix in an independent form: but some of the nouns in *na, num*, above given, may be enlargements of this suffix, as, perhaps, habē-na, sig-num, *that which holds marks*. The same suffix is contained in juven-is for juv-en, the root appears in jo-cus, ju-vo, jū-bilum, therefore, *he that rejoices*.

ĪN, nom. o.

Possibly in words of recondite etymology, as cardin, 135

- (135) *margin, sanguin*; nom. *cardo*, &c. The ending appears in derivatives of compound verbs, as *adsperg-in, compāg-in*, though here the suffix may be *GIN*. As an additive suffix *in*, nom. *o*, appears in the suffix *tudin*, perhaps also in *āgin, ūgin*, &c.

ōn, nom. *o*, masculine: mostly personal designations; all concrete.

- 136 Verbalia: *ger-on, vol-on, combib-on, commilit-on, err-on, præd-on, fur-on*, not extant but implied in *furunculus, ed-on, mand-on, lurc-on, præc-on* for *præ-ci-on*, from *præciēre*, whence *præci-a*. *Pug-i-on, scip-i-on, r. in scep-trum*, Gr.

Hence, with additional suffix, *col-on-u-s, Ad-e-on-a* (*adire*), *Fav-on-ius, Pell-on-ia, Fer-on-ia, Flu-on-ia*, and *scalæ gem-on-iæ, stair of sighs*.

- 137 "Ampliativa," from nouns: descriptive of personal, corporeal peculiarities, whence many proper names. *Bucc-ōn, wide-cheek, labi-on, thick-lips*, p. n. *Labe-on: Capit-on, Front-on, Nas-on, Dent-on, Ped-on, Kæs-on* (same *r.* as *Cæsar*, and *cæsaries, hair*), *ment-on, falc-on, hook-beak, asi-on, long-eared owl*, from *ausi-s = auris*.

- 138 "Pejorativa," descriptive of bad habits: *ale-on, gul-on, nebul-on* (e. *r.*), *popin-on, Mer-on*, a paronomasia of *Neron* (Suet. in *Ner.*), *verber-on, flagr-i-on, sceler-i-on*.

- 139 Proper names: *Cat-on, cunning one, Ner-on* (e. *r.*), *Mar-on* (*mas, maris*): so *Bell-on-a, Pom-on-a*. *Cicer-on*, so named, it is said, from the mark of a vetch (*cicer*) on the nose, but more probably like *Fab-iu-s* from *faba, grower of vetches . . . beans*.

Other masc. in *ōn, iōn*. *Curi-on, decuri-on, centuri-on, tabelli-on, libelli-on, ludi-on, latr-on* (from *latus, lateris*. Varro "ita dictus quod stiparet regis latus"), *Senec-ion: homun-c-ion*, with diminutive *c* as in *homunculus*. With additional suffix, *patr-on-us, matrona*. Names of numbers, *dupli-on, terni-on, quaterni-on*, &c.

on nom. *o*, affixed to the verbal abstr. suffix *ti*, making *tiōn*. See above, 102.

ION, *nom. io, fem. abstracta.*

Verbalia: leg-ion, *a levying, a legion*: region, *tract of* 140
country: conc-ion, suspic-ion, obsid-ion, obliv-ion, alluv-
ion, port-ion for part-ion? occid-ion, excid-ion, inter-nec-
ion, usu-cap-ion, relig-ion (from religere, *to reflect*, not
from religare, *to bind, restrain*⁶): opin-ion from opinari, and
option from optare.

Denominatives: commun-ion, rebell-ion (rebelli-s), per-
duellion, consort-ion, contāg-ion (contāge-s), and “lex
talion-is.”

That this suffix is often preferred to tion in derivation 141
from compounds, is explained by the consideration before
stated (43), namely, it is the shorter, lighter form. In
respect of signification, ion is less abstract than tion, as is
also iu-m.

NT, *nom. n(t)-s.*

The participle pres. act., as reg-e-nt, am-a-nt, &c. 142

Some participles have completely assumed the significa-
tion of substantives: such are serp-ent, which is never
used but in the sense of “anguis:” so in-fa-nt, par-ent for
par-ie-nt, cli-ent for clu-ent, r. in in-clu-tus. Quadra-nt,
properly the participle *fourth-ing* (comp. *farth-ing*), repre-
sents quarta-nt, perhaps confused with another participle,
quadra-nt, *squaring* (or, the dental here resumes its proper
place before the r, as in quadraginta, &c.): so sexta-nt,
lit. *a sixth-ing* (comp. the English, *sizing, tith-ing*); trient,
a third part; dodrant, assi deest quadrans, = $\frac{3}{4}$; dextant,
assi deest sextans, = $\frac{5}{6}$.

Recondite etymologies: rēpent-e, adv., recent, frequent,
font, pont, *bridge*: pont in ponti-fex (r. in pu-rus, pœ-na ?

⁶ The ancient authorities derive it from religare, so that the funda-
mental meaning would be *restraint, obligation, a binding power*: and
this is etymologically possible, as the following examples show that
this formation extends to verbs of the first conjugation. But the other
derivation, which gives the primary sense respectus, observantia, *heed,*
observance, from re-legere, re-ligere, *to gather after*, is more probable in
itself; and the ancient proverb, “religentem esse oportet, religiosum
nefas,” shews that the national mind felt this to be the origin of the
word.

- (142) therefore *pure-maker*): *sont*, *guilty*, *dent*⁷, *spont-e* (r. in *i-pse*), *mont*, *font*, *front*, are not necessarily to be referred to this origin. *Men-t* is clearly formed with suffix *t*, *ti*, from the root of *me-min-i*, *me-men-to*.

NTQ, *nqm.* *ntu-m*, *neut.*

- 143 *Ungu-e-ntu-m*, *wherewith to anoint*: *carp-e-ntu-m*, *arg-entu-m* (both e. r.). See MENTO.

Also in names of places, as *Agrigentum*, *Buxentum*, *Maleventum*, *Beneventum*, *Tarentum*, *Grumentum*, corresponding to Greek forms in *-nt*, as *Akragant*, &c.

ntu-s, *a*, *um*.

- 144 *Ta-ntu-s*, *that-much*, *qua-ntu-s*, *what-much*, from the pronoun stems, *to* in *is-te*, *tā-lis*, *tum*, *tam*, &c., and *quo*.

Cru-en-tu-s, *bloody*, r. in *cru-or*, *crū-dus*. In the following, we have the same suffix annexed to *lo* (the intermediate form, however, is not extant); sometimes the termination is *lent*, nom. *len(t)-s*. *Op-u-lentu-s* and *-lent(t)-s*, *full of wealth*: *luc-u-lentu-s*, *full of light*: *viru-lentus*, *poisonous*: *fraud-u-lentus*, *buccu-lentus*, *turbu-lentus*, *corpu-lentus* (st. *corpōs*): so *temu-lentus*, *tipsy* (r. in *tem-ere*, *tem-erāre*, *temē-tum*): *escu-lentus* and *po(s)cu-lentus*, from *esca* and *posca*: *truc-u-lentus*, *amaru-lentus*: the *u* represents the final vowel of the stem, *ō*, *ā*, or the union-vowel *ī*, and is due to the influence of *l*, followed by another heavy vowel or syllable: comp. *fam-u-lus* with *fam-i-lia*. The original vowel remains in *vino-lentus*, *somno-lentus*, *vi-o-lentus* or *violens*: *pesti-lentus*, *maci-lentus* (*macies*), *gracilentus* (*gracili-s*).

so, *ō-so*: *us*, *a*, *um*.

- 145 *Saxō-su-s*, *full of stones*, *lapid-osus*, *pebbly*: so *vinōsus*, *aquosus*, *probrosus*, *rixosus*, *arenosus*, *undosus*, *caligin-*

⁷ It has been proposed to derive *dent* from (e)d-ent, therefore *eater*; but the corresponding words in the cognate languages, *οδοντ.* *zahn*, *tooth*, imply a more recondite origin. *Mont* may possibly have its root in *e-min-eo*, but neither is this certain.

osus, facinor-osus, gramin-osus, æstu-osus, perniciosus (145) (-cies). Bellicosus (bellicus): formīdolosus, with an anomalous l, from formidia: meticolosus (metus). In the later Latinity, ōsus is a favourite ending: suspiciosus, captiosus, aeditiosus, opiniosus, &c., from nouns in ion.

NDO, *nom.* us, a, um.

The "participle of necessity," as ama-ndus, &c., and 146 gerund, as amandum, i, o.

Participles which have become nouns: secundus for sequendus. Kal-endæ from cal-are, *to call*; the new moon announced by proclamation. Rotundas (rota). Turunda, *pellet, tent, or pledget used in surgery*, r. in obturare (aures), perhaps also in tur-ma, turba. Me-nda, *blemish*, r. in mā-cula, perhaps in ma-lus.

BUNDU-S and CUNDU-S.

Trem-e-bundus, *full of trembling*: fur-i-bundus, *of rage*: 147 lud-i-bundus, *of play*: gem-i-bundus: mor-i-bundus, *of death*: pud-i-bundus: quer-i-bundus:—minita-bundus: and many others from verbs in a, especially in the lower Latinity.

Ira-cundus: fā-cundus (fa-ri), *apt to speak in a solemn* 148 *manner, eloquent*: vere-cundus: rubī-cundus: fœ-cundus, r. in fœ-mīna, fœ-tus: jū-cundus (r. in jo-cus, juv-are, jubilum).

MO, *fem.* MA. Substantive and adjective.

Substantives. Fā-ma (fa-ri): spū-ma (spu-ere?): lī- 149 mu-s (li-n-ere?): cul-mu-s and cal-a-mus, r. in cel-sus, cul-men, col-umna: flam-ma, r. in flag-rare: squā-ma, r. in scu-tum, ob-scu-rus: po-mu-m, r. in pa-sco, comp. dō-num from da-re: gem-ma for ger-ma, or gen-ma: strū-ma (stru-ere?): glu-ma (glub-ere?): rī-ma (r. in ric-tus?): rū-ma (comp. ru-men, r. in ruc-tare?): fī-mus (suf-fī-re): trā-ma, trah-ere: tur-ma, see in 146:—these, ar-mus, ar-ma, an-i-mus, plū-ma, fū-mus, rē-mus, and the first part of cū-mu-lus, stī-mu-lus, dor-m-ire, clā-mā-re (cla-rus, cal-are,

- (149) *cal-endæ*), *rū-m-or*, are derived from roots which may be ascertained from the cognate languages.

Adjectives. *Al-mu-s* (*al-ere*): *fir-mus*, *r.* in *fre-tus*, *fre-num*, *fer-rum*.

- 150 The first part also of *i-mā-go*, *i-mi-tāri*, is a similar derivative from the pronoun *i*. As a suffix of the superlative degree, *mo* appears in *pri-mus*, *summus*, *imus*, &c.; of ordinals, in *septi-mus*, *deci-mus*: and compounded with *ti*, &c., in *in-ti-mus*, *longissimus*, *vigesimus*, &c., see *Suffixes of Comparison*.

- 151 From numerals: *bi-mus*, *tri-mus*, *quadri-mus*, *two, three, four years old*: and by analogy *patri-mus*, *matri-mus*, of *such an age that father, mother, is yet alive*.

MINO, *nom. us, a, um*.

- 152 Of this ancient form of the passive or middle participle many traces remain.

1. In the second person plural of the verb passive, as *reg-i-mini*, *am-a-mini*; the original signification of which was *amamini*, *æ, a (estis)*, &c. The same formation is extended to the other tenses and moods: *amaba-mini*, *regē-mini*, *rega-mini*, &c.⁸

2. In other words, which of participles have become substantives.

- 153 *Foe-mina*, or *fēmina*, *she that bears*: the root appears in *foe-tus*, *foecundus*, *foenus*, and is the same as *fu* in *fu-i*, *fo-re*. *Al-u-mnus* (and *-mna*) for *al-i-minus*. *Col-u-mna*, *that which is erected*: *r.* in *cel-sus*, *cul-men*, *cul-mus*. *Da-mnum*, *that which is given—as a penalty*. Whether *do-minus* is of the same origin, or a derivative of *domu-s*, is uncertain. *Lā-mina* and *la-mna*, *plate of metal*, for *plamina*, *r.* in *plā-nus*, and *lā-tus*, *broad*, for (p)*la-tus*. *Ær-u-mna* (*e. r.*).

- 154 *Proper names*: *Vert-u-mnus*, *he that turns himself*, name of a Tuscan deity. *Nept-u-mnus* (so written in an ancient inscription), whence *Nept-ūnus*, lit. *he that bathes himself* (*et. found in the Greek*): so *Pilumnus*, *Picumnus* (*e. r.*), *Portumnus* and *Portūnus*. With the like contraction,

⁸ In the ancient Latin, the imperative 2nd pers. singular had a form in *mino* corresponding to the plural *minor*, thus *famino*, *frui-mino*, for *fare*, *fruere*, &c.

fortūna, r. in fortu-ito : the original participial sense may be (154) traced in the phrase “ forte fortuna ”—*as chance chanced*. Tutūnus, r. in tutari, tutamen. Bellonā, Pomona, Vulcanus, &c., see 129, may be referred to the same origin.

With an additional suffix, the same formation appears in 155 Vol-u-mnius, *the wished for*. Cal-u-mnia, r. calvēre, obsol. *to deceive*, Sallust. in Priscian.—To the same participial origin belongs a very extensive class of neuter nouns in

MIN, nom. mēn.

Substantives of this form denote generally *the thing done*, 156 *the result of the action*. In many of the words of this class the etymology is recondite.

Sē-men, *that which is sown* (ser-ere, sē-vī, sǎ-tum): flūmen, nū-men (nuere), nō-men (no-sco, nō-vi): lū-men (for lūc-men): ful-men (for fulg-men): ag-men, flū-men, flā-men, stā-men, tuta-men, grava-men, suffla-men, volū-men with long u (as in the participle volūtus) by contraction of volu-i-men from stem volu-o, regimen, tegi-men and tegu-men, colu-min in column-a, and from the same r. cul-men. Verbs of the i conjugation prefer the ending men-tum, but Gellius has farci-men, from farcire. Stramen, from ster-nerē, strāvi; cri-men, from cer-nere, *to separate, sift*, whence cri-brum; sū-men, from sug-ere, tor-men (tormen-tum), torquere: exā-men, *test, trial*, exigere; and swarm, for exagmen: segmen, segmentum, secare: subtemen, from r. of texere, tela, subtilis.

Recondite: car-men (cre-are?), comp. cere-monia: ger-men, gerere or geni-men? comp. gemma: o-men, r. in audire? or orare? or av (au-gur)? li-men: gra-men, comp. gra-num. In albumen, legumen, the u is lengthened: comp. albus, albugo.

MEN-TO is the preceding suffix, with addition of the partici- 157 pal ro. Comp. the double suffix ENTO, in unguentum, carpentum. Many of these occur also in the simpler form.

Segmen, segmentum: tegmen, tegumentum: momen, momentum: tormen, tormentum. Cæmentum, cædere (*chips or cuttings of stone for filling up*); detrimentum, deter-ere, detri-tus; fragmentum, frumentum, argumentum, fo-mentum, incre-mentum, instrumentum, monū- or moni-mentum, emolumentum from e-molēre, pigmentum, ferment-

- (157) **tum** (*ferv*), **alimentum**, **amentum** (*rad*), **jumentum** (*jung*, *jug-um*), **amentum** (*arare*, *arvum*). From verbs in *io*, *ire*, *condi-mentum*, *fulci-mentum* and *ful-mentum*, *pavi-mentum* from *pavire*; *muni-mentum*, *impedi-mentum*. **Recondite**: **la-mentum**, **elementum** (Heindorf's etymology, **LMNTUM**, *i. e.* the letters *l, m, n* meaning the alphabet, as we say *A, B, C*, is not at all probable; perhaps the root is in *li-no*, *li-tum*, comp. *li-ttera*).

Denominatives in imitation of verbalia: **pulmentum** (*pult-is*), **pulpamentum**, **pulpa**.

- 158 **MIN**, nom. **MEN**, masc. Of this there is but one instance, *flamen, priest*; and this doubtful. In *homin*, *homo*, the *min* is radical.
- 159 **MŌN**, nom. **MŌ**, masc. **Sermōn**, **sermo**, *set discourse*; *serere*: **tēmōn** = **tig-mon**, **tig-num**? **pul-mōn**, **limōn**, of unknown origin.
- 160 **MON-IA**, fem., **MON-IUM**, neut., from **MON**, as *ignominia*, from *min*. **Querimonia**, **alimonia**, or **ium**, **parcimonia**, **cere-monia** (*e. r.*), comp. **car-men**, **cre-are**.

Denominatives: **testimonium**, **vadimonium**, **patrimonium**, **acrimonia**.

- 161 **BO**, *us, a, um*. **Super-bus**, **acer-bus**, **gleba**, **galbus**, **ver-bum**; all doubtful: **tur-ba**, see in 146.

ĪLI, nom. **Īlis**, **ile**.

- 162 Verbal adjectives passive: **ag-ilis**, *easily driven*; **frag-ilis**, *easily broken*; **fac-ilis**, *easily done*; **doc-ilis**, **nub-ilis**, **hab-ilis**, whence **de-habilis** = **debilis**, **utilis**. A similar form of the verb substantive **es** in composition, perhaps appears in **con-sul**, **ex-sul**, **præ-sul**; see 33, note 7.

Recondite: **futillis**, **gracilis**, **vigil(is)**, **exilis** = **exigilis**, comp. **exiguus**; **vilis**, perhaps from the same root, with pejorative *ve*, or *r.* in **vi-tium**? **similis**, *r.* in **im-ago**, **im-itari**.

- 163 **BILI**, **bilis**, **bile**, "futuritive," passive, or neuter: **sta-bilis**, **stabo**, *what will easily stand*; **mō-bilis**, **fle-bilis**, **amā-bilis**; and by analogy, **solu-bilis**, **nō-bilis**.
- 164 Both terminations form adjectives from verbalia in *ti, si*. **Ficti-lis**, **missi-lis**, **sessi-lis**, **flexi-lis**, **fissi-lis**, **suti-lis**, **fer-**

tilis, versati-lis, aug-si-lis implied in auxilium :—visi-bilis, 165
flexi-bilis, prehensi-bilis.

Denominatives : aquātilis, fluviātilis, scenatilis : utensilis,
from part. utent, is anomalous.

ALIS, neut. ale. Adjectives from Nouns and Pronouns.

The signification varies between the notion *like*, *be-* 166
coming, *suitable*, and *belonging to*. In the latter sense the
suffix is synonymous with *ius* ; comp. *Di-alis*, *belonging to*
Jupiter ; with *Martius*, *belonging to Mars*. If there be an
l in the stem, *alis* usually becomes *aris* : thus, *sacerdotalis*,
auguralis, *decemviralis*, *regalis*, *tribunal(is)* : but *consul-*
aris. *Dialis* (= *Djovalis*), *Saturnalis*, *Quirinalis*, *Martialis*,
Cere(r)alis, *Mercurialis*, *Vestalis* : but *Apollinaris*. *Vir-*
ginalis, *puellaris* : *australis*, *borealis*, *aquilonar* : *orientalis*,
occidentalis : *brumalis*, *hyemalis*, *autumnalis*, *annalis*, *tem-*
poralis : but *sæcularis*. *Ambarvalis*, *Saliaris* : *ruralis*, *mu-*
ralis, *vallar* : *normalis*, *regularis* : *astralis*, *solaris*, *stellaris*,
lunaris : *mortalis*, *exitialis*, *salutaris* : *navalis*, *navicularis* :
digitalis, *cubitalis*, *brachialis*, *manualis*, *pedalis*, *tibialis*,
cruralis, *corporalis*, *pectoralis*, *capitalis*, *frontalis*, *cervica-*
l(is) : but *ocularis*, *capillaris*, *palmaris*, *articularis*, *talaris*,
alaris, *collaris*, *pollicaris*, *pugillaris*, *maxillaris*, *calcar(is)*.
These examples prove the perfect identity of the two end-
ings. The rule may be thus stated :

1. The suffix is *aris*, not *alis*, when there is an *l* in the 167
stem. Hence *militaris*, *popularis*, *vulgaris*, *peculiaris*, &c. ;
and apocopated substantives in *ar*, *are*, as *alveare*, *cochlear*,
columbare, *exemplar*, *lacunar*, *laquear*, &c. But

2. *l* remains, when there is an *r* between the *l* of the
stem and that of the suffix. Thus, *littoralis*, *litteralis*,
lateralis, *fulgularis*, *lustralis*, *laralis*, *larentalis*, *lupercalis*,
liberalis.

3. When the *l* of the stem is supported by *f*, *p*, *c*, *g*.
Hence *floralis*, *pluvialis*, *fluvialis*, *glacialis*, *glebalis*, *flumi-*
nalis, *Flavialis*, *Claudialis*.

4. *Legalis*, *letal*, are contrary to analogy, being formed
upon the model of *regalis*, *fatalis*. And in compounds,
such as *solstitialis*, *palmi-pedalis*, with *l* in the first mem-
ber, this is not taken into the account.

- 168 From pronouns and pronominal adjj.: *ta-lis*, *that-like*, *such*: *qua-lis*, *what-like*: *singularis*, *dualis*, *pluralis*, *totalis*, *similaris*, *æqualis*.

İLIS, *neut. ile*.

- 169 *Senilis*, *juvenilis*, *anilis*, *virilis*, *puerilis*, *herilis*, *servilis*, *febrilis*, *gentilis*, *civilis*, *hostilis*, *Quintilis*, *Sextilis*.
- 170 Neuter subst. in *ile* from names of animals, meaning the place where they are kept: *ovile*, *bovine*, *suile*, *caprile*, *equile*. From other subst.: *sedile*, *orbile*, *molile*, *monile* (e. r.).
- 171 *ELIS* appears only in *patruelis*, *fratruelis*, perhaps contracted in *tribulis*: and *carduelis* (from *carduus*), *linnet*, *thistle-bird*. In *fidē-lis* the *ē* is part of the stem. *Curulis*.

RI, *ris*, *neut. re*.

- 172 This appears as a suffix = *li* in a few verbalia of ancient formation: *put-ris*, *put-eo*: *ac-ris*, *ac-eo*, *ac-us*, *ac-ies*: *cel-eris* and *alac-ris*, *er* (e. r.). Also in the compound suffix *estris*, *terrest-ris*, *equestris*, *pedestris*, *lacustris*: comp. *aqua-ti-cus*, *aqua-ti-lis*, with *dom-est-icus*.

RO, *nom. er, ra, rum*: *rus* (*erus*), *a, um*.

- 173 As formative of verbalia, this is related both to *DO* and *LO*. *Rub-ro* (*er*), *rub-ēre*, comp. *rutilus*; *scabro*, *scab-ere*; *in-teg-ro*, perhaps from *tag*, *tangere*; *mac-ro*, *macere*; *pig-ro*, *piget*; *rarus*, *radēre*; *strep-erus*, *crep-erus*, *gna-rus*, *gno* in *gno-sco*; *sac-ro* (*er*), *r.* in *sanc-ire*; *obscu-rus*, *r.* in *scu-tum*, *squa-ma*; *cla-rus*, *in-calāre*, *in-clutus*. *Libero* (*er*), *free*; anc. *læbeso*, *r. lubet*, *libet*? *Avarus* remarkable for its long *a*, *avere*; in *amarus* the *r* is probably radical. *Cre-b-ro* (*ber*), comp. *crassus*, as *rubro*, *russus*, *r.* in *cre-sco*.
- 174 The following have to seek their roots out of the language: *glab-ro* (*er*), *lacero* (*er, erus*), *pu-rus* (comp. *pœna*), *mi-rus*, *tenero* (*er*), *mis-ero* (*er*), *du-rus*, *ca-rus*, *amarus*, *aspero*(*er*), *prospero*(*er*), *properus*, *ve-rus*, *sevē-rus*, *va-rus*, *mē-rus*, *dī-rus* = *dei ira*?
- Securus* (*se cura*), *sincerus* (*sine cera*), *perjurus* (comp. *pejero*), are compounds. In *decorus*, *sonorus*, &c., the suffix is not *ro*, but *o*: *decōr-o*, *sonōr-o*.

Substantives in RO, RUS, ER, RUM : fem. RA.

A numerous class, in most of which it is uncertain 175 whether the *r* belongs to the stem or to the suffix. Au-ra, au-rum, anc. au-sum; murus (comp. mœnia, munire), ā-ra, ī-ra, o-ra, prō-ra (*fore-part*), cura, mōra, hora.

Lib-ro (er), bark, book: liberi, children, gen-ero (er), soc-ero (er).

ŌR, masculine Verbal Substantives chiefly from Verbs intransitive.

These are abstracta, expressing state or condition. By 176 far the most are from verbs in ēre, and many have beside them an adj. in DO.

Rub-or, rub-ēre: fulgor, decor, tumor, timor, pavor, pallor, candor, nitor, pudor, mœror, and a multitude besides. Furor, fragor, angor, tremor, fluor, odor (ol, olidus, Greek οδ), canor, from verbs consonant: lepor, labor, tlab-or, r. tul-i, (t)la-tus. Amor, sudor, from a-verbs: sopor, i-verb. From adj. (anomalous): caldor (obsol.), amaror (poet.). This suffix bears the same relation to RO, DO, as ON to NO.—Compare the suffix ōs, ěs (196): hon-os, hon-ōs-is = honoris, honestus, is radically the same with ones, onus, oneris, onustus.

ULO, US, A, UM. Verbal Adjectives and Substantives.

These are active in signification, and seem to denote 177 propensity, habit, aptness. They are formed only from the older class of verbs, none from āre.

Bib-ulus, pend-ulus, quer-ulus, pat-ulus, strid-ulus, cred-ulus, ed-ulus in compounds, as ficedula, monedula, comp. edūlis, tremulus, sēdulus, remarkable for the long *e*, comp. assiduus, desid(ses). Garrulus is perhaps the only instance from a verb in ire. Nub-ilus has *i* because of the *u* in the stem; comp. rut-ilus. Substantives: figulus (fig, fingere), gerulus, bajulus (e. r.), involvolus, and convolvulus: tumulus, tumēre.

The neuter ulum forms *nomina instrumenti*: jac-ulum, 178 spec-ulum, cing-ulum, vinc-ulum, prē-lum, *thing to press with*, premere: excipulum, ve-lum = veh-ulum? qua-lum, quat-ere.

- 179 Also fem. in *la*. Fer-ula (ferire), mala, mand-ere, scala, scand-ere, tela, texere, sella = *sedla*, *secula*, *hay-scythe*, a-la = ag-la, olla.
- 180 Masc. in *lus*. Cap-ulus, capere, palus = pag-lus, talus = tag-lus.

ELA, fem. Verbal Substantive.

- 181 Of this, which is evidently connected with the preceding formation, there are but a few examples. Loquēla, querēla (querulus), suadela, candēla. From verbalia in *ti*, *tu* : corruptēla, tutēla.

BULO, nom. bulum : fem. bula. *Nomina instrumenti from Verbs.*

- 182 This suffix is to *ulo* as *bili* to *li* : i. e. the *b* comes from the same source as the *b* of the future, *amabo*, *docebo*.

Sta-bulum = *locus ubi stabunt boves* (whence *ve-sti-bulum*, standing apart, *ve* : *pro-stibulum*, *prostare*) : *venabulum*, *quocum venaberis* : *vocabulum*, *pābulum* from *pasco* ; *tribulum* from *ter-ere tri-vi*, *latibulum*, comp. *lat-ebra* : *jubilum* from *juvare*, *jucundus*.

From substantives through the medium of an imaginary verb : *thuribulum*, *acetabulum*, *incunabula* (plur.), *desidiabulum*.

Feminine : *fa-bula*, *fa-ri* ; *fi-bula*, *fig-ere* ; *sū-bula*, *cobler's-awl*, *su-ere* : *tā-bula* (e. r.).

- 183 BRO, brum, bra : the same suffix in another form, mostly occasioned by the presence of an *l* in the root.

Late-bra, comp. *latibulum*, *fla-brum*, *ventilabrum*, *volūtabrum*, *dolabra*, *illecebra*, *delubrum* from *luere*, *palpebra* from *palpare*, *calabra* from *calare*, *salebra* from *salire* ? *Libra*, *labrum*, *lip*, comp. *labium* (e. r.), and *labrum* from *lavare*.

Other verbalia : *terebra* (e. r.), *cri-brum* (*cer-nere*, *crimen*), *vertebra*, *probrum*, which have an *r* in the root. *Scatebra*, *scatere*, *membrum* (*r* in *me-are*, *mov-ere* ?), *umbra* (e. r.). *Fi-bra*, comp. *fid-es*, *stringed instrument*, and *fīlum*, from *fid*, *findere*.

- 184 Denominatives in BRO, brum, bra : *candelabrum*, *velabrum*. In these the suffix is probably the ancient form of *fer-o*, *bear* : e. r. *tenebræ*, *cerebrum*, comp. *cervic*, *cernuus*.

- 185 BRO, nom. ber, appears in *fa-ber*, apparently from *facio*.

Colu-ber (r. in in-colu-mis, therefore hurt-bearing?) Li- (185)
ber or lib-er, "bark," "hook."

BRI, ber, bris, adj.

Fune-bris, saluber, bris = salutifer: lugu-bris = luctifer: 186
celeber (e. r.). Substantives: fe-bris, ferveo? im-bris
(e. r.). These also are compounds of fer in its ancient
form. And so

BRIO, brium. Ludibrium, *that which brings sport*: manu- 187
brium, *borne in the hand*. (Sobrius, ebrius, are perhaps
connected with the Greek σῶφρων, ἔκφρων: perhaps also
mulie-bris, *woman-hearted*.)

CULO, culum, fem. cula. *Substantives from Verbs.*

This suffix, like BULO, BRO, TRO, forms nomina instru- 188
menti. Vehi-culum, terriculum, miraculum, habitaculum,
crepitaculum, curriculum, oper-culum, obstaculum, ferculum,
poculum. In others it is doubtful whether the c belong to
the suffix: vinc-ulum or vinc-culum, cing-ulum or cing-
culum, stragulum, comp. strag-es. Sē-culum, sæclum per-
haps has its long vowel for compensation, if from r. sēc-are:
comp. sēc-ula, *scythe*; but compare sæ-pe. So tēgula =
tēg-cula, rēgula = rēg-cula.

From substantives: umbraculum, tabernaculum.

An l in the stem produces here also an r in the suffix: 189
ludi-crum, lu-crum from luere? ful(c)-crum, flag-(c)rum, r.
in flig-ere? lava-crum, ambulacrum, simulacrum, involu-
crum, sepul-crum.

Verbal adjectives of this formation are, ridiculus and 190
ludicrus, which illustrate the rule: pulcro, cer (e. r.).
With the lightened termination cri, cri-a, cer, we have volu-
cris. Medio-cris is anomalous.

See "Diminutives."

MULO, us. A few forms of obscure origin. Æ-mulus, 191
comp. æ-quus: cu-mulus, famulus, whence familia. Stī-
mulus, comp. root in instigare.

ARIO, arius, a, um. *Adjectives denominative.*

This may be an extension of ari-s, the original form of 192
ālīs; but the difficulty is, that there is no alio. More pro-
bably the r represents an original s.

- 193 Adjectives in *arius* are formed, 1. from numerals of every description: *tri-arius*, *milli-arius*, *prim-arius*, *secund-arius*, *terti-arius*, *sext-arius*, *singularius*, *binarius*, *ternarius*, &c.: *duplicarius*, *solit-arius*: comp. *t* in *habilit-are*, *nobilis-are*, &c. 2. From adverbs and prepositions: *contrarius*, *extrarius*, *adversarius*. 3. From participles: *sedent-arius*, *emiss-arius*, *comment-arius*, *annivers-arius*. 4. From various nouns: *precarius*, *vicarius*, *honorarius*, *onerarius*, *temerarius*, *gregarius*, *classarius*, *congiarius*, *hæreditarius*, *Februarius*, *Januarius*.
- 194 Used as substantives, masc. and fem., these adjectives principally denote trades or callings: *argentarius*, *nummularius*, *mensarius*, *ærarius*, *aquarius*, *asinarius*, *unguentaria*. Neuters denote the place, repository, shop, &c.: *armarium*, *armamentarium*, *ærarium*, *vivarium*, *cetarium*, *pomarium*, *velarium*, *roborarium*, *æstuarium*: *bustuarium* and *fustuarium* contrary to analogy, from *bustum*, *fustus*.

Note.—With *arius*, *arium*, compare *orius*, *orium*.

RE for SE. *Infinitive.*

- 195 This form is properly an abstract substantive, which in Latin is neuter and indeclinable: the original form *se* remains only in *es-se*, and its compound *pos-se*, and *es-se* = *edere*: in all other verbs, except *velle* and its compounds, it becomes *re*, in accordance with the general law, that *s* between two vowels passes into *r*.

ES, OS, US, chiefly *verbalia* and *neuter*.

- 196 In most nouns of this formation the *s* remains only in nom. and acc. (neut.): in the other cases, being between two vowels, it passes into *r*. Followed by a consonant suffix, the *s* remains, as *onus-tus* (79. 176), comp. *oner-osus*. (In the corresponding Greek form, *εσ*, nom. *ος*, gen. *ε-ος*, the *σ* is dropped.)
- 197 Gen-*es*, gen-*us*, gen-*es-is* = *generis*, &c., from *gen* in *gi-gen-o*, *gigno*, *birth*, *extraction*, *the being born*: *ol-es* (*us*), *that which grows*, *r* in *ad-ol-esco*, *sob-ol-es*, *ind-ol-es*, *pröl-es*: *pond-es* (*us*), from *pend-o*, its *e* modified to *o*, as also in *fœdes* (*us*), from *feid*, *fidere* (Greek *πειθ*, *πειποιθ*). In many, the *es* becomes *ös*, as *frig-os* (*us*), from *frigere*,

dec-os (us), from decere. From fulgere we have fulg-us (197) (ur), comp. fulgōr.

Recondite: munes (comp. mun-ia, commun-is), nemos, sides, robos (ur), corpos, ulces, pecos, opes, velles, pectos, littos, ones, sceles, lates, tempos.

Denominative: æqu-os (or), from æqu-us. In several, syncope and contraction have taken place. Fa-es = fas, indecl., from fa-ri, fa-tum: ju-es = jus (juv-are, jub-ēre, comp. p. 60, note): jus, juris, *broth*: put-es = pus, put-ēre.

Several no longer extant are implied in derivatives in to: 198 mod-es, r. in mod-us, whence modes-tus: mōles, in moles-tus: loqu-es (loquor) in locus-ta. Also tol-es, r. in tol-ere, tul-i, whence toler-are, comp. onerare, temperare: tem-es is implied in temulentus (comp. corpulentus from corpos), its abl. temer-e is used as an adverb only, whence temerare, temerarius. A substantive mines, *spirit, force, mind*, from me-min-i, men-t, exactly answering to μένεσ, nom. μένος, μένε(σ)-ος, appears in Miner-va (61).

Masc. and fem. of this formation: mos, moris, perhaps 199 mo-es, from r. in me-are, mo-v-ere: flo-s, ro-s: vet-es (us), adj.: ven-es (us), hence ven-er-ari, *to seek favour?* ven-ia, *favour obtained*: pu-lv-es (is), r. pol-luere: cin-es (is), r. in can-d-ēre, in-cen-d-ere: vom-es (er): lep-os (us).

IN-ĒS, IN-ŌS, neut. A compound of IN and the preceding.

Fac-in-os (us), pig-nos, r. in pang, pepig-i, fœ-nos, in- 200 *terest begotten or grown of money*, r. fu, as in fœ-tus, fœ-mina. Fu-nes, r. in fu-mus, fav-illa, in reference to the burning of the dead? Vulnes (e. r.).

It-ines (nom. iter), the *t* is merely a supporter, as in the suffix i-t, from the same root i-re, *to go* (comp. 92. 98). Jec-inos, nom. jecur.

In the derivatives from these nouns the original *s* re-ap- 201 pears, being no longer between two vowels: onus-tus, modes-tus, vetus-tus, venus-tus, jus-tus, fas-tus, &c. (see 69). So corpus-culum, &c.

Suffixes of Diminution.

The suffixes which form diminutive (more properly de- 202 minutive) nouns, i. e. by which the notion of littleness (as *W.-B.*

- 202) expressive of endearment, raillery, or contempt) is added to the primary signification of the word, are *LO* or *ULO*, and *CULO*. The latter is used only when the stem ends in a consonant, *i*, *u*, or *e*: the former chiefly with stems in *o*, *a*.

As a general rule, the diminutive always follows the gender of the primary word.

- 203 I. *LO*, *LA*, (*i*.) preceded by *u*.

The final *o* or *a* of the stem is replaced by *u*; whether it be that the suffix is *ULO*, before which the vowel of the stem is absorbed, as *ar'-ula*; or, that the liquid *l* here, as in some other instances, has the effect of modifying the preceding vowel, as *arā-la* = *aru-la*.

Examples: *arula*, *casula*, *mensula*, from *ara*, *causa*, *mensa*. *Scutulu-m*, *granulu-m*, from neuters. *Adjectives*: *parvulu-s*, *a*, *u-m*: *augustulu-s*, *nasutulu-s*, *venustulu-s*, *pulchellulu-s*, *misellulu-s*.

- 204 If a vowel precede *a* or *o*, the termination is *olo*, *ola*. Thus, *filiolu-s*, *a*: *ingeniolu-m*, *navigiolu-m*: *alveolu-s*, *malleolu-s*, *capreola*.

- 205 Consonant-stems in *c*, *g*, and polysyllables in *t*, *d*, prefer *ulo* to *culo*. *Rēg-ulu-s*, not *reg-culu-s* or *reg-i-culus*, *cornic-ula*: *sacerdot-ulus*, *adolescent-ulus*.

- 206 (ii.) *LO*, *LA* not preceded by a vowel: whence the terminations *il-LO*, *el-LO*.

1. Subdiminutives, or diminutives formed from already existing diminutives in *ulo*, *culo*. The suffix *ulo* receiving an additional suffix (*lo*), attenuates its *u* into *e*; but if *c* or *g* precedes, into *i*. Thus *capsa*, *capsula*, *capsul-la* = *capsella*: *CATU-s*, *catulu-s*, *catel-lu-s*: *vertic-*, *vertic-ulus*, *verticil-lus*: *focu-s*, *foculu-s*, *focil-lu-s*: *reg*, *reg-ulus*, *regil-lus*. The diminutives of other nouns in *ulo*, not diminutive, follow the same rule. Thus *tabula*, *tabel-la*: *fabula*, *fabel-la*: *baculu-s*, *bacil-lus*: *poculu-m*, *pocil-lum*: *scintilla* (*e. r.*) seems to be itself originally a diminutive, and makes its dim. *scintillula*.

- 207 2. From stems in *no*, *na*, *ro*, *ra*.

NO, *NA*: *asinu-s*, *asin-lu-s* = *asel-lu-s*: *patina*, *patin-la* = *patel-la*: *catēna*, *catēlla*, *little chain* (in *catella*, fem. of *catellus*, *little dog*, from *catulus*, the *e* is short): *catinus*, *catillus*, *dish*; the vowel *i* serves to distinguish it from *catellus* above: *corōna*, *corolla*.

From *Adjectives* : from ancient *benu-s* (compare *bene*), 208
ben-lus = *bellus* : *suīnu-s*, *suillu-s* : so *anguilla*, *eel*, which
 is properly an adj. fem. diminutive, viz. *anguīnu-s*, *anguillus*.

From *Pronouns* : *unu-s*, *un-lu-s* = *ullu-s*. So perhaps 209
ollu-s, the obsolete form of *ille*, may be explained as a
 diminutive of the demonstrative *ANA* preserved in Sanskrit :
 the object denoted by *ille* being always a remote one, i. e.
 perspectively diminished, hence the propriety of the dimi-
 nutive form (but cf. 225).

When *no* in the primary word is preceded by a conso- 210
 nant, it becomes necessary to insert a vowel, which is usually
e, but *i* after *c*, *g*. *Tignu-m*, *tign-lu-m* = *tigin-lu-m* =
tigillum : so *signum*, *sigillum* : *scamnu-m*, *scamillum*, and
scab-ellum : *columna*, *columella* : *lamna*, *lamella*.

RO, *RA* : *puer(u-s)*, *puer-lus* = *puellus* ; so *puera*, *puel-* 211
la : *libro*, nom. *liber*, *libellus* : *STERA*, *star* (Gr. *α-στέρ*, Lat.
a-str-o), *ster-la* = *stella* : *agro*, n. *ager*, *ager-lus* = *agellus* :
umbra, *umbr-la* = *umbella* : *scalper*, *scalpellus*, and *scalprum*,
scalpellum : *flabru-m*, *flabellu-m* : *flagru-m*, *flagellu-m* :
plostru-m, *plostellu-m* : *castro*, plur. *castra*, *castellu-m*.

3. From other stems.

212

Diminutives of several *nomina instrumenti* in *lo*, *la*, are
 remarkable for the insertion of an *s*.

Ag, *ag-la* = *ala*, dim. *ag-silla* = *axilla* for *ag-lŭ-la* : so
pag, *pag-lus* = *pālus*, dim. *pag-silla* = *paxilla*. *Veg*, *veg-*
lum = *vēlum*, dim. *vexillum*. *Quat*, *quat-lus* = *quā-lus*,
 dim. *quasillus* and *um*. *Pis*, *pis-lum* = *pīlum*, dim. *pistil-*
lum. *Us*, *us-la* = *olla*, *aula*, dim. *auxilla*. *Mand*, *mand-la*
 = *mala*, dim. *maxilla*. *Tag*, *tag-lus* = *tālus*, dim. *taxillus*.
 These seem to be derived from the more ancient form of
 the instrumental suffix : i. e. *t-lo* or *t-ro* : thus *ag*, *ag-tla*
 = *agla*, *āla* : and *ag-tilla* = *agsilla* from *ag-tl-la* or *ag-*
*tr-la*⁹.—*Paullus*, itself diminutive; comp. *pau-cus*, gives
 birth to *paululum* : but *pauillus*, adv. *pauillum*, is
 formed from *paucus* : *pusillus*, e. r.

Some proper names of the diminutive form seem to 213
 follow a different analogy : thus, *Catullus* (*Caton* or *Catu-*
lus ?), *Tibullus* (*Tiber* ?), *Marullus* (*Maron* or *Marius* ?),
Fabullus (*Fabius*), *Tertullus* (*tertius*), *Lucullus* (*Lucius*).

⁹ Some explain the dissyllable forms as contracted, *velum* from
vexillum, &c.

214 II. CŪLO, CULA.

This form of the diminutive suffix occurs only with stems ending in a consonant (except *c*, *g*, and polysyllables in *t*, *d*), or *i*, *u*, *e*.

215 Pater-culus, mater-cula, frater-culus, soror-cula, mulier-cula, pauper-culus: flos-culus, mas-culus, mus-culus, crus-culum, jus-culum, os-culum, crepus-culum, implying as its primitive crep-es, or -us: melius-culus (melios), grandius-culus, plus-culum: ramusculus, implying ramos.

216 Final *īn*, *ōn*, *ōn*, change the vowel to *u*: homun-culus (Cicero has also hom-ulus), virgun-cula, carun-cula (carīn, carn, nom. caro), ratiun-cula, carhun-culus, leun-culus: avun-culus (implying av-ōn, from avo): so petasun-culus (petason): ranun-culus.

Cor(d)-culum, mont-i-culus, font-i-culus.

Canī-cula, nubē-cula, plebē-cula, ungui-culus (ungula is, of course, not a diminutive of unguis), colli-culus.

Bov-cula = būcula, as bov-bus = bu-bus. Verū-culum.

Suffixes of Comparison.

217 The comparative suffix in its simplest form is *ior*: the sibilant, as usual, becomes *x* when it stands between two vowels, and the *x* thus introduced has extended itself to the nom. sing. masc. fem.; e. g. melior, but is permitted to remain in the neut., as melius, with *u* for *o*, as in corpus, &c. It also retains its place in derivatives beginning with a consonant, as melius-culus, where melius represents the original melios, not the neuter or the adverb. Min-or parts with the *i*, so does plur, originally ple-ōr. In mag-is, retained only as adv., and in magis-ter, the suffix is contracted into *is*, so minis-ter: the received comparative is mag-ior = mā-jor. Pe-jor is pes-ior, *r*. in pes-tis, per-dere.

The regular superlative termination is *issimo*, felic-
218 *issimus*, brev'-*issimus*, long'-*issimus*. But we have sometimes *simo*, as in mag-simo, maximus, pes-simus: *timo*, as in-timus, ul-timus: by assimilation *rimo* and *limo*, as in celer-rimus, facil-limus: and *mo* or *imo* in min-imus, prīmus, infimus.

The original of *issimo* is probably *timo*, as longi-timo, lengthened by euphonic considerations into longissimo.

219 Another comparative, *tero*, appears in certain primeval

formations from pronouns and prepositions, as in-ter, al-ter, (219) u-ter = qui-ter: and the ordinal suffix TO is best understood as a primitive suffix of the superlative degree.

Since the notion of the comparative implies a relation between one and another, and of the superlative between one and all others, it need not surprise us to find the suffixes of comparison extended to other words—viz. wherever the object is to single out an individual in distinction from *another* or *all* others. This kind of comparison occurs in pronouns, numerals, prepositions, and even in some substantives.

Pronominal Comparison. Nos-ter, ves-ter, plural possessives: here the distinction of possessor from non-possessor expressed by the comparative suffix *tero*. Compare the Greek more extended usage.

I, i-s, 3rd person: i-teru-m = id e duobus, which remains only as an adverb. Superlative perhaps i-tem.

QUI, qui-s? qui-ter, i. e. quis e duobus? = uter, as quibi = cubi, ubi; qui-nde = cunde, unde, &c. Negative, ne-uter, neuter.

Aliu-s, anciently ali-s: al-ter, *the other of two*.

Cæ-terus or ce-terus, perhaps from ce in hic-ce, comp. ci-s, ci-tra, meaning *this*: ceteri, *all on this side*. Others make it co-iteri, *the others together*.

Au-tem, probably a superlative form of a pronominal root not otherwise used in Latin, except perhaps in au-t.

Numerals. Here the suffixes are exponents of degree in point of number or place.

Præ, pri-mus: comp. (be)fore, *first*.

Al-ter, see above. Secundus, particip. of sequor.

Ter-tiu-s, anomalous.

Quar-tus = quater-tus: quin(qu')-tus, sex-tus.

Septi-mus: *m* in the cardinal septem is an intruder from the ordinal. Octav-us: from octav the original of octo. Nōn-us = nōvēn-us: novem has *m* for *n*. These two have simply the ending *o*. Deci-mus: *m* in dece-m intruded. Vigē-simus, from viginti: trigē-simus, from triginta, &c. Cente-simus. Mille-simus.

Indefinites: Quo-tus, *the what-th?* tō-tus¹, *that-th?* mult-e-simus, *the many-eth = one of many*.

¹ Lucret. vi. 652. Nec tōta pars homō terrāi quōta tōtius unus.

223 *Prepositions.* Here the suffixes are exponents of the relation between two opposite directions or positions, on the same ground that *right* and *left* assume these forms; dex-ter, dex-timus: sinis-ter, sinis-timus.

224 1. *Prepositions and Prepositional Adverbs from Prepositions.* Sub, subter, subtus: in, inter, intus: prae, præter: prope, propter: penes, peni-tus: ob, ob-i-ter; unless, like ob-viam, this be ob iter: circa, circi-ter.

225 2. *Adjectives² and thence Adverbs and new Prepositions.* In, in-terus, whence abl. sing. fem. intrā, a preposition, and neut. intro, adv. Also, the temporal adverb inter-im. Hence also inter-ior, inter-nus. The superlative of in-terus is in-timus.

Ex, adj., exterus, extimus: exterior, extremus: abl. sing. fem. extra, a preposition.

Post, adj., posterus, posterior, postremus. Of pos(t)-terus itself, the superlative is pos(t)-tumus.

Ci-s, on this side, ci-terus, used only in abl. fem. sing. ci-tra: its own superlative, ci-timus: new comparative, ceterior, which has no superlative. Ce-terus, perhaps a different form of the same root. See Pronouns.

Ob, perhaps op-timus, but the sense is not easily explained.

UL-s (obsolete, root possibly in oll-e, ill-e = ollo in loco, but see "Diminutives"): comparative ul-terus in the prep. ultra, adv. ultro: the former has superseded ul-s. Second comparative, ulter-ior: superlative of ul-terus, ul-timus.

SUP, up: archaic comparison, prep. sup-er: adj. superus: sup-mus, summus. The adjective gives birth to suprā: second comp. super-ior, supremus (superrimus in Varro): super-nus.

INF, INF-ER, adj. infer-us, superlative inf-imus = imus? (Imo, immo, at lowest.) From the adj. comes infra, usurping the place of infer or inf, comparative of the adj., inferior. Infer-nus as super-nus, inter-nus, exter-nus.

PRŌ, a lost preposition, whence ablative form prō, originally prōd, as in prod-ire, &c.; and prae a locative, both used as prepositions. From the lost PRŌ or PRĪ (pridie),

² Other derivatives from Prepositions will be found under their suffixes: thus sup-inus from SUP, pronus from prō, pruina from prō, posticus, anticus, whence anticu-us, antiquus, from post, ante.

comp. pr'ios (prior), contracted into pris in pris-cus, pris- (225) tinus; and superl. prī-timus or prī-imus = prī-mus.

Prōpě, itself perhaps a compound of prō and pě, has prop-ter, prep.; and comparative prop-ior, superlative proximus for propsimus, the pe being a variety of que.

Cum, con. Con-terus lost, whence contrā, prep. and adv., contro implied in controversia.

De: the comparative adj. deterus is implied in its comparative deterior, superl. deterrimus.

Ante, anterus lost, whence anterior.

Re (re-d in redire, red-dere, &c.) is found only as an inseparable pronoun in the sense *back*. As an independent word it gives rise to the comparative adverb re-tro. (Reciprocus is an adj. formed from reque, proque, comp. sus-que, deque; which *might* in the same way have become an adj., suscidecus.)³

Penes: the form in ter is implied in penetrāre (as 226 intrāre); sup. peni-tus.

Other Vestiges of Comparison. 1. Superlatives in timo from substantives:—Mari-timus, literally, *sea-most*; as in-timus, *inmost*: so fini-timus, *endmost*, *by the boundaries*: ædi-timus, *one that is concerned with houses*: legi-timus, *according to the laws*.

With these the suffixes ti-cus, ti-lis, ti-nus, chiefly locative, are connected in signification. The suffix TI, in a locative sense from the demonstrative TO, enters into them all.

2. Magis-ter, from mag-is = mag-ios, *the greater*, 227 namely, in reference to those under him, and minis-ter, *the less*, are double comparatives. The same notion of comparison between two is implied in seques-ter, *umpire between two*; where the stem seems to be secus, root in sequor, secundus: arbi-ter, *judge between two*. 228

Whether the pejorative termination astro, oleaster, catulas-ter, surdaster, calvaster, contains this element is uncertain.

The comparative tero also appears in the adjectives, 229 æ-ter-nus = ævi-ter-nus, hes-ter-nus, diu-tur-nus for diu-ter-nus, sempi-ter-nus from sempe-r. Also in mens-tr-uus, bi-mes-tr-is from mensis.

³ Joseph Scaliger finds the form *re-ci* in recipere as a compound of parare; and a corresponding form of *in*, in inci-tega: both etymologies are doubtful.

Adverbial Flexions of Nouns and Pronouns.

- 230 These are originally cases, mostly obsolete, which, however, have ceased to be cases in the syntactical sense, as they do not admit, for instance, of being placed in concord with other nouns subst. or adj.
- 231 1. *The locatives of substantives* answering to the question "where?" as *Corinthi, domi, humi, belli, militiæ*: not to be confounded with the genitives. To the same class belong *ruri, urbi*: also the temporal adverbs *heri* (or *here*), *vesperi, luci, temperi*.
- 232 2. *Locatives* answering to the question "whence?" From *substantives*: *cœli-tus, fundi-tus, radicitus*; and from *adjectives*, *divinitus, humanitus, antiquitus* (not the same with *tus* in *in-tus, peni-tus*).
- 233 Temporal: *noctu, inderdiu*, the latter not connected with *diu* "long": *heri, vesperi*, have been mentioned above. *Cras* is doubtful.
- 234 From nouns: *ě, ē, ō, ā*, originally ablatives: thus *beně* for *bene(d)*, *malě, valdē* = *valide, longē, cito, recta, frustra*: *facilě, dulcě, &c.*, may be acc. neut. or ablative, *facile(d)*, &c. *Sati-s* probably represents *sati-d*: so *nimis*. *Rite* for *rite(d)*. *Simul* from *similis*: *procul* from *lost procilis*, as *facul* the ancient form of *facile*, or *facul-ter, difficulter*.
- 235 From consonant adjectives and adjectives in *i*, the ending is usually *ter*: *audac-ter, forti-ter, suavi-ter, celeri-ter, &c.* Forms in *ter* from *adjj.* in *us, a, um*, have another form in *e*, implying a double form of declension: thus *gnavi-ter* from *gnavi-s*, obsolete, by the side of *gnav-e* from *gnavus*. *Humani-ter* (comp. *humani-tus*) and *humanē*.
- 236 From verbal nouns in *ti, si*, we have the adverbial termination (ancient locative) *m*: *punc-ti-m, cœ'-si-m, conjunctim, contemptim, passim* (*pandere, pat-ere, passus*), *sensim, raptim, statim, pedetentim, &c.*; and a large class of quasi-verbalia in *atim, itim, tim*: *catervatim, gregatim, vicitim*; *paulatim*; *viritim*; *ubertim, vicissim, partim*, unless the last be a locat. of the substantive part, *par-s*.
- 237 The accus. neut. becomes adverbial in *nimum, parum*, and all advv. of the comparative degree, as *melius, pejus, longius, magis, &c.*, see 217.

The fem. acc. is so used in the forms bifariam, trifariam, 238 &c., and clam = cela-m, pala-m (pand-ere, pat-ēre).

The quotientive numerals: [semel], bi-s = dvi-s (as 239 bellum = duellum, bonus = duonus, &c.): [ter, quater], quinq-i-es, sex-i-es, septies, &c.: vicies, tricies, quadragies, &c.: centies, millies: pluries, toties, quoties.

Mordicus seems to stand alone: but perhaps the same 240 suffix, whatever it be, is contained in vix, vi-ca, *by force, with difficulty*; mox (e. r.).

Actu-tum is also peculiar.

Pronominalia.

Locatives: "where?" i-bi, u-bi = qvī-bi, cubi (ali-cubi, 241 si-cubi), ali-bi, utrobi. Hic, illic, istic, represent hi-bi, illibi, istibi, with the additional suffix *c*. Sī may = svi-bi, sibi, *in or at the same*: and with additional suffix, sī-c.

"Whence?" i-nde, u-nde = qvi-nde, cunde (ali-cunde), 242 ali-nde (lost), aliu-nde from aliu-s. Hinc, illinc, istinc, the same with additional suffix *c*.

"Whither?" eo, eo-dem, quo, alio, utro. Huc, illuc, 243 istuc, are the same with *c* added.

Other pronominal locatives with in, im: utrin-que, 244 utrin-secus: alio-quin, perhaps also quīn in quin-pe = quippe, quīn = quīn-ne, quī-dem, quīn itself becoming quī adv. So from prepositions: interim, intrin-, and extrin-(secus): propin-quus (and by analogy longin-quus from a noun adj.). To the same origin belongs olim, from olle, ille (comp. Eng. "of yore," with *yon, yonder*), and perhaps sin in sin minus = svin.

Modal: i-ta and iti from i-s, the latter in iti-dem, comp. 245 iden-ti-dem: u-ti, u-t = qvī-ti, cuti, cut, sicuti, sicut, neuti-quam: ali-ter remains, while ali-uta has become obsolete.

Ea, hac, illac, qua, &c. are ablatives: alias probably 246 represents the ancient ablative alia-d.

Temporal: quum, quam, originally a particle of time, 247 comp. quan-do: jam, i-am, may be from i-s, but more likely from a different root, see 253.

Besides the forms which have been mentioned, the rela- 248 tive and indefinite qv gives birth to a large class of separable and inseparable particles: quē, the enclit. conjunction

- (248) and inseparable suffix, which in another form is *pe*, *piam* : *quia*, acc. plur. neut. : *qu-ur* = *cur*, from *qui-tur* (as *igī-tur*) : *us*, for *quus*, *cus* in *us-que* = *quoque modo*, *secus*, *diverso-modo*. (*Pleri-que* may be explained as *plures quique*, from the ancient form *pleores*.)
- 249 These again among themselves, and with other pronominalia, give birth to a great number of compounds. Thus *un-quam* = *tempore quoquam*, *usquam* and *uspīam* = *quoquam modo*, *utiquam*, &c. : *us-que*, *utique* = *quoque modo*, answering to the compounds *quis-quam*, *quis-que* : *quo-us-que*, comp. the triple form *qui-cun-que* = *qui quo-que tempore* (*who-ever*).
- 250 Again with other suffixes, *quon-dam* = *tempore quodam*, answering to *qui-dam* : *quon-iam* = *quum jam* : *quia-nam* : *quan-do* and its compounds *ali-quan-do*, &c.

Archaic Pronominal Formations.

- 251 *Igi-tur*, from *this*, from an old demonstrative, of which the root appears in *ego*. *Num*, *nun-c*, *nu-per* (with its ending compare *sem-per*, *paulis-per*, *tantis-per*), *nam*, *nam-que*, *enim*, *nem-pe*, from the root which appears in *nos*, *e-nos* : to which may perhaps be added, *ně*, *nē*, *ne-c*, *ne-que*, *ne-ve*, *neu*.
- 252 *Tum*, *tun-c*, *tam*, *tamen*, *tan-dem*, from the ancient demonstrative *tō*, whence the pronoun of second person, *tvī* = *tu* (and thence the demonstrative *iste* = *ī-tvī*, "he by *thee*").
- 253 *Dum*, *di-am*, as the probable source of *jam* (comp. *η-δῆ*), *don-ec*, *de-nique* ; *dam* in *qui-dam*, *dem* in *i-dem*, *quidem*, *pri-dem* ; *du-dum* ; *do* in *quan-do*. Also the adverb *diu* (*δῆν*), *de-mum* (perhaps superlative).
- 254 *Se-d*, anc. abl. of *svī* the reflexive pronoun (which gives birth to the pronoun *i-pse*, "self," and suffix *pte*) : whence the particle *se* = *by itself* in *se-paro*, &c. (*so-cors*, *sōlus*, *by oneself*, *alone*, not to be confounded with the ancient *sollus*, "whole"), and *semel*, *sin*, *sine*, *semper* (perhaps also *spo-nte*, *of oneself*).
- 255 Beside the formations from *i-s*, we have *iterum*, *item* ; see Comparison of Prepositions : *ideo* (whence *ideoneus* = *idoneus*).

Au-t, au-tem, et, at, atque, all of pronominal origin (ac 256 is a contraction of æque, and æquus itself is pronominal).

Adverbs from prepositions: in-tus, peni-tus, sub-tus, 257 circi-ter, &c., see Comparatives and Superlatives.

From all these we have compounds: as extrin-, intrin-, secus; de-orsum (versum), ad-versum, introrsum, prorsum, prorsus, rursum = re-versum, retrorsum, sursum⁴: so from pronouns, horsum = hō-versum, se-orsum, quorsum, aliorum. Pro-tinus, qua-tenus. Inter-dum. Exin, exinde: dein, deinde: proin, proinde: subinde.

Lastly, a great number of phrases have become ad- 258 verbal: quemadmodum, quodammodo, interdiu, quotidie, hodie, pridie, postridie, perendie (from an ancient word which appears in per-e-ger, peregrinus), propediem, quotannis, tantopere, magnopere, quare, quamobrem, denuo = de novo, illico = in loco, prōfecto (pro facto), multi-modie: nudiustertius, nunc est dies tertius. Nimirum. Duntaxat, dum taceo (cetera) sat (est hoc). Cominus, con and manus: ēminus. Sci-licet, scire licet; so vide-licet. Sodes, si audes; sis, si vis.

COMPOSITION (see 28, 29).

Compounds tend to *lighten* themselves, by assuming the 259 shortest form of suffix (33. 40), and by substitution of lighter vowels; viz. ĭ is lighter than ĕ, and ĕ than ă.

Hence in compounds, both of verbs and of nouns, the 260 vowels ă, ĕ (and their diphthongs) pass into ĭ: but this vowel before r, or before two consonants (except ng), and occasionally before di, ti (*i. e.* dy, ty) becomes ĕ. Thus, *PAG*, pango, *pe-PĖG-i* (the same principle), *com-pingo*; *CAD*, *ce-cĖD-i*, *con-cĖD-o*: so *DA-re*, *red-DĖ-di*, *ab-DĖ-tus*: *rego*, *cor-rĖg-o*; *habeo*, *cohibeo*; *facio*, *reficio*; *se-r-o*, *să-tus*, *con-sero*, *con-sĭ-tus*, &c. But *DA-re*, *red-DE-re*; *PAR*, *pe-PĖR-i* = *pepĕri*; *compĕrio* = *compĕrio*, &c.: *conscando* = *conscendo*; *pator*, *perpĕtior*; *gradior*, *aggrĕdior*, &c. So *jacio*, *conjicio*, but *conjectus*, &c. *Per-lego*, *præ-lego*, *comp. diligo*, &c., are recent compounds from *leg-o* in the sense, "to read," and retain the e.

Verbs which do not undergo this change of vowels in 261

⁴ In St. Augustine we find the colloquial phrase *susum jusum*, "topsy turvy," for *sursum deorsum*.

- (261) their compounds, are: (1) denominatives, i. e. verbs derived from nouns, as *arm'are*, *grav-āre*, *jacul-ari*: except the more ancient forms in *tāre* from *verbalia* in *tum* (18), as *de-trectare*, *ob-trectare*, from *tractare*, while the more modern, *re-*, *per-tractare*, retain the *a*: so we have *re-ceptare* and *dis-ceptare* from *captare*, and *-jectare* in all the compounds of *jactare*, but *præ-cantare*, not *præ-centare*, and *con-quassare*, not *con-cussare*.
- 262 (2) These, more primitive, verbs with *A*, *amare*, *cavēre*, *manēre*, *trahere*, *mandare* in all its compounds except *commendare*, *pandere*, *nasci*: and these with *E*, *edere*, *decēre*, *gemere*, *tremere*, *fremere*, *strepere*, *petere*, *GEN-ere*, *gig(e)n-o*, *genui*, *pro-genitus*; *metere*, *vehere*, *necare*, *secare*, *vetare*, *sequi*, *tegere*, *venire*.
- 263 *Æ* = *AI* by rule becomes *ī* = *ī*, *quæro*, *conquiro*, but the only examples, besides *quærere*, are *lædere*, *tædere*, *æstimare*: *hærere*, *tædet*, and the rest (if any) retain the *æ*.
- 264 *AU* = *ŷu* = *ū* in *claudere* and its compounds as *occlūdere*: in like manner *av* in *lav-ēre* (*lav-are*) gives *di-luere*, *al-luere*, &c., and *grav-ēre*, obsolete, in *gruere*, *con-gruere* through *-griv-ere*. *Audio* parts with the *u* in *obēdio*, which has *ē* before *di*, as *gradior*, *aggredior*. The ancient compounds, *pe-jēro*, *de-jēro*, of *jūro* are formed upon the same principle⁵, while the more recent compounds with *ab*, *ad*, *com*, *præ* (and sometimes *de*), retain the *u*. *Plaudo* takes *ō* in its more ancient compounds, *com-*, *dis-*, *ex-*, *sup-plodo*, while the more recent *ap-plaudo* retains the diphthong. — *Ac-*, *ex-*, *re-cūsare*, though denominative, exhibit the change of vowel.
- VA* in *quatio* becomes first *ui*, then *u*, as in *percutio*, *concutio*.
- 265 *AL* followed by a consonant becomes *ul* in the compounds of *calcare*, *saltare*, as *conculcare*, *insultare* (as in *adultus* from *āl*, *ōl*, *adolesco*; *vul-sus*, *pul-sus*, from *vell*, *pell*). The affinity of the *a* in *capiō* to *u* appears in the compounds *au-cūp* (and *cip*): *oc-cup-are*, *nun-* (*nomen*) *cupare*, *re-cip-* and *re-cup-erare*.
- 266 The long vowels *ā*, *ē* undergo no change. Hence the compounds of *stā-re* (though its derivative *si-stē-re* passes

⁵ The root being probably *djiv*, connected with *deus*, *Divus*, *Djovis*.

into the third conjugation) remain in the a-conjugation. (267) Oc-cŭl-ere, with u because of l, is not a compound of cĕlare, but both from a root cĕl, whence c'lam.

In *looser* compounds the principle is neglected: thus, circum-dāre, not circumdere: so venum dare, pessum dare, by the side of the compact compounds vendere, perdere of the same origin: so bene, male facere, compare beneficus, maleficus.

The same principle of lightened vowels obtains in com- 268 pound nouns: thus, arti-FIC-is, from FAC, but nom. artifex (FEC-s); rem'-IG-is from AG, but nom. remex (EG-s). Similarly from ARM-a we have the adjective in-ERM-is (though the compounds of arm-are retain the a), and from ART, in-ERT-is, nom. iners; from annus, bi-enni-s, from salsus, insulsus, from hālare, anhēlus (comp. 266), whence anhēlare, anhelitus. On the other hand, FRAG remains in the compounds nau-fragus, confragus.

In both classes of words, we must observe the distinction 269 between proper compounds, and derivatives of compounds ("parasyntetha"): thus, beneficus, belliger, ludificus, artificis (artifex), duplic-is (duplex), are true compounds: beneficium, belligerare, ludificare, artificium, duplicare are not compounds, but derivatives.

Compound Verbs.

True compound verbs (to be distinguished from loose 270 compounds) are formed with prefixes which are partly inseparable, partly separable (prepositions).

1. Inseparable.

271

amb (r. in ambo): amb-ig-ere, no perfect nor supine; derivatives, amb-āg-es, amb-ig-uus: amb-io (not -eo), ambire: amb-esus from edere, ambustus from (b)urere, am-putare, an-quirere: an-fractus is perhaps a derivative of a similar compound of frango. Am-icio, amb and jacio, has passed into the fourth conjugation.

dīs (from dvī, whence duo): dis-cedo, dis-sipo (e. r.), 272 dis- and dī-jicere, dis-pellere, dī-mittere, dī-ligere (lexi), dī-ruere, dif-fringere, dif-fundere, dif-fiteri, dīr-īmere for dis-īmere (s between two vowels): diribēre in like manner represents dis-hibēre, but the verb also passed into the third

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(272) conjugation, *diribĕre*. This particle has usurped the place of *de* in *diminuere* for *deminuere*.

273 *por* (from *prō*, whence *porro*): *por-rigere*, *por-r-icere*, *por-tendere*, *pol-lingere*, *pol-lucere*, and perhaps *pol-liceri*.

re, *re-d*: the *d* remains before a vowel, *red-igere*, *red-imere*, *red-hibere*, *red-ĭre*, and in *red-dere*:—*re-cludere*, *re-fringere*, *re-verti*, *re-tegere*. *Re-ciperare*, or *re-cuperare*, see 22 and 225, note. *Red-imĭre* (e. r.).

274 *sĕ* (from *svĭ*, "by itself," &c.): *se-ponere*, *se-jungere*, *se-cedere*, *se-paro* (not *se-pero*, *par-are* being a denominative: *im-pero* (280) is probably from a different root; *prōpero* certainly not a compound).

sus (connected with *sup*, remains in the form *susque*, *deque*): *sus-tinĕre*, *sus-(s)picere*, *sus-ferre* = *suf-ferre*, *sus-tuli*, *sup-latum* = *sub-latum*, *sus-rigĕre* = *su-r'gere*, see *sub*.

275 To this class belongs from the ancient preposition *po* (whence *po-st*, *a-pu-d*, *po-ne*, *pe-nes*), the compound *pō-sinere* contracted into *pō-nere*, with its ancient perfect *pō-sĭvi*. *Ignosco*, if its prefix be the negative in (= "un") is peculiar (*ignoro* is denominative); though *Nonius* gives *infiteri* in the sense *non fateri*.

276 2. Separable.

a, *ab*, *abs*: *ā-mittere*, *a-vertĕre*, *ab-scindere*, *abs-condere* (double compound), *abs-tuli*, *abs-terrĕre*. The form is *abs* before *c* and *t*: before *p* it becomes *as*, *as-portare*, *as-pellere*, *as-(s)pernari*: *a* before *m* and *v*; in other cases *ab*, *ab-sum*, *ab-esse*, *ab-fui* (sometimes *a-fui*), but *au-ferre*, *au-fugere*.

277 *ad* may remain in all cases, as *ad-sum*, *ad-nuere*, *ad-ridĕre*, &c., but usually undergoes assimilation before *p*, *f*; *c*, *qu*, *g*; *t*; *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*: *ap-ponere*, *af-ferre*; *ac-cedere*, *ac-quirere*, *ag-gerere*; *at-tollere*; *al-luere*, *an-nuere*, *ar-rigere*, *as-sidĕre*. *Ac-cusare*, from the denominative *causare*, as *in-*, *ex-*, *re-cusare*: all, ancient formations, therefore with vowel-change.

ante: *ante-pōnere*.

278 *contra*, *contro*: *contra-dicere*, *contro-vertere*.

cum: in composition *com*, before *b*, *p*, *m*; *con*, before *t*, *d*; *c*, *g*, *qu*; *f*, *v*; *j*, *s*; usually assimilated before *l*, *r*: *com-burere*, *con-tendere*, *con-quirere*, *con-vellere*; *col-loqui*.

and con-loqui. *Cœpi* is contracted from *co-ip*, *r.* in *ad-ip* (278) *iscor*. *Con-secrare*, comp. *ex-secrari*, though *sacrare* is denominative: but these are ancient forms. *Con-stituere*, from *statuere*, the causative of *stare*.

e, ex: the former before *b, v; g; d; l, m, n, r*: *e-bibēre*, 279 *e-vellere*; *e-gredi*; *ē-dere* (from *dā-re*); *e-ludere*, *e-minēre*, *e-niti*, *e-ripere*: elsewhere *x*, *ex-edere*, *ex-tollere*, *excellere*, but *ef-fugere*, *ef-fringere*, *ef-ferre*, &c. *Ex-istimo*, from *æstimo*.

in becomes assimilated before *l, r*; *il-lidere*, *ir-ridēre*: 280 before *b, p, m*, it becomes *im*: *im-bibere*, *im-ponere*, *im-minēre*: but in all these it may also remain. *Im-petrare*, *im-pertire*, *im-pessere*. In *ind-uere* (comp. *ex-uere*), *ind-igere*, *ind-eptare*, the form is *ind*, as in *ind-u-perare*, the ancient form of *imperare* (probably not a compound of *pāro*: comp. *pārēre*, "to obey," which seems to have the same origin), and *ind-i-gena*. *Imbuere*, perhaps a causative form from *bi*, the root of the reduplicated "*bi-bē-re*," "to drink:" i. e. "to make to drink." *In-dulgere* is not a compound, but probably a derivative of *indol-es*.

inter with *lego*, apparently makes *intel-ligo* (*lexi*): elsewhere it remains.

ob, usually assimilated before *p, f; c, g*; but before *p* 281 the *b* may also remain: *op-* and *ob-ponere*, *of-fendere*; *oc-cludere*, *og-gerere*.

per: *per-legere* (a recent form, therefore the vowel 282 not changed), *per-ferre*, *per-ficere*, *per-rigere* = *pergere*. Quite distinct from this is *per* in *per-dere*, *per-ire*, *pel-licere*, where it is *pes*, whence *pes-sum*, *pes-tis*, *pē-jor*, *pes-simus*. The same prefix appears in *pē-jerare*, *per-jurus*: *pel-licere*.

post: *postponere*. 283

præ: *præ-ire*, *præ-dicere*. *Præbēre*, from *præhibere*.

præter: *præter-ire*.

pro-d, pro: the *d* remains in *prod-ire*, *prod-est*, &c.; *pro-imere* becomes *prōmere*, but its perfect *promsi*, the origin being overlooked. The original short *ō* appears in *prō-fiteri* and others.

sub: *sub-movere* or *sum-movere*, *sub-mittere*; *sub-* 284 *ponere* and *sup-ponere*; *sub-ridere*; *suc-cumbere*, *sug-gerere*; *sub-ire*. The compounds of *sub* are confused with

- (284) those of *sus*, *sup*; to the latter may be better referred, *sur-ripere*, *suf-ferre*, as *sustuli*, *sup-latum* = *sub-latum*, *sur-rigere* = *surgere*. *Sūmere* is perhaps *sub-* or *sus-* *imere*, *sumsi*, comp. *promsi* (283).

subter: *subter-fugere*.

super: *super-sedēre* (a recent compound), *super-esse*.

supra: *supra-volare*.

trans: usually becomes *tra* before *d*, *j*, *m*, *n*: *tra-dere*, *tra-jicere*, *tra-mittere*, *tra-nare*.

- 285 To these add:

ne (which perhaps with the suffix *ga* = *ya*, makes the verb *ne-gare*; but compare the *g* in *neg-ligo*, *neg-otium*): *ne-queo*, *ne-volo* = *nolo*; *neg-ligere*, *ne-scire*.

mag (*mag-is*): *ma-volo* = *malo*.

pot (*pot-is*): *pot-sum* = *pos-sum*; *pot-sedeo* = *pos-sideo*: *pol-liceor*, unless the prefix be *por* (273).

- 286 *Loose* compounds are those in which two words, each with its distinct notion, are contracted into one, either by abbreviation of the former, which may be a verb or an adverb, or by giving the resulting word a single principal accent. In these compounds there is no vowel-change. The verbs so treated are *facio*, with its passive *fio* (whereas the proper compounds in *-ficio* make their own passive, as *afficior*, *conficior*, &c.); *do*, *eo*, and *dico*.

- 287 *Arēfacio* = *arēre facio*, so *calēfacio*, *madēfacio*, *patēfacio*, *tumēfacio*: *assue-*, *consuēfacio* (*assue-* and *consuescere facio*: *expergefacio*: *commonēfacio*, *condocefacio* (*commoneri* and *condoceri facio*). *Satisfacio* and *satisdo*: *pessum do* and *venum do*, answering to the compounds *per-dere* and *ven-dere*: passives, *venum eo* = *ven-eo*, *pessum eo* = *per-eo*: *bene-*, and *male-dico*.

- 288 To these may be added, *animum adverto* contracted into *animadverto*. The phrase *jure agere* passed into *jur'-gere* (obsolete), and a corresponding substantive, *jur'-īga* (obs.), gives birth to *jurgare* (see 20). *Arcesso*, &c. and *quæso*, as compounds of *sino*, have been explained above (27, note 4).

Compound Nouns.

- 289 In respect of the second member, these may be classed as *verbalia* and *denominativa*, according as it is obtained

directly from a verb, or from a noun : for instance, *fidi-cin*, (289) *judic*, *belli-gero*, *leti-fero*, *male-dīco*, are clearly *verbalia*, and *con-cord*, *bi-cipit*, *ex-spe*, *in-sont*, clearly *denominative* : but there may be some cases in which it is not easy to ascertain this point. In general it may be said, that *verbalia* either take no suffix (33), or the suffix *ō* or *ā* : while *denominatives* are formed either by prefixing the first member to some noun already formed, as *im-par*, *cognatus*, or by changing its ending, as *in-formi-s* from *forma*, *imbelli-s* from *bello*, *invio-* from *via*. Forms which have a suffix of derivation, are usually either *compounds of derivatives*, as, *in-audi-tu-s*, *in-tolera-bili-s*, or *derivatives of compounds* (*parasynteta*), as, *amb-āges*, *com-pāges* (from *āg-ye-s*, *pag-ye-s*), from *ambigo*, *compingo* ; so, *ambiguus*, *contiguus*, *deciduus* ; or are derived from phrases, as *septimont-iu-m*, *pomeridi-anus*, *extempor-alis*, from *septem montes*, *post meridiem*, *ex tempore*.

The first member is either a particle, separable or in- 290 separable, adverb, numeral, or substantive : rarely, if ever, a verb.

Of *inseparable particles*, the negative *in* (= "un") 291 gives birth to a very numerous class of *denominatives*, being simply prefixed to adjectives and participles of all kinds ; from substantives it forms adjectives, mostly of the third declension. It forms no *verbalia*, unless *in-sci-o*, *in-teg-ro* (*tag*, *tan-g-o?*) be such.

From adjectives and participles : *in-son(t)s*, *in-fan(t)s*, 292 *im-par*, *in-felix*, *im-mitis*, *in-sanus*, *i(n)-gnavus*, *i(n)-gnarus*, *i(n)-gnotus*, so *ignobilis*, *in-trepidus*, *in-quietus*, *in-fandus*, *in-habilis*, *in-amabilis*, *in-decorus*, *in-festus*, *in-faustus*, *in-justus*, *in-docilis*, *in-doctus*, *in-fœcundus*, &c. With vowel change : *in-fectus*, *in-cestus*, *in-eptus*, *ir-rītus* (*ratus*), *in-imicus*, *in-sipiens*, *in-ficetus*, *in-īquus*, *in-sulsus* (*salsus*, *u* because of *l*), *il-lotus* (*lavtus*) : *in-nocuus* (*nocivus*).

From substantives : *in-fron(d)s*, *in-ops*, *in-er(t)s* (*art-*), 293 *ignomin* (*en*) implied in the derivative *ignominia*, compare *cognomen*, *adj.* *In-jur-us* (as *per-jur-us*). *In-nubi-s*. And from nouns in *o*, *a* ; *in-er-mi-s* (and *us*), *im-herbi-s*, *im-belli-s*, *in-fami-s*, *in-formi-s*, *il-limi-s*, *im-puni-s* (*pcena*), *in-animi-s* (and *us*), *in-freni-s* (and *us*),

(293) in-somni-s; in-numeru-s, in-nubilu-s: in-viu-s. Imbecillis and us, incolumis and in-gen(t)-s (e. r.).

294 Examples of other inseparable particles: dis-son-us (which however may be a derivative of dis-son-ĕre, āre): dif-fĭcili-s, dis-cor(d)s, di-mĭdiu-s, dis-terminu-s (poët.). An-cipit, nom. an-ceps; am-plus, pleo. Re-dŭc, dux, perhaps a derivative. Se-curu-s (cura), so-cor(d)s, perhaps se-gni-s (e. r.). Ve-cor(d)s, ve-sanu-s, ve-grandĭ-s, vĕhĕ-men(t)s; so Ve-Jovis. Per-jur-us, per-fidus, see 282; per-eger, adv. peregre, see 258. Nemo from ne-homo, ne-fas, ne-sci-us, perhaps nepos from ne-poti-s: neg-ōtium (285), ne-quis, n'-ullus, ne-uter, &c., nihil(um).

295 *Separable particles.* Co-gnomĭn, en adj.; com-poti-, nom. compos, con-color, con-sor(t)s, con-cor(d)s, con-greg-s, ex, con-fini-s, com-pe(d)-s, co-hære(d)-s, perhaps co-vir(o), as the basis of curia, decuria, &c. (47), commodus, con-socer, con-sobrinus, &c. Those which seem to be verbalia, are perhaps all of them derivatives of compound verbs, as con-ven-a, con-viv-a, con-sci-us, con-son-us, con-jug-s, ux, &c.—Demen(t)-s, de-(hĭ)bilis, de-clivi-s, de-viu-s, de-formi-s, de-decus; de-lic-i (porci), lac(t).—Ex-pert(t)s (part-), ex-spe-s, ex-cor(d)s, ex-sor(t)s, ex-le(g)s, lex, ex-os(s), ex-hære(d)s, ex-animi-s, and us, ef-frenu-s, ef-feru-s, e-lingui-s, e-nodi-s, e-normi-s, ex-torri-s (terra). Ex-temporalis and e-gregius are derivatives from phrases, ex tempore, e grege; ex-emplum, doubtful whether = ex amplo, or a derivative (comp. ex-imius), from eximere.—Ad-ministro, ter, af-fabre (adverb), af-fini-s.—Præ-nomin, en, præ-dulci-s, præ-sagu-s, and other adjectives. Præ-cord-ia, plur. Præ-cipit, nom. ceps. Præ-cox, cōquis, is a derivative of præ-coquo, as præ-sid (ses), præ-pe(t)s, præ-sci-us, and many others.—Prō-lixus (laxus?); pro-videns, by contraction, prŭdens: pro-socer, pro-nurus;—pro-rex, pro-consul, and the like, are derived from phrases, pro rege, pro consule, &c.—In-signi-s, illustri-s; insula, perhaps in salo; infula, e. r. Few, if any, compound nouns are formed by particles with verbs: those which seem to be such may rather be considered as derivatives from the compound verbs: as in-dex, co-dex, præ-ses, præ-pes, &c.

Adverbs. Bene, male form compounds with *dīc* (*dīcere*), 296 *fac*, *vol*, *gen* (*gi-g'nere*), with the suffix *o*. *Beneficus*, *maleficus*, *maledicus*, *benevolus*, *malevolus*, *beni-g'nus*, *mali-g'nus*. Similarly, *grandi-loquus*, *veridicus*, *vaniloquus*, *multi-loquus*. On the same principle may be explained the poetical compounds, *alti-sonus*, *alti-volans*.

Numerals. *Uni-versus*, *un'-oculus*, *uni-gena*, *uni-vira*, 297 *ambi-dextro* (*ter*), *bi-color*, *bi-jugu-s*, *tri-corpor*. In the forms *duum-vir*, *trium-vir*, the numeral is genitive, "a man of two, three," *duoviri*, *tresviri*: in like manner explain *quatuorvir*, *quinquevir*, *sevir*, *decemvir*, &c. *Ter-*, *tre-*, and *tri-geminus*. Compounds of *plic*; *simplic* (*sem-el*), *du-plic*, *tri-plic*, *quadru-*, &c., *quotu-*, *totu-*, *plic*, *nom. plex*: and *du-plus*, *tri-plus*, &c. To this class belong the numerous compounds of *semi*, "half:" *semi-vir(o)*, *semi-homo*, whence *Semo*, *Semōnes*, old Italic demigods, *semi-ferus*, *semi-ustus*, *sem'-esus*, *semis-tertius* = *sestertius*, *sem'-issis* (*as*), *sem'-uncia*. In the form *sesqui*, which perhaps = *semisque*, "and a half," it gives birth to a set of compounds, the meaning of which may be thus explained: *sesqui-alter*, "one and a half" = *unus semisque alter*: *sesqui-hora*, *sesqui-pes*, *sest'-uncia*, *sesqui-opus*, "one hour, foot, ounce, work, and half of another:" *sesquimajor*, "as great, and one half greater:" *sestuplex* and *sestuplus*, "half as great &c. again," *i. e.* the proportion of three to two. The ordinals *sesqui-tertius*, *sesqui-octavus* = $1\frac{1}{3}$, $1\frac{1}{8}$, can only be explained as "one, and for the half, (or, what is over,) a third, an eighth."

The *juger-um*, "acre," may be explained as *dvi-ager-um* 298 *um* = "double field," being = twice the *actus quadratus* of 120 feet square. Parts of the *jugerum*, and also of the *as*, are $\frac{1}{12}$ = *uncia*, $\frac{1}{8}$ = *sextans*, $\frac{1}{4}$ = *quadrans*, $\frac{1}{3}$ = *triens*, $\frac{2}{4}$ = *dodrans*, $\frac{5}{8}$ = *dextans* (on these, see above, 142): the compounds are, $\frac{1}{2}$ = *sem-is*, *sem-issis*, *i. e.* *semi-as*: $\frac{2}{3}$ = *bes*, *i. e.* *be-is*, *duæ partes assis*: $\frac{5}{12}$ = *quincunx*, *i. e.* *quinque uncia*; $\frac{7}{12}$ = *septunx*, *i. e.* *septem uncia*; and $\frac{11}{12}$ = *deunx*, *i. e.* *deest assi uncia*.

Other compounds of numerals: *quadrup(e)d(s)*, *bipe(d)s*, 299 *bi-cipit* (*ceps*), *centimanu-s*, *tri-quetru-s* (*quetra*), *bi-libri-s* (*libra*), *bi-enni-s* (*annus*), *bi-lingui-s* (*lingua*), *bi-corni-s* (*cornu*). *Decumanus* (*porta decumana*) seems to be from

(299) *decem*, but its other element is obscure. From the antiquated *sollus*, "whole," *soll-er(t)-s*, *soll-ennis*, "every year:" so *solī-ferre-um* (*telum*), "of solid iron:" *sollī-citus*, "wholly moved."—*Meri-dies* represents *mesi-dies*, for *medi-dies*.

300 *Nouns*. *Ju(s)-dīc* (*dex*) and *juri-dīcu-s*, from *dīc*, *dīc-ere*; *arti-fīc* (*fex*), from *fac-ere*, so *opi-fex*, *carni-fex*, *tubī-cin* (*cen*), from *can-ere*, so *fidī-cen*, *tibī-* = *tibī-cen*, *au-cip* (*ceps*), also *aucūp*, *avi-s* and *capere*, so *prin-ceps*, *prima capere*, *parti-ceps*, *muni-ceps*, *man-ceps*. *Aru-spīc* (*spex*), *exti-spex*, *au-spex*, from *spec-ere*. *Rem-īg* (*ex*), from *ag-ere*, so *navīg* implied in *navig-are*, *navigium*. *Pau-per*, *qui pauca parit*. *Mani-pulus*, *plus*, from *pleo*: *disci-pulus*, with the same ending, is an anomalous *derivatiōe* from *discere*. The following are of more recent origin: *signi-fer(o)*, *armi-ger(o)*, and others from *fer-re*, *ger-ere*, among which are included *æ-ger*, "weight-bearing," comp. *ær-umna* and *æs-timare*; *augur*, "bird-bearing" (unless the second member be rather *gus*, in *gus-tare*); *ne-ger*, "not-bearing" (*Festus*, *negritudo*). *Opi-paru-s*, *opes* and *parēre*. *Terri-gena*, *cœli-cola*, *agricola*, and other poetical forms from *gen* in *gig'nere* and *col-ere*; *parri-cīda*, and others from *cædere*: *hæredi-peta*, from *petere*; *crumeni-seca*, from *secare*; *nau-fragus*, from *frag*, *frangere*; *ped-is-sequus*, from *sequi*; *ædi-tuus*, from *tueri*. A multitude of compound epithets imitated from the Greek: *solī-vagus*, *nocti-vagus*, *nocti-lūcus*, *omni-vōrus*, *omni-poten(t)s*, *alti-tuen(t)s*, *igni-poten(t)s*, &c., and others in which the second member is a substantive, as *soni-pe(d)s*, *versi-color*, *versi-pellis*, *horri-pilus*, implied in *horri-pilare*, which are the nearest approach the genius of the Latin language has tolerated to that form of composition in which the first member is a verb, and the second a noun. The earlier poets even attempted some forms, in which both members are, or seem to be, verbs, for instance, *perterri-crepus*. Few of these stood their ground; they come, however, under the analogy of the language, when the first member is considered as a verbal noun. Thus *horri-sonus* = *horrendum sonans*; *terri-loquus* = *terribile loquens*; *horri-fer* = *horrorem ferens*.

VOCABULARY.

- 1 *ăbies* (*abiet-*), *f. fir.* *abiegnus.*
- 2 *absurdus*, *absurd, silly.*
- 3 *accipiter* (*accipitr-*), *a hawk.*
- 4 *ăcēre*, *to be sour.* *ăcidus.* *ăcescere*, *to turn sour.*
- 5 *ăcerbus*, *bitter.* *acerbitas.* *exăcerbare*, *to embitter.*
- 6 *ăcervus*, *a heap.* *acervare.* *acervatim.* *coacervare.*
- 7 *ăcuere*, *to point and to sharpen.* *ăcūtus.* *ăcūmen*, *the point, sharpness.* *ăcer*, *sharp, energetic.* *acriter.* *acrimōnia.* *acus* (*ūs*), *needle.* *ăcūleus*, *sting.*
- 8 *ădeps*, (*ădīp-*), *f. fat.* *adipatus.*
- 9 *ădūlari*, *to flatter.* *adulator.* *adulatio.* *adulatorius.*
- 10 *ădes* (*ăed-*), *f. temple* (*pl. house*). *ădificare.* *ădificium*, *building.* *ădituus*, *temple-keeper; sacristan.*
- 11 *ădīlis*, *an edile.*
- 12 *ăger* (*ăgr-*), *suffering, ill.* *ăgre*, *with difficulty.*
 ăgritūdo, *grief, sadness.* *ăgrimōnia.*
 ăgrōtus, *sick, ill.* *ăgrotare.* *ăgrotatio.*
- 13 *ămūlari*, *to rival, to emulate.* *ămulator.* *ămulatio.*
 ămūlus.
- 14 *ăquus*, *even and fair.* *inīquus.* *ăquitas*, *fairness.*
 ăquare, *to make even or equal.* *ăquatio.*
 ăque, *equally, just as much (as).* *perăque.*
 ăqualis, *equal, contemporary.* *ăqualitas.*
 ăquabilis. *ăquabilitas.*
 ăquor (*ăquōr-*, *n.*), *level surface, and the sea.* *ăquoreus.*
 ăquīpārare, *to place equal.* *ăquinoctium.*
- 15 *ăēr* (*ăēr-*), *the air.* *ăērius.*
- 16 *ărumna*, *hardship, toil, affliction.* *ărumnosus.*
- 17 *ăes* (*ăer-*), *n. brass; money.* *ăratus.* *obăratus*, *loaded with debt.*

- æreus, aëneus, *brazen*.
 ærarium, *treasury*.
 ærugo (ærugīn-), *rust* (of copper).
 18 æstimare, *to value*. æstimatio. æstimator.
 existimare, *to think*. existimatio. existimator.
 19 æstus (ūs), *heat; tide*. æstuarē, *to be agitated* (prop.
 and fig.).
 æstās (æstāt-), *summer*. æstīvus.
 20 æthēr (æthēr-), m. *the purer air, ether*. æthereus.
 21 ævum, *life-time*.
 ætās (ætāt-), *age* (time of life).
 æternus, *eternal*. æternitas.
 22 āger (g. agri), *the field*. agellus. agricōla. agricultūra.
 āgrestis, *rural, rustic*.
 pērēgre, *abroad*. pērēgrīnus, *foreign*.
 pērēgrinari, *to be travelling abroad*.
 23 āgēre, *to drive; act; do*. age! *come!* abigere. adigere.
 actio (action-), f. *the doing, action* (also legal).
 actor, *doer; pleader of causes*.
 agilis, *agile, active*.
 agmen (agmin-), n. *line of march, army* (in march).
 agitare. exagitare.
 amb-igere, *to hesitate; to doubt*. ambiguus.
 ambāges (ambag-), only pl. and abl. sing., *round-
 about way; shift, evasion*.
 cōgere (= cō-igere), *to compel*.
 cōgitare (= cō-āgitare), *to think*.
 dēgere (= de-igere), *to spend* (time).
 exigere, *to drive out, to exact, to examine, to finish*.
 exactus, (as ptc. and) *exact, accurate*.
 exāmen (= ex-agimen), n. *swarm; tongue of a ba-
 lance*.
 exāminare, *to examine*.
 prodigere, *to drive forth, squander*. prodigus. pro-
 digentia (Tac.).
 prodigium, *prodigy*. prodigialis. prodigiosus.
 transigere, *to drive through; to finish; to settle* (mat-
 ters).
 perāgere, *to carry through; to complete, or execute*.

- 24 a j o, *I say yes, and I maintain.*
- 25 āla, *the wing* (also, *of an army*), and *the arm-pit.*
 ālatus, *winged.* aliger.
 ālēs (ālīt-), *the great bird.*
 sūbālāris, (being) *under the arm.*
- 26 alācer (alacr-), *brisk, active.* alacritas.
- 27 ālāpa, *a slap, or box on the ear.*
- 28 ālauda, *the lark.*
- 29 a l b u s, *white.* albēre. albescere. dealbare, *to whiten.*
 albidus, *whitish.*
- 30 ālēa, *game of dice.* aleator, *dicer, gambler.*
- 31 ālēre, *to nourish.* ālimentum. altor. altrix.
 altus, *high.* altitudo. altaria (ium), (high) *altar.*
 almus, *nourishing, bounteous.* altilis, *fatted.*
 ālumnus, *nursling, foster-child.*
 ālescere, *to grow* (Lucr.). coalescere.
 ādōlescere, *to grow up.* ādultus, *grown up.*
 ābōlescere, *to grow old; die away.* abolēre, *to abolish.*
 abolitio.
 exōlescere, *to grow up; to die away.* exolētus (*ptcp.*),
grown up; effaced.
 obsōlescere, *to grow out of use.* obsolētus, *anti-*
quated, obsolete (as adj.).
 sūbōlescere, *grow under.* sūbōles, *shoot, scion, off-*
spring (soboles).
 prōlēs, f. *progeny, offspring.*
 indōlēs, f. *natural character.*
- 32 alga, *sea-weed.*
- 33 algēre, *to be cold.* algidus, *cold.* algor.
- 34 ālīus, *another.*
 ālībi. ālīunde. ālio. āliorsum. alias. aliter.
 alioquin, *in other respects* (L.), *otherwise.*
 āliēnus, *belonging to another; strange.* alienigēna,
foreign(er).
 aliēnare. abalienare, *to alienate.*
 alter, *one more; the other* (or *another*) *of two.*
 alternus, *alternate.*
 altercari, *to wrangle, quarrel.* altercatio.

ālo, alui, altum (or alitum). ādōlesco, adolēvi [adultus as adj.].
 So ab-, ex-, in-, obs-, olesco, coalesco, coalui [coalitus]. algeo, alsi.

- 35 alnus, *f. the alder.*
 36 alvus, *f. the belly.*
 alveus, *bed of a river.*
 alvearium, *beehive.*
 37 ămare, *to love.* amor. ămăbilis. rătămare.
 ădămare, *to get a liking for ; to fix one's affections on.*
 ămăcus, *friendly ; (subst.) friend.* ămăcitia.
 ănimăcus, *hostile ; (subst.) enemy.* inimăcitia.
 ămărus, *bitter.* ămăritădo.
 38 ămăta, *father's sister ; aunt.*
 39 amnis, *m. river.* amnicăla.
 40 ămăenus, *pleasant (to the sight).* amăenitas.
 41 amplus, *wide, ample.* amplitădo. amăliare, *to adjourn.*
 42 amălicare (*enlarge*).
 43 ănas (ănăt-), *f. duck.* anaticăla (*duckling*).
 anser (ansăr-), *goose.*
 ancilla, *female slave ; handmaid.*
 44 ancăra, *anchor.* ancărăle, *anchor-rope, cable.*
 45 angere, *to press or squeeze tightly ; to distress.* angor.
 46 angustus, *narrow.* angustăe, *narrowness ; a narrow*
 pass ; short supply.
 angulus, *angle.* angiportus (ăs), *lane.*
 anxius, *anxious.* anxietas.
 anguis, *snake.* anguilla, *eel.*
 47 ănimus, *soul, mind.—courage.*
 48 ănimă, *breath.* exanimis, *deprived of life ; lifeless.* ex-
 animare.
 inanimus, *inanimate ; lifeless.*
 semianimis, *half-dead.*
 ănimus, *unanimous.*
 ănimans (*mly f.*), *animal.* ănimatus, *minded, affected.*
 ănimăl (*animăl-*), *living creature, animal.*
 animădvertere, *to notice.*
 annus, *a year.*
 49 annales, *annals (year-books).*
 annuus, *lasting a year ; annual.* biennis, *lasting two*
 years.
 biennium. triennium. quinquennium (*space of two,*
 three, &c. years).

- perennis, *lasting through several years, perpetual.*
 perennitas.
 anniculus, *one year old.*
 anniversarius, *returning yearly.*
 quotannis, *every year.*
 annotinus, *one year old; last year's.*
 annōna, *yearly produce; price of corn or provisions.*
 50 ansa, *handle.* ansatus.
 51 ante, *before* (prep.). antea, *before* (adv.). anterior.
 antiquus, *old.* antiquitas. antiquitus, *of old.*
 52 antrum, *grotto, cave.*
 53 ānulus (or ann.), *ring.* ānellus.
 54 ānus (ūs), *old woman.* anicula. ānīlis.
 55 āper (apr-i), *wild boar.*
 56 āpērire, *to open.*
 āpricus, *sunny.* āpricari, *to sun oneself.* Aprīlis, *April.*
 57 āpis, *f. bee.* apiarium, *apiary, hive.*
 58 [apisci, *attain.*] ādīpisci (adeptus), *attain to, obtain.*
 adeptio.
 aptus, *fit.* aptare. ineptus, *foolish.* ineptior. ineptire.
 cōpula, *band.* copulare, *to couple.*
 59 āqua, *water.* aquosus. aquæductus (ūs).
 āquari, *to fetch water.* aquatio.
 āquātilis, *living in the water.*
 60 [aquilus, *black.*]
 āquīla, *eagle.* aquilifer, *eagle-bearer.*
 āquīlo (aquilōn-), *north-east wind.* āquīlonius, *north-*
erly.
 61 āra, *altar.*
 62 ārānea, *spider.* ārāneum, *spider's web.*
 63 ārāre, *to plough.* ārātor. aratrum. exārare, *to trace*
(characters), to write (on wax).
 arvum, *ploughed field.*
 armentum, *cattle used in ploughing; herd.*
 64 arbīter (arbitr-i), *umpire.*
 arbītrari, *to think.* arbitratus.
 arbitrium, *decision (of an umpire); will, discretion.*
 65 arbor (arbōr-), *f. tree.* arboreus. arbustum, *plantation.*

- 66 arcēre, to enclose; to ward off. coërcēre, to confine, restrain.
 arctus, artus, tight; narrow.
 arca, chest. arcanus, secret.
 arx (arc-), f. citadel.
- 67 arcus (ûs), bow, and arch. arcuatus, arched. arcitēnens.
- 68 ardēre, to be on fire. ardescere. ardor (ardōr-).
 exardescere.
- 69 arduus, steep; arduous.
- 70 ārēna, sand. arenōsus.
- 71 ārēre, to be dry. ārescere. exārescere. āridus.
 ārea, ground-plot; threshing-floor.
- 72 argentum, silver, and money. argenteus.
 argentarius, money-changer; banker.
- 73 arguēre, to show or prove, and to accuse.
 argūtus, acute, clear-minded, and clear-toned. argutiæ.
 argumentum, argument, proof (alleged). argumentari.
 argumentatio.
 coarguere, to convict. redarguere, to refute.
- 74 āries (ariēt*-), m. ram. ariētare, to butt.
- 75 ārista, beard (ann) of corn, ear of corn.
- 76 arma, arms. armare. armatura. inermis.
 armamenta, tackling. armamentarium, an armoury.
 armamentum, a cupboard, a press.
- 77 ars (art-), f. art. artifex. artificium. artificiosus.
 iners, sluggish. inertia.
 sōlers, inventive; ingenious. solertia.
- 78 artus (ûs), joint. articulus.
- 79 āruno (arundīn-), reed. arundineus. arundinētum.
- 80 āsīnus, ass. asellus.
- 81 asper, rough. aspērare. exasperare. asperitas.
- 82 assus, roasted. assum.
- 83 astrum, star, constellation.
- 84 astūtus, sly, astute. astutia. astu (abl.), by deceit.
- 85 āter, black. atratus, dressed in black.
 atramentum, ink.
- 86 ātrium, hall.

arceo, arcui, arctum, or artum coerceo, coercui, coercitum.

ardeo, arsi, arsum. arguo, argui, argūtum.

* In poetry *arietis*, &c., is usually a *dactyl*, as if it were *arjētis*.

- 87 *ātrox* (atrōc-), *atrocious, fierce*. *atrociter*. *atrocitas*.
 88 *audēre*, *to dare*. *audax* (audāc-). *audacter*. *audacia*.
sodes, if you will; pray.
 89 *audire*, *to hear*. *auditus*. *auditor*. *auditio*. *inauditus*.
exaudire, to hear. *obēdire, to obey*. *obedientia*.
auris, ear. *auritus*.
inauris, ear-ring.
auricula, ear-lap.
auscultare, to listen to. *auscultator*.
 90 *augēre, to increase*. *augescere*. *auctus, increase*.
auctio, auction. *auctionari*.
auctor (auctōr-), *author, adviser*. *auctoritas, weight of*
character, authority.
auctumnus, autumn. *auctumnalis*.
auxilium, help. *auxiliari, to help*.
auxiliares, auxiliary troops. *auxiliarius*.
 91 *aula, a court*. *aulicus, courtier*.
 92 *aulæum, a curtain*.
 93 *aura, a breeze*.
 94 *aurīga, a charioteer*.
 95 *aurum, gold*. *aureus*. *auratus*. *aurifex*.
aurōra, Aurora; the dawn.
 96 *austērus, harsh, dry; austere, unfriendly*.
 97 *auster* (austr-i), *south wind*. *australis*.
 98 *āvēna, oats*.
 99 *ave* (or *have*), *hail, and farewell*.
 100 *āvēre, to long*. *avidus*. *aviditas*.
avārus, greedy, avaricious. *avaritia*.
 101 *āvīs, bird*. *aviarium, bird-house, aviary*.
auceps (aucipīt-), *fowler*. *aucupium*. *aucūpari*.
auspex (auspīc-), *diviner by the flight of birds; sooth-*
sayer. *auspiciūm, auspice*. *auspicari*.
inauspicato.
augur (augūr-), *diviner by singing (or flight) of birds,*
augur. *augūrium*. *augūrari, to augur*.
inaugurare, to inaugurate, to consecrate to an office.
augustus, consecrated, august.
 102 *āvus, grandfather*. *avitus*. *avia, grandmother*.
proāvus, great-grandfather.

audeo, ausus sum.

augeo, auxi, auctum.

- abavus, }
 atavus, } *great-great-grandfather.*
 avunculus, *mother's brother, uncle.*
 103 axis, m. *axle.*
 104 bacca, *berry; fruit.*
 105 bāculum, *stick.* bacillum.
 106 bajūlus, *porter.* bajulare.
 107 bālare, *to bleat.* balatus.
 108 balbus, *stammering.* balbūtire.
 109 balneæ, *bath-house.* balneator. balnearia, *bathing-room; bath.*
 110 balteus, *a belt, girdle.*
 111 b a r b a, *beard.* barbatus. imberbis.
 112 beare, *to make happy.* beatus, *happy.*
 113 bellum, *war.* bellare. bellator. belligĕrare.
 imbellis, *unfit for military service, unwarlike.*
 bellicus, *warlike.*
 bellicosus, *fond of war, warlike.*
 dēbellare, *to end the war; to subdue in war.*
 rebellare. rebellio.
 perduellio, *high treason.* perduellis.
 114 b ē l u a, (*large*) *beast.* beluosus.
 115 b e s t i a, *wild beast.* bestiōla.
 116 b i b ě r e, *to drink.* ēbĭbere. imbibere.
 117 bĭlis, *bile.*
 118 bĭmus, *two years old.* trĭmus. quadrĭmus.
 119 blandiri, *to court, to flatter.*
 blandus, *bland.* blanditiæ.
 120 b ō n u s, *good.* bonitas. bĕnĕ.
 bellus, *beautiful, pretty.* bellaria, *sweetmeats.*
 bĕnignus, *good-natured, kind.* benignitas.
 bĕnĕvŏlus, *kind.* benevolentia.
 bĕnĕfĭcus, *beneficent.* beneficentia.
 beneficium, *a benefit.* bene factum, *a good deed.*
 121 b ō s (bŏv-), *ox, cow.* bŭcula. boare. reboare.
 bovĭle, *ox-stall, cow-house.*
 bŭbulcus, *cow-herd.*
 122 brāchium, (*lower-*) *arm.*

- 123 brēvis, *short*. brevitās. breviloquentia.
brūma, *the shortest day*, poet. *winter*. brumalis.
- 124 brūtus, *irrational, brute*.
- 125 būbo (bubōn-), m. [f.] *owl*.
- 126 bucca, *cheek*.
buccīna, *trumpet*. buccinator.
- 127 bufo (bufōn-), m. *toad*.
- 128 bustum, *tomb*.
- 129 cāballus, *riding-horse*. cālo (calōn-), *stable-boy*.
- 130 cāchinnus, *loud laughter*. cachinnari. cachinnatio.
- 131 cācūmen, (pointed) *top, summit*. cacūminare.
- 132 cādēre, *to fall*. casus.
cadūcus, *falling, perishing*. cadāver (cādāvēr-), n.
corpse.
accīdere. concīdere. decīdere. excīdere. incīdere.
procīdere. recīdere.
occīdere, *to fall, to die*. occasus. occīdens, *the west*.
occidentalis. occasio, *opportunity*.
cædēre, *to hew down*. cæsim. absīdere. accīdere.
concīdere. decīdere. excīdere. incīdere.
occīdere, *to cut down; to slay*. occidio.
cædes, *murder, slaughter*. concædes.
cæmentum, (building) *stone* (in its unhewn state).
- 133 cādūcūs, *herald's staff*. caduceator.
- 134 cādus, *flask*.
- 135 cæcus, *blind*. cæcitas. cæcare. occæcare, *to darken*.
- 136 cælare, *to grave, engrave* (in brass). cælator, *graver, engraver*.
- 137 cælebs (cælib-), *unmarried*. cælibatus.
- 138 cælum, *heaven*. cælestis. cælītes. cælicōlæ.
cærūleus, cærūlus, *sky-blue, blue*.
cæsius, *bluish, blue-gray*.
- 139 cæsāries (e-i), *hair* (of the head).
- 140 cæspes (cæspit-), *turf*.
- 141 cærimonia, *religious rite, ceremony*.
- 142 cālāmus, *reed*.
culmus, *halm*.

cado, cēcīdi, cāsum. oc-(re-) -cīdo, -cīdi, -cāsum (*the others no sup.*).
cædo, cēcīdi, cæsum. oc-(ex-, &c.) -cīdo, -cīdi, -cīsum.

- 143 cālāmitas, *calamity*.
incolūmis, *uninjured, safe*. incolumitas.
- 144 cālāre, *to call*. calator. nomenclator.
cālendæ, *the first day of the month*.
concilium, *council*.
conciliare, *to unite, to conciliate*. reconciliare.
- 145 cālēre, *to be warm*. incalescere. calfacere. calidus.
calor.
- 146 cālīga, *soldier's boot*. caligatus. Caligula.
- 147 cālīx (calic-), *drinking cup*.
- 148 callis, m. *foot-path*.
- 149 callēre, *to be practised (in), or conversant (with); to be acquainted with*. callidus. calliditas.
- 150 callus, *hard skin*.
- 151 calumnia, *false accusation*. calumniari. calumniator.
- 152 calvus, *bald*. calvities (e-i).
calvitium, *baldness*. calvaria, *the skull* (Cels.).
- 153 calx (calc-), f. *limestone*. calculus, *pebble*.
- 154 calx (calc-), f. *the heel*. calcar (calcār-), n. *a spur*.
calceus, *shoe*. calceatus. discalceatus.
calcare, *to tread on*.
conculcare. inculcare. proculcare.
calcitrare, *to kick with the heel*. recalcitrare.
- 155 Cāncōenæ, *the Muses*.
- 156 campus, *the field*. campester.
- 157 cānalis, *conduit-pipe*.
cānistrum (*only in pl.*), *basket*.
canna, *reed, cane*.
- 158 cancer (cancr-i), *crab*.
- 159 candēre, *to be white, and to glow*. candescere.
candor (candōr-). candidus.
candēla, *wax-light*. cīcīndēla, *glow-worm*.
candelabrum, *candlestick*.
accendere, *to light*. incendere, *to set on fire*.
incendium, *fire = conflagration*.
succendere, *to set on fire (from beneath)*.
succensēre, *to be enraged*.

caleo, calui.

calleo, callui.

candeo, candui.

*accendo, accendi, accensum.

succenseo, succensui.

- 160 cănēre, to *play* (of a musician); to *sing*. cantus
cantor (cantōr-). canticum. cantilēna.
cantare, to *sing*. cantitare.
cănōrus, *fine-sounding*.
concinere. concentus. præcinere.
carmen (carmin-), n. *song*.
- 161 cānis, *dog*. caninus.
cănīcula, *dog-star*.
- 162 cānus, *gray*. cānities (e-i). cănēre. incanescere.
- 163 căper (capr-i), *goat*. capra. capella. caprinus.
caprea, a *roe*. capreōlus, a *chamois* and a *tendril*.
- 164 căpēre (io), to *take*, to *catch*. căpax. căpācitas.
căpēdo (capedīn-), *pitcher*.
căpūlus, *hilt; sword-handle*.
captare, to *take*.
căpessere, to *take in hand*. capistrum, a *halter*.
captivus, *captive*. captivitas.
accipere, to *receive*.
antecapere, to *take beforehand*. anticipare.
concipere, to *conceive*.
dēcipere, to *deceive*.
excipere, to *take out; to except; also, to follow, succeed*
exceptio.
incipere, to *begin*.
præcipere, to *prescribe, to enjoin*. præceptum.
præceptor.
recipere, to *take back; to receive; to take on oneself*.
receptare.
receptaculum, *receptacle*.
recūpērare, to *recover*. reciprōcus.
suscipere, to *undertake*. susceptio. susceptor.
occūpare, to *take possession of, to occupy*. præoccupatio.
cœpisse, to *have begun*. cœptare, to *begin*.
- 165 căput (căpīt-), n. *head*. capitalis. occiput, *back of the head*.
căpillus, *hair of the head*.
biceps (bicīpīt-), *two-headed*.

căno, cēcīni, cantum. concino, -cīnui, -centum. căpio, cēpi, captum. accipio, accepi, acceptum. căpesso, capessivi. cœpisse, cœpi, and (before pass. inf.) cœptus sum.

- præceps (præcipit-), *headlong, head foremost.*
 præcipitare.
 anceps (ancipit-), *doubtful, ambiguous.*
 166 carbo (carbōn-), *charcoal; coal.* carbunculus.
 carbonarius, *charcoal-burner.*
 167 carcer (carcēr-), *gaol (pl. starting-place).*
 168 cardo (cardīn-), *f. hinge.*
 169 carduus, *thistle.*
 170 cārēre, *to be without.*
 171 caries (e-i), *rottenness.* cariosus.
 172 cārīna, *keel.*
 173 cārō (carn-), *flesh.* caruncula.
 carnifex (carnific-), *executioner.* carnificīna.
 excarnificare.
 174 carpentum, *a sort of carriage.*
 175 carpĕre, *to pluck.* carptim. concerpere.
 decerpere. discerpere. excerpere.
 176 carrus, *a car.*
 177 cārūs, *dear.* caritas.
 178 căsa, *hut, cottage.*
 castra (-orum), *camp.*
 castellum, *fortress, stronghold.*
 179 cāseus, *cheese.*
 180 cassis (-is), *m. hunter's net.*
 181 cassis (-idis), *f. helmet.*
 182 cassus, *empty.* incassum, *to no purpose; in vain.*
 183 castus, *chaste.* castitas. castimonia. incestus.
 184 castigare, *to chastise.* castigatio.
 cātēna, *chain.* catella. catenatus.
 185 cāterva, *troop, crowd.* catervatim.
 186 cātīnus, *dish, platter.*
 187 cātūlus, *puppy, whelp.* catellus.
 188 cauda, *tail.*
 189 caudex (caudīc-), *stem.* codicilli, *note, billet.*
 190 caulis, *m. stalk.*
 191 caupo, *tavern-keeper.* caupōna, *tavern.*
 192 causa, *cause, and law-suit.* causīdicus.
 causari, *to give as a reason; to allege as excuse.*
 accūsare, *to accuse.* accūsator. incūsare.

carpo, -psi, -ptum.

*concerpo, -psi, -ptum.

- excūsare, *to allege as excuse.* excūsatio.
- 193 cautes, *crag.*
- 194 cāvēre, *to beware of; to take care.* cautus, *cautious.*
cautio. prætavere.
- 195 cāvillari, *to jeer, to banter.* cavillator.
- 196 cāvus, *hollow.* cāvare. excavare.
căvea, *cage.*
căverna, *cavern.* caula, *stall.*
- 197 cēdo, *give me!*
- 198 cēdēre, *to move from one's place, to yield.* abscedere, *to depart.* accedere, *to approach.* decedere.
discedere. excedere. præcedere. procedere.
recedere.
concedere, *to yield.* concessio.
incedere, *to stride with measured pace; to stalk, to walk.*
incessus (ūs), *gait.*
incessere, *to seize (L. not C.).*
intercedere, *to intercede.* intercessio, *intercession.*
succedere, *to succeed.* successor.
cessare, *to leave off; to loiter.* cessatio, *leaving off.*
cessator.
arcessēre, *to send for; to fetch (a man).*
- 199 cēlare, *to conceal.*
occūlēre, *to hide.* occulto. occultare.
cālīgo (cālīgin-), *darkness.* calīgīnōsus.
- 200 cēlēber, *much frequented.* celebritas.
celebrare, *to visit often, to frequent, and to celebrate.*
celebratio.
- 201 cēler, *quick.* celeriter. celeritas. accelerare, *to hasten.*
- 202 cella, *cellar.* cellarius, *cellar-man; butler.*
- 203 celsus, *high.* præcellere. præcelsus.
excellere, *to excel (prop. to stand out above).*
excellētia. excelsus. excelsitas.
percellere, *to strike down, to cast down, overthrow.*
perculus.
prōcella, *storm.* procellōsus, *stormy.*
collis, *m. hill.*

cēdo, cessi, cessum. arcesso, arcessivi, arcessitum.
excello, excellui, excelsum.

- 204 censēre, *to rate or assess; to be of opinion.* censor, censor. censūra.
rēcensēre, *to recite, to reckon up.*
- 205 cēra, *max.* ceratus. cereus.
sincērus, *pure, and sincere.*
- 206 cērēbrum, *brain.*
- 207 cernēre, *to see clearly.*
certus, *certain.* incertus.
certare, *to strive.* concertare. decertare.
certāmen (certamin-), *contest.* certatim, *emulously.*
dēcernere, *to decree.* decrētum.
discernere, *to distinguish.* discrimen.
sēcernere, *to separate.* secreto.
excrementa, *excrements.*
crīmen (crīmīn-), *charge, accusation.* criminari.
criminosus.
crībrum, *a sieve.*
- 208 cervix (cervīc-), *f. neck.*
- 209 cervus, *stag.* cerva. cervīnus.
- 210 cēteri, *the rest.* ceterum, *but.*
- 211 chorda, *string.*
- 212 cībus, *food.* cībaria, *provisions.*
- 213 cīcāda, *cicada (tree-locust).*
- 214 cīcātrix (cīcātrīc-), *f. scar.* cicatricosus.
- 215 cīcōnia, *stork.*
- 216 cīcur (cīcūr-), *tame.*
- 217 cīcūta, *hemlock.*
- 218 ciēre, *to set in motion.* accire.
cītus, *quick.* cito. percītus.
cītare, *to summon, to cite.* excītare. incītare, *to incite.*
recītare, *to declaim, and to recite.*
suscītare, *to start up, to arouse.* resuscītare.
exsuscītare.
concire, *to call together.*
concio, *assembly (of the people or army); address delivered to them; harangue.* concionari, *to speak in public, to address or harangue.* concionator, *public speaker.*

cerno, crēvi, crētum. decerno, decrēvi, decrētum.
cieo, civi, cītum (accire, accivi, accītus. excire, excītus and excītus).

- 219 cīmex (cimīc-), *a bug*.
 220 cincinnus, *lock* (of hair). Cincinnatus.
 221 cingēre, *to surround*. accingere. discingere. succingere.
 cingulum, *girdle*.
 222 cīnis (cīnēr-), *ashes*.
 223 cippus, *palisade*.
 224 circus, *circle*; also *circle* (of company). circulus.
 circinus, (pair of) *compasses*.
 circiter, *about*.
 225 cisium, *chaise, cabriolet*. cista, *chest*. cisterna.
 226 citrus, *citron* (tree). citreus.
 227 cīvis, *citizen*. cīvīlis. cīvīcus.
 civitas, *state*.
 228 clādes, *defeat*.
 229 clam, *secretly*. clanculum. clandestinus.
 230 clāmare, *to cry out*. clamor. acclamare. conclamare.
 exclamare. succlamare.
 declamare, *to practise speaking; to declaim*.
 declamator. declamatio.
 classicum, *signal given by the trumpet*.
 231 clangor (clangōr-), *clang*.
 232 clārus, *clear*. claritas. claritudo. praeclarus.
 declarare, *to declare*.
 233 classis, *f. fleet, and class*. classarii, *sea-soldiers, soldiers of the fleet*.
 234 claudēre, *to shut*. conclūdere. exclūdere. inclūdere.
 occlūdere, *to shut to*. reclūdere, *to open*.
 clāvis, *key*, conclāve, *chamber*.
 claustrum, *bar*.
 235 claudus, *lame*. claudicare.
 236 clāva, *club*. claviger.
 237 clāvus, *nail*.
 238 clēmēns, *clement, gracious*. clementia. inclēmēns.
 239 cliens (client-), *client*. clientēla.
 240 clipeus, *shield*. clipeatus.
 241 clivus, *acclivity, hill*. acclivis, *rising upwards; up hill*.
 declivis, *sloping downwards; down hill*.
 proclivis, *propense, inclined to*.

cingo, cinxī, cinctum.

claudio, clausi, clausum.

concludo, conclusi, conclusum.

- declinare, *to turn aside; to shun, evade.* inclinare, *to incline (to).* inclinatio.
 reclinare, *to lean (against).*
- 242 clītellæ, *pack-saddle.*
 243 clōāca, *common sewer.*
 244 cōchlea, *snail.*
 cochlear (cochleār-), *spoon.*
 245 cocles (coclīt-), *one-eyed.*
 246 cōdex (codīc-), *m. book.* codicilli, *billet.* [cf. 189.]
 247 cœna, *evening meal, supper (or dinner).* cœnare.
 cœnaculum, *dining-room.*
 248 cœnum, *filth.* obscœnus, *loathsome, obscene.* obscœnitas.
 inquinare, *to defile, pollute.*
- 249 cōlĕre, *to till, to cultivate; to court.* cultor. cultura.
 accolere. accōla.
 colōnus, *husbandman.* colonia, *colony.*
 incolere, *to inhabit.* incola.
 inquilīnus, *dweller in a hired house.*
 excolere, *to cultivate, improve.*
- 250 collum, *neck.*
 251 cōlor (colōr-), *m. colour.* colorare. docolor.
 discolor, *party-coloured.* concolor. bicolor.
 versicolor.
- 252 cōlūber (colubr-), *snake.*
 253 cōlumba, *dove.* columbar.
 254 cōlūmen, *pillar.* columna, *column.* columella.
 culmen (culmin-), *top, summit (of a hill).*
- 255 cōma, (womar's) *hair.* comatus. comētes.
 256 cōmis, *friendly, affable.* comiter. comitas.
 257 cōmissari, *to engage in a nocturnal revel, to carouse.*
 comissatio, *a carouse, a nocturnal revel.* comissator.
- 258 cōmĕre, *to dress (the hair); to trim.* incomptus, *untrimmed.*
- 259 cōnari, *to endeavour.* cōnātus. cōnāmen.
 260 concha, *a muscle, a shell.* conchylīum, *a shell-fish; purple.*
 261 cōnsiderare, *to think over, to consider.* inconsiderate.
 262 contemplari, *to contemplate.*
 263 contus, *a pole.*
 264 cōnus, *cone.*

- cūneus, *wedge*. cuneātim.
- 265 *cōquere, *to cook, to ripen*.
cōquus, *cook*. coculus. cūlīna, *kitchen*.
concōquere, *to digest*.
- 266 cor (cordis), *n. heart*. corculum.
præcordia, *the diaphragm; the heart*.
cordatus, *intelligent*.
concors, *agreeing harmoniously*. concordia. discors.
discordia.
excors, *without understanding*. sōcors, *careless*.
socordia.
vēcors, *mad, infatuated*.
rēcordari, *to recall to mind, to recollect*.
- 267 cōram, *in the presence of*.
- 268 corbis, *f. (wicker-) basket*. corbīta, *a transport vessel*.
- 269 cōrium, *hide, leather*. coriarius, *tanner*.
- 270 cornix (cornīc-), *f. crow*.
- 271 cornu, *n. horn*. corneus. cornūtus. cornīcen, *player on the horn*.
- 272 cōrōna, *garland*. cōrōnare. cōrolla.
cōrollarium, *a douceur, a gratuity*.
- 273 corpus (corpōr-), *n. body*. corpusculum. corpōreus.
- 274 cortīna, *kettle, cauldron*.
- 275 cortex (cortic-), *m. (seld. f.), bark*.
- 276 cōruscare, *to gleam, to glitter*.
- 277 corvus, *raven*.
- 278 cos (cōt-), *f. whetstone*.
- 279 costa, *rib*.
- 280 cōturnix (cōturnīc-), *quail*.
- 281 coxa, *and coxendix (coxendīc-), the hip*.
- 282 crābro (crābrōn-), *m. a hornet*.
- 283 cras, *to-morrow*. crastīnus. procrastinare.
- 284 crassus, *thick*. crassitūdo.
- 285 crātes (crat-), *f. wattled work, hurdle*.
- 286 creare, *to create; to make*. creator. procreatio.
recreare, *to refresh*.
crescere, *to increase*. concrescere. concrētus.
increscere. incrementum, *increase*.
decrescere, *to decrease*.

- dēcrēpītus, *decrepit*.
- 287 crēber, *frequent*. crebro. crebritas. increbescere.
- 288 crēdēre, *to believe; to trust*. concrēdere.
 crēditor, *creditor*.
 crēdibilis, *credible*. incredibilis.
 crēdūlus, *easy of belief, credulous*. credulitas.
 incrēdulus, *disbelieving*.
- 289 crēmāre, *to burn (to ashes; mostly of bodies)*.
- 290 crēpare, *to rattle*. crepītus, *rattling*.
 crēpundia (pl.), *child's rattle*.
 discrēpare, *not to be in harmony with; to differ*.
- 291 crēpīda, *slipper, shoe*. crepidatus.
- 292 crēpīdo (crepidīn-), *f. basement, foundation*.
- 293 crēpusculum, (*evening*) *twilight*.
- 294 crīnis, *m. hair (of the head)*. crīnītus.
- 295 crispus, *crisped, curled*.
- 296 crista, *crest*. cristatus.
- 297 crīmēna, *purse*.
- 298 cruor (cruōr-), *blood (from a wound)*.
 cruentus, *bloody*. cruentare.
 crūdus, *raw, uncooked*. crūditas.
 crūdēlis, *cruel*. crūdēlitas.
- 299 crus (crūr-), *n. the leg (from knee to foot)*.
- 300 crusta, *crust*.
- 301 crux (crūc-), *f. cross*. crūciare, *to torment*. excruciare.
 discruciare.
 cruçiatus. cruciamentum.
- 302 cūbare, *to lie down*. concubius. excūbiæ, *a watch (of persons), or guard*.
 cūbītus, *the elbow*.
 cūbicūlum, *sitting or bed-room, chamber*.
 cūbile, *couch; also sleeping place (bed, lair)*.
 cūnæ, *cradle*. cūnābula. incūnābula (pl.), *cradle*
 (*propr. fig.*).
 accumbere, *to lay oneself down (= seat oneself) at table*.
 incumbere. concumbere. rēcumbere.
 discumbere. occumbere, *to fall (= die)*.
 procumbere.

credo, credidi, creditum. crepo, crepui, crepitum. cūbo,
 cubui, cubitum. *accumbo, -cubui, -cubitum (*the compounds in*
cumbo = to lay oneself; in-cūbo, to be lying).

- 303 cūcūlus, *the cuckoo*.
 304 cūcūmis (cūcūmēr-), m. *cucumber*.
 305 cūdēre, *to strike* (especially with a hammer), *to hammer*.
 incūs (incūd-), f. *anvil*.
 recūsare, *to refuse* (a thing); or *refuse to do* (a thing).
 306 cūlēus, *leather sack*.
 307 cūlex (cūlīc-), m. *gnat*.
 308 culpa, *fault*. culpāre, *to blame*.
 309 culter (cultr-i), *a knife*.
 310 cūmūlus, *heap*. cūmūlare. accumulāre.
 311 cunctari, *to delay*. cunctatio. cunctator. cunctanter.
 cunctabundus.
 312 cuncti, *all*.
 313 cūpa, *vat, large cask*.
 314 cūpēre (io), *to desire*. concupiscere. cupīdo (cupīdīn-).
 cūpīdus.
 315 cūr, *why*.
 316 cūra, *care*. curare. accurare. prēcūrare.
 cūriosus, *minutely careful, curious*. incuriosus. incūria.
 sēcūrus, *without care, secure*. securitas, *feeling of*
 safety, security.
 317 curcūlio (curculiōn-), m. *the meevil* (a worm found in
 corn).
 318 cūria, *senate-house*.
 319 currere, *to run*. cursor. cursus. cursare. cursitare.
 cursim.
 currus (ūs), *chariot*. curriculum.
 accurrere. concurrere. discurrere. excurrere.
 incurrere. præcurrere. procurrere. recurrere.
 succurrere, *to run to the assistance of; to succour*.
 occurrere. occursare, *to run against, to meet*.
 320 curtus, *curtailed, docked* (and so, *imperfect*). decurtatus.
 321 curvus, *bent*. curvare. incurvus. incurvare. rēcuvus.
 rēcuvare.
 322 cuspis (cuspīd-), f. *lance-head, lance*.
 323 custōs (custōd-), *a keeper*. custodire. custōdia.
 324 cūtis, f. (the human) *skin*.
 325 cymba, *a boat*.

cūpio, cupivi or -ii, cupītum. curro, cucurri, carsum.

*accurro, accurri, accursum.

- 326 damnum, *hurt, harm.* damnosus.
 damnare, *to condemn.* condemnare.
- 327 dāpes (-ium), *f. banquet, repast.*
- 328 dāre, *to give.* dator. circumdāre, *to surround.* ēdere.
 reddere, *to give back; to render.*
 dos (dōt-), *f. dowry.*
 dōnum, *a gift.* dōnare.
 abdere, *to put away, to hide.* condere, *to hide, and to*
build. subdere. abscondere, *to hide.*
 dēdere, *to give up.* perdere, *to destroy, and to lose.*
 prōdere, *to betray.* proditor. proditio.
 prāditus, *endued.*
 trādere (*to give over*), *to deliver up.* vendere (= venum
 dare), *to sell.*
- 329 dēcet, *it is becoming or fit.* dēdecet, *it is unbecoming.*
 decetia.
 dēcōr (decōr-), *m. graceful beauty.* dēcōrus.
 dēcūs (dēcōr-), *n. ornament.* dēcōrare. condēcōrare.
 dēdēcus (dēdēcōr-), *n. disgrace.* dēdēcōrare.
 dicis causā, *for form's sake* (law term).
 dignus, *worthy.* dignari. dignitas. indignus.
 indignari, *to feel indignant; to express indignation.*
 dēdignari, *to consider it beneath one's dignity.*
- 330 dēlēre, *to blot out; to destroy utterly.*
- 331 delīrus, *crazed.* delirare. delirium.
- 332 dēlūbrum, *a temple.*
- 333 dēmum, *at length.*
- 334 dens (dent-), *m. tooth.* dentatus. trīdens (trident-).
 ēdentulus, *toothless.*
- 335 densus, *thick.* densare.
- 336 desīderare, *to long for, to desire, to miss.*
 desiderium, *longing, regret.*
- 337 dētērior, *less good; worse.* deterrimus.
- 338 deus, *God.* semideus.
 dīvus, *the divine being.* sub divo, *under the sky; in*
the open air.
 dīvīnus, *divine.* divinitus, *from God; divinely.*

do, dēdi, dātum (*so circumdo, and the compounds that are properly*
two words, satīdo, pessundo, venundo. reddo, -didi, -ditum.
 dēcet, decuit. dēleo, dēlēvi, dēlētum.

- divinare, *to divine*.
- 339 dexter, *right* (opp. left), *on the right hand*. dextrorsum.
dexteritas, *dexterity*.
- 340 dĕcare, *to dedicate*. dēdĕcare. abdĕcare, *to lay down*
office; to abdicate.
indĕcare, *to inform*. index (indĕc-), m. indicium.
prædĕcare, *to say publicly; to commend*.
- 341 dĭcax (dĭcāc-), *satirical*.
- 342 dĭcere, *to say*. dictare, *to dictate*. dictator.
edĭcere, *to proclaim, or order by an edict*.
mālĕdĭcere, *to revile, to curse*.
indĭcere, *to proclaim, to appoint*. interdĭcere, *to pro-*
hibit. prædĭcere.
- 343 dies (diei), m. f. (m. in pl.) *day*.
diu, *long* (adv.). diŭtius.
diuturnus, *long, lasting long*. diuturnitas.
diutĭnus, *long, wearisome*.
interdiu, *by day*. diurnus, *happening by day*.
diurna, *daily records*.
dūdum, *long; for some hours already*.
hōdĭē, *to-day*.
prīdĭē, *on the day before*.
perendie, *the day after to-morrow*. postrīdie, *the day*
after. quotidie, *every day*. quotidianus.
merīdies, m. *mid-day*. pomeridianus, *in the afternoon*.
bīduus, *lasting two days*. bīdium. trīdium.
quatrīdium.
- 344 dĭgitus, *finger*.
- 345 dĭrus, *fearful*. diræ, *imprecations*. diritas.
- 346 disceptare, *to dispute, to debate; to decide* (a cause).
- 347 discere, *to learn*. dēdiscere. ēdiscere.
discĭpŭlus, *pupil, disciple*.
disciplĭna, *instruction, discipline*.
- 348 dissĭpare, *to scatter*.
- 349 dītĭo (ditiōn-), f. *rule, power*.
conditio, *condition, state*.
- 350 dĭves (divĭt-), *rich*. divĭtiæ. dītare.
- 351 dŏcere, *to teach*. doctor. doctrĭna. docilis. docilitas.

dico, dixi, dictum.

disco, dīdĭci (no sup.).

doceo, docui, doctum.

- dōcūmentum, *a proof: a warning lesson.*
- 352 dōlare, *to chip with an axe.* dolābra, *axe.* dolabrare.
- 353 dōlĕre, *to feel pain, to grieve.* dōlor. condōlescere.
sēdūlus,
- 354 dōlus, *trick, deceit.* dōlōsus. subdōlus.
- 355 dōmare, *to tame.* dōmītor. indōmītus.
- 356 d ō m u s, *house.* domesticus.
dōmīnus, *lord, master.* dōmīnari. dōmīnator.
dōminatio.
dōmīcīlium, *dwelling.*
- 357 d o r m i r e, *to sleep.* dormītare. obdormiscere.
- 358 dorsum, *back.*
- 359 dūcere, *to lead.* adducere. deducere. educere. diducere.
dux (dūc-), *leader.* rēdux (rēdūc-), *brought back.*
conducere, *to hire.* conductor. conductītus.
edūcare, *to bring up, to educate.* educatio. educator.
obdūcere, *to draw over.*
- 360 [duere] induere, *to put on.* indūsium. indūmentum.
exuere, *to put off, or pull off.*
exūviæ, *spoils stript from an enemy.*
- 361 dulcis, *sweet.* dulcēdo.
- 362 dūmus, *thorn-bush.* dūmētum.
- 363 duo, *two.*
dūbius, *doubtful.* dūbītare, *to doubt.* dubitatio.
dūplex (duplic-), *double.* dūplicare.
dūplus, *twice as great.*
- 364 dūrus. dūrītas. dūrītīa.
dūrare, *to make hard, and to last.*
- 365 ebrius, *drunk.* ebriētas.
ebriosus, *given to drink, drunken.* ebriositas.
inebriare, *to intoxicate.*
- 366 ěbur (ěbor-), *n. ivory.* eburneus.
- 367 ecce, *lo!*
- 368 ě d ě r e, *to eat.* comēdere. adedere. ambedere, exedere.
obēsus, *corpulent, fat.*
ědax (ědāc-), *voracious.* edācitas. edūlia, *edibles.*
inēdia, *the abstaining from food; want of food.*

doleo, dolui, dolitum.

dōmo, domui, domitum.

*duco, duxi, ductum.

induo, indui, indutum.

ědo, ědi, ěsum.

- esca, *food, a bait*. inescare. esculentus, *esculent*.
 esūrīre, *to be hungry*.
 369 ē gēre *to need*. egēnus, *needy*. egestas.
 indīgēre, *to be in want of*. indīgus. indigentia.
 exiguus, *little*. exiguitas.
 370 ējūlare, *to wail*. ejulatus. ejulatio.
 371 ēlēmētum, *an element*.
 372 ē mēre, *to buy (orig. to take)*. emtor. emtio (*or*
 emptor, emptio). emax.
 adimere, *to take away*. ademtio.
 dēmere, *to take away bit by bit*.
 dirimere, *to take from each other ; to separate ; to ter-*
minate.
 cōmere, *to adjust*.
 eximere, *to take out*.
 eximius, *distinguished*.
 exemplum, *example*. exemplar.
 præmium, *reward*.
 prōmere, *to take forth*. depromere. expromere.
 promus, *a butler*.
 promptus, *ready*. in promptu, *in readiness*.
 rēdimere, *to redeem*.
 sūmere, *to take to oneself*. absumere.
 consumere, *to consume*. insumere, *to spend (upon)*.
 sumtus (*or sumptus*), *expense*. sumtuosus.
 interīmere, *to make away with*. interemtio.
 perimere, *to destroy*.
 373 en, *lo ! behold !*
 374 ensis, *m. sword*.
 375 ēpūlæ, *hot viands ; an entertainment*. epulum, *banquet*.
 epulari. epulo.
 376 ēquus, *horse*. ēquile.
 ēquēs (equit-), *a rider, horseman*. equester. equitare.
 equitatus.
 equuleus, *a colt*.
 377 ergastulum, *house of correction*.
 378 errare, *to go astray ; to wander*. error. erro.

egeo, egui. indigeo, indigui. *emo, emi, em(p)tum.
 como, com(p)si, com(p)tum. promo, prom(p)si, prom(p)tum.
 sumo, sumi(p)si, sum(p)tum.

- erroneus. errabundus. aberrare. deerrare.
- 379 erūca, *caterpillar*.
- 380 exercēre, *to practise*. exercitare. exercitatio.
- 381 exercitus, *army*.
- 382 exta, *entrails*. extispex.
- 383 fāba, *a bean*.
- 384 fāber (fabr-i), *a smith*. affabre, *in a workmanlike way*.
infabre.
fabrīca, *workshop, construction*. fabricari, *to frame, to forge*. fabricator.
- 385 fācētus, *witty*. facetiæ.
infacetus, *without wit*. inficetus, *insipid*.
- 386 fācēre (io), *to make*. facessere. factitare.
infectus, *undone*.
prōfecto, *in truth; truly*.
facilis, *easy; or able to be done*.
facilitas, *pleasant temper; friendliness*.
facultas, *ability*.
difficilis, *difficult*. difficultas.
facinus (fācīnŏr-), *n. misdeed*. facinorosus, *loaded with crimes*.
fācies (faciei), *f. face*. superficies, *surface*.
factio, *a party (political)*. factiosus.
afficere, *to affect*. affectio, *affection of mind*.
affectare, *to affect = strive after*.
conficere, *to bring about; complete*.
deficere, *to fail (trans. and intrans.)*.
defectus, *failure*. defectio, *failure, desertion*.
efficere, *to effect*. effīcax, *efficacious*. efficacitas.
inficere, *to dye*. infector.
interficere, *to kill*. interfector, *slayer*.
officere, *to work against*.
officium, *duty, and service*.
officiosus, *attentive in serving; obliging, dutiful*.
perficere, *to make ready; to finish*. perfectus.
proficere, *to come on; make progress*. profectus, *progress*.
prōficisci, *to set out*. profectio.

facio, feci, factum [af- (pro- &c.) -ficio, -feci, -fectum].

- sufficere, *to satisfy*.
 reficere, *to repair, to refit*.
- 387 fæx (fæc-), *f. dregs*. fæculentus.
 388 fāgus, *f. a beech-tree*. fageus. fagīnus.
 389 fallēre, *to deceive, to beguile*. falsus, *false*. falso.
 fallax (fallāc-), *deceitful*. fallaciæ, *deceitful tricks*.
 refellere, *to refute*.
- 390 falx (falc-), *f. a sickle; a pruning-knife*. falcatus.
 391 fāmēs, *hunger*.
 fāmēlicus, *hungry*.
- 392 fāmūlus, *a slave*.
 familia, *the domestic slaves, and the family*.
 familiaris, *intimate friend*. familiaritas.
 paterfamilias, *the father of a family*. materfamilias.
- 393 fānum, *the temple*.
 prōfanus, *not consecrated; profane*. profanare.
 fanāticus, *frantic, fanatic*.
- 394 far (farr-), *n. bread-corn*. farīna, *meal*.
 395 farcire, *to stuff*. fartus. confercire. confertus. confertim.
 farcīmen, *a sausage*. refertus.
 fartum, *stuffing*. fartor.
- 396 fāri, *to speak*.
 fātum, *fate*.
 fatalis, *eventful, fatal*. fatidīcus, *prophetic*.
 infandus, *not to be expressed, terrible to tell*.
 infans (infant-), *infant*. infantia.
 fas, *right and equity*.
 nēfas, *wickedness*. nefarius, *wicked*.
 nefandus, *execrable*. nefastus, *unlucky, inauspicious*.
 fācundus, *speaking well, eloquent*. facundia.
 fāma, *report*. famosus, *notorious*.
 infāmis, *disreputable*. infamia, *bad reputation*.
 fābula, *fable, subject of a play*. fabulari, *to chat*.
 confabulari.
 affari, *to address*. affabilis, *affable*. affabilitas.
 effari, *to utter*. effatum.
 fātēri, *to confess*. fassus. infitīæ, *denial*. infitiari.
 confīteri, *to acknowledge, to confess*.
 profiteri, *to profess, to avow*.

- 397 fascia, *a bandage*. fasciōla.
 fascis, m. *a bundle*. fasciculus.
- 398 fascĭnum, *an enchantment*. fascinare.
- 399 fastĭgium, *the roof-top*.
- 400 fastus (ūs), *arrogance*.
 fastĭdium, *loathing, disdain*. fastidiosus. fastidire.
- 401 fātisci, *to grow weary*. fessus. defetisci. defessus.
 fātigare, *to weary*. defatigare. fatigatio.
 affātim, *to satiety*.
 fātuus, *insipid, silly*. fatuitas.
- 402 faux (fauc-), f. *the gullet, throat* (mly pl.).
 suffōcare, *to choke, to strangle*.
- 403 fāvĕre, *to favour*. favor. fautor.
 faustus, *favorable (to)*. faustitas.
 fāvilla, *warm ashes*.
 fāvōnius, *the warm zephyr*.
 fōvēre, *to cherish with warmth; to foster*.
 fōmentum, *a warm application; fomentation*.
- 404 fāvus, *cell of a honeycomb*.
- 405 fax (fāc-), f. *torch*.
- 406 fel (fell-), n. *gall*.
- 407 fēlis, *cat*.
- 408 fēlix (fēlic-), *fortunate*. felicitas.
- 409 fēmur (femōr-), fēmen (femĭn-), n. *the thigh*.
- 410 [fendere, *to push*.] defendere, *to ward off, and to defend*. defensor. defensare.
 offendere, *to strike against; to offend*.
 offensio, *offence* (taken, given, or incurred), *dislike*.
 offensa, *inconvenience, mortification, disfavour*.
 infensus, *offended with; hostile to*.
- 411 fēnēstra, *window*.
- 412 fēriæ, *holiday*.
 festus, *festive, holiday* (as adj.). prōfestus, *not kept as a holiday*. infestus, *hostile*.
 festīvus, *pretty*. festivitas.
- 413 fērire, *to strike*.
- 414 ferre, *to bear*.
 fērĕtrum, *a bier*.

fāveo, fāvi, fautum. fōveo, fōvi, fōtum. [fendo, fendi, fensum.]
 ferio, percussi, percussum. fēro, tūli, lātum.

- ferculum, *a tray* (of eatables).
 fērax and fertilis, *fertile*. ferācitas. fertilitas.
 fors, *accident*. forte, *by chance*.
 fortuītus, *accidental*. fortuito.
 fortūna, *luck, fortune*. fortunatus. infortunium.
 forsītan, forsan, fortasse, *perhaps*.
 afferre, *to bring*.
 auferre, *to take away*. deferre, *to bring or take to; to offer, to inform*. delātor, *an informer*.
 differe, *to put off*. dilatio.
 offerre, *to offer*. perferre, *to endure*.
 15 fur (fūr-), *a thief*. furtum. furtim. furtivus. furari.
 furax.
 16 ferrum, *iron*. ferreus. ferratus. ferramentum.
 ferrūgo, *iron-mould, rust*.
 17 fērus, *wild*. fera. feritas. efferare.
 ferox (lērōc-), *fierce*. ferocia.
 18 fervēre, *to boil* (intrans.), *to be hot*. fervidus. fervor.
 ferverescere. fervefacere.
 febris, *a fever*.
 19 festinare, *to hasten* (intrans.), *to hurry*. festinatio.
 festinus, *hasty*. confestim, *immediately*.
 20 fibra, *the filament*. fimbria, *the fringe*.
 21 ficus (ūs), *a fig-tree, a fig*. ficula. ficulneus. ficētum.
 22 fides (ium), *strings of a musical instrument, lyre*. fidicen.
 23 fidēre, *to trust* (in). confidere. diffidere.
 fidus, *trustworthy*. infidus. fiducia, *confidence*.
 fīdes, *fidelity, faith (fulness)*.
 fīdēlis, *faithful*. fidelitas.
 perfidus, *faithless, perfidious*. perfidia. perfidiosus.
 foedus (foeder-), *n. treaty*. foederatus.
 24 figēre, *to fix*. affigere. transfigere, *to transfix*.
 fībula, *buckle*.
 25 filius, *son*.
 26 fīmus, *dung*. fimētum.
 27 findēre, *to split*. diffindere. fissilis. fissura.
 filum, *thread*.

affēro, attūli, allātum. aufero, abstūli, ablātum.
 differo, distuli, dilatatum. offero, obtuli, oblatum. ferveo, fervui.
 fido, fisis sum. findo, fīdi, fissum.

- 428 *finġere, to fashion, and to feign.*
figŭlus, potter. fictilis, of clay, earthen.
figura, figure. figurare.
effigies, a likeness.
- 429 *fīnis, the end. finire. infinitus.*
fīnitimus, bordering (on).
confīnis, having a common frontier; adjoining.
confinium.
affīnis, connected by marriage. affinitas, a connexion.
defīnire, to define. definitio.
- 430 *fīrmus, firm, fast. firmitas. firmare. confirmare.*
infirmus. infirmitas. infirmare. firmamentum.
- 431 *fiscus, money-basket (= privy-purse).*
- 432 *fistŭla, a reed; a pipe.*
- 433 *flaccus, flaccid. flaccēre. flaccescere.*
- 434 *flāgitium, abominable crime. flagitiosus.*
- 435 *flāgrum, the scourge. flāgellum.*
afflġgere, to afflict. afflictio. afflictare.
confġgere, to fight with.
inflġgere, to strike (one thing) against (another); to in-
flict.
proflġgere, to strike to the ground; to overthrow.
- 436 *flāgare, to burn (intrans.). conflagrare. deflagrare.*
flamma, flame. inflammare.
flāgitare, to ask for passionately.
- 437 *flare, to flare. afflare. conflare. difflare. efflare.*
inflare.
conflare, to fuse (metals); to make or get up.
flābellum, a fan.
- 438 *flāvus, yellow. flavescere.*
- 439 *flectēre, to bend. flexibilis. flexus. flexuosus.*
deflectere. inflectere. reflectere.
- 440 *flēre, to weep. flēbilis. fletus.*
deflere, to weep for, to bewail.
- 441 *flos (flōr-), m. a flower. flosculus. florēre. florescere.*
deflorescere. floridus.
- 442 *fluēre, to flow. affluere. defluere. confluere.*
diffluere. effluere. influere. profluere. fluitare.

fingo, finxi, fictum. af- (con-, in-) flġgo, -flġxi, -flġctum.
flecto, flexi, flexum. fluo, fluxi, fluxum.

- fluxus, *fleeing, transitory*. fluidus, *fluid*.
 flūvius, flūmen, *a stream, river*.
 fluctus, *a wave*. fluctuare, *to fluctuate; to waver*.
 443 fōcus, *hearth*. fōcūlus, *coal-pan*.
 444 fōdĕre (io), *to dig*. confodere. effodere.
 perfodere. transfodere. defodere, *to dig deep; to bury*
in the earth.
 fossa, *ditch*. fōvea, *pit; pit-fall*.
 fōdicare, *to stick, to bore*.
 fuscīna, *a trident*.
 445 fōedus, *ugly, foul*. fōeditas. fōedare.
 fōetĕre, *to stink*. fōetidus.
 446 †fōetus, *the birth; the progeny, offspring*.
 fōecundus, *fruitful*.
 fōemina, *the woman*. effōeminare.
 fōenum, *hay*.
 fōenus (fōenŏr-), *n. interest*. fōenerari, *to lend at interest*.
 fōenerator, *a capitalist*.
 447 fōlium, *a leaf*.
 448 follis, *m. bellows*. folliculus.
 449 fons (font-), *m. fountain*.
 450 forceps (forcip-), *m. pair of tongs, pincers*.
 451 fōres, *leaves of a door; door*.
 fōras, *out of doors (motion)*. foris, *out of doors (rest)*.
 fōrum, *market-place*.
 fōrensis, *as it is in the market-place; forensic*.
 circumforaneus, *going from market to market*.
 fōrare, *to bore through*.
 fōrāmen, *a hole*.
 452 forma, *form, shape*.
 formōsus, *beautiful*. formositas. informis, *shapeless*.
 dēformis, *mis-shapen*. deformitas.
 bīformis, *double-shaped*.
 formare, *to form*. conformare. deformare.
 transformare.
 453 formīca, *the ant*.
 454 formīdo (formīdĭn-), *terror*. formīdolosus.
 formīdare, *to fear, to dread*. formīdatus. rēformīdare.

fōdio, fodi, fossum.

† These often with *e*: fetus, &c.

- 455 fornix (fornīc-), *an arch, a vault.*
 456 fortis, *brave.* fortitudo.
 457 frāgum, *the strawberry.*
 458 frāgrare, *to smell sweetly.*
 459 frangere, *to break.* confringere. effringere.
 perfringere. refringere.
 frāgilis, *fragile.* fragilitas.
 fragmentum, *fragment.*
 anfractus (ūs), *winding of a road; tortuosity (fig.).*
 frāgor (fragōr-), *crash.* fragosus.
 suffrāgari, *to vote for.* suffragatio.
 suffrāgium, *vote.*
 refragari, *to vote against.* refractarius, *refractory.*
 460 frāter (fratr-is), *brother.* fraternus.
 461 fraus (fraud-), *deceit.* fraudare. defraudare.
 fraudulentus, *deceitful.* fraudulentia.
 frustrā, *in vain.*
 frustrari, *to deceive; to frustrate.*
 462 fraxīnus, *f. the ash.* fraxineus.
 463 frēmēre, *to make a hollow noise: to murmur indignation.*
 fremītus.
 frendēre, *to gnash.*
 464 frēnum, *bridle.* frenare. effrēnus. effrenatus.
 465 frēquens, *thronged, frequent.* frequentia.
 infrēquens, *little visited.* infrequentia.
 frequentare, *to visit frequently; to celebrate in great numbers.*
 466 frētum, *the surf, and the narrow sea, strait.*
 467 frētus, *relying on.*
 468 frīcare, *to rub.* frictio.
 469 frīgēre, *to be cold.* frigus (frigōr-). frigidus.
 refrigerare, *to cool.* refrigeratio.
 frīgēre, *to roast, to parch.* frictus.
 470 frīvōlus, *trivial.*
 471 frons (frond-), *a leaf.* frondēre. frondōsus.
 472 frons (front-), *the forehead.*
 473 frui, *to enjoy.* fructus (ūs), *fruit.* fructuosus, *fruitful.*

frango, frēgi, fractum.	frēmo, fremui, fremitum.	frīco,
fricui, frictum.	frigeo, frixi.	frigo, frixi, frictum.
fructus and fruitus.		fruor,

- frūges, *fruits of the field.* frugifer.
 frugi homo, *an orderly, thrifty man.*
 frugaliter; *frugally.* frugalitas, *frugality.*
 frūmentum, *corn.*
- 474 frustum, *a bit, a morsel.*
- 475 frūtex (frutĭc-), *a bush.* fruticetum, frutectum, *a copse, a thicket.*
- 476 fūcus, *a shrub used for dyeing; red paint.* fucatus.
- 477 fūcus, *a drone.*
- 478 fūgĕre (io), *to fly (from).* fūga. fūgĭtare.
 aufūgere. diffūgere.
 confūgere, *to fly to for refuge.*
 effūgere, *to fly away; to escape from.*
 effūgium, *escape.*
 perfūgere, *to fly to.*
 perfūgium, *a place of refuge.*
 perfūga, *a deserter, a renegade.*
 prōfūgere, *to fly forth (into the wide world).*
 prōfūgus, *a fugitive.*
 transfūgere, *to go over to the enemy, to desert.*
 transfūga. transfūgium.
 fūgĭtivus, *runaway slave or malefactor.*
 fūgare, *to put to flight.*
- 479 fulcire, *to prop.* fulcrum.
- 480 fulgĕre, *to shine.* fulgor, *brightness.* effulgĕre.
 fulgur (fulgŭr-), *n. summer lightning.* fulgurare.
 fulmen (fulmĭn-), *forked lightning.* fulminare.
- 481 fulvus, *tawny.*
- 482 fūmus, *smoke.* fūmare. fūmidus. fūmōsus.
 fuligo (fuligĭn-), *soot.*
- 483 funda, *a sling.* fundĭtor.
- 484 fundĕre, *to pour.* fūse, *diffusely.* confundere.
 infundere. effundere, *to pour out.*
 effūtire, *to chatter out.*
- 485 fundus, *the bottom, and an estate.* fundĭtus.
 fundare, *to found.* fundamentum.
 prōfundus, *deep.* profunditas.
- 486 fungĭ, *to perform.* defungi. functio.

fulcio, fulsi, fultum.

fulgeo, fulsi.
fungor, functus sum.

fundo, fūdi, fūsum.

- 487 fungus, *a fungus*.
 488 fūnis, *a rope, a cord*. funale, *a flambeau*.
 fūnambulus, *rope-dancer*.
 489 fūnus (funēr-), *the burial*. funerare.
 fūnēbris, *belonging to a burial, funereal*. fūnestus, *calamitous*.
 fūnestare, *to pollute by murder*.
 490 furca, *a fork*.
 491 furfur (furfūr-), *bran*.
 492 furnus, *baking-oven*.
 fornax (fornāc-), *a furnace*.
 493 fūrēre, *to rage*. furor. furibundus.
 Furiæ, *the Furies*. furiosus, *possessed*. furialis, *furious*
 (like a fury).
 494 furvus, *brown*.
 495 fuscus, *dark-brown*.
 496 fustis, m. *a cudgel*.
 497 [futare] confūtare, *to confute*. refutare.
 498 fūtilis, *not to be relied on; futile*. futilitas.

 499 gālea, *a helmet*. galeatus.
 galērus, *a soldier's cap; skull-cap*.
 500 gallus, *a cock*. gallina. gallinaceus, *a young cock*.
 501 gannire, *to yelp*. oggannire.
 502 garrire, *to chatter*. garrūlus. garrulitas.
 gerræ, *trumpery, stuff*. gerro (gerrōn-), *a trifler*.
 503 gaudēre, *to rejoice*. gaudium.
 504 gēlu, *the cold*. gelidus.
 glācies (ei), *ice*. glācialis. conglāciare, *to freeze*.
 505 gēmēre, *to groan*. gemitus.
 506 gēmīnus, *double*. gemini, *twins*. geminare. tergeminus.
 507 gemma, *jewel*. gemmeus. gemmatus.
 508 gemmare, *to put forth buds*.
 509 gēna, *the cheek*.
 gēnuīnus (sc. dens), *a jaw-tooth*.
 510 gēnu, *the knee*.
 511 gērere, *to carry*. gestare.
 gestus (ūs), *the bearing, carriage, gesture*.

fūro, furui.

gaudeo, gāvisus sum.

gēmo, gēmui, gēmītum.

gēro, gessi, gestum.

- congĕrere. congĕries. ĕgĕrere.
 aggĕrere, *to carry or bring to.*
 agger, *a dam or rampart.* aggĕrare, *to heap up.*
 digĕrere, *to arrange in order.*
 512 germanus, *own brother.*
 513 germen (germĭn-), *a shoot.* germinare.
 514 gestire, *to rejoice exultingly.*
 515 gignĕre, *to beget.* gĕnĭtor. genitrix.
 gens (gent-), *a people, a race.*
 gentilis, *belonging to the same race; fellow-clansman.*
 gentilitius. gentilitas.
 gĕnus (genĕr-), *n. race, gender, and kind.*
 generosus, *nobly-born.*
 dĕgĕner, *degenerate, base.* degenerare.
 generare, *to beget, to generate.* generator.
 ingeneratus, *inbred.*
 gĕnius, *tutelary spirit.* genialis, *nuptial.*
 ingĕnĭum, *natural disposition.* ingĕnĭōsus, *of good abilities.*
 ingĕnuus, *free-born.* ingĕnuitas.
 indigĕna, *native of the country.*
 gĕner (gener-i), *son-in-law.*
 prĕgnans, *pregnant.*
 progĕnies (ei), *offspring, posterity.*
 ingens, *extraordinarily great, huge.*
 [gnasci] nasci, *to be born.* nĕtus. prognĕtus.
 cognĕtus, *blood-relation.*
 nĕtivus, *inborn, native.* natalis (sc. dies), *birth-day.*
 nĕtio (natiōn-), *race; nation.*
 nĕtūra, *birth, and nature.* naturalis.
 gnĕvus, nĕvus, *industrious.* naviter. navitas.
 navare, *to perform diligently; to manifest.*
 ignĕvus, *lazy and ignoble, sluggish.*
 ignĕvia, *laziness, sloth.*
 516 glĕber, *smooth (without hair, &c.).*
 517 glĕdius, *sword.* gladiator, *gladiator.* gladiatorius.
 diglĕdiari, *to fight (with the sword), (pr. and impr.).*
 518 glans (gland-), *acorn, and leaden ball.*
 juglans, *walnut.*

gigno, gĕnui, gĕnitum.

nascor, natus sum.

- 519 glārea, *gravel*. glareosus.
 520 glēba, *clod of earth*.
 521 gliscēre, *to spread imperceptibly ; to get the upper hand*.
 522 glōbus, *a ball, globe*. conglōbare.
 glōmus (glomēr-), *clen, a ball (of cotton, &c.)*.
 glōmerare. conglomerare.
 523 glōria, *glory*. gloriosus. inglorius.
 gloriari, *to boast*.
 524 glūbēre, *to shell, or peel*.
 525 glūten (glutīn-), *glue, gluten*. agglutinare. conglutinare.
 526 [gnoscere] nōscēre, *to know*. nōvisse.
 nōtus. ignotus. innotescere.
 nōmen (nomīn-), *name*. nominare. nominatim.
 prænōmen, *fore-name, name of the individual*.
 cognōmen, cognomentum, *surname*.
 ignōminia, *disgrace (as inflicted) ; ignominy*.
 nōta, *a mark*. nōtare. nōtabilis.
 nōtio, *a notion*. notitia.
 nōbilis, *noble*. nobilitas. ignobilis.
 gnārus, *acquainted with*. ignarus. ignōrare.
 ignoratio. ignorantia.
 narrare, *to relate*. narratio.
 norma, *the rule*.
 agnoscere, *to acknowledge*.
 cognoscere, *to know*.
 cognītor, *voucher ; attorney (for one who has before
 pleaded his own cause)*.
 dignoscere, *to know apart*.
 ignoscere, *to overlook, to pardon*.
 527 grācilis, *slender*. gracilitas.
 528 grācūlus, *a jackdaw*.
 529 grādior, *I stride, step out*. aggrēdi. congregdi.
 degredi. digredi. egredi. ingredi. prægredi.
 progredi. progressus. regredi. transgredi.
 grādus (ūs), *a step, and a stair or degree*. gradatim.
 gressus (ūs), *a step*. ingressus, *entering, and gait*.

glūbo, glupsi, gluptum. nosco, nōvi, nōtum. agnosco,
 agnōvi, agnītus. So cognosco. dignosco, dignōvi, dignotum.
 ignosco, ignovi, ignotum. ignōtus, *pardoned (Ter.) ; usually un-
 known*. gradior, gressus sum (so the compounds).

- grassari, *to proceed* (against).
 grallæ, *stilts*.
- 530 grāmen (gramĭn-), *n. grass.* gramineus.
 531 grandis, *great.* granditas. grandævus.
 532 grando (grandĭn-), *hail.*
 533 grānum, *a grain.*
 534 grātus, *grateful, and agreeable.* ingratus.
 grātia, *favour.* grātiosus.
 grates, gratiæ, *thanks.* ingratiis, *against one's will.*
 gratis, *gratuitously.* grātuitus.*
 gratari, *to express joy; to show oneself thankful.*
 gratulari. gratulatio, *congratulation.*
 gratificari, *to oblige.*
- 535 grāvis, *heavy.* gravitas. ingravescere.
 grāvīdus, *heavy, pregnant.*
 grāvare, *to burden, to oppress.*
 grāvēdo (gravēdin-), *a cold in the head.*
- 536 grēmium, *the lap.*
- 537 grex (grēg-), *m. a flock.* congrēgare, *to assemble.*
 gregatim. segregare.
 gregarius, *common soldier.*
 egrēgius, *distinguished, excellent.*
- 538 [gruere] congruēre, *to agree.* congruus.
 ingruere, *to burst in (or out); attack violently.*
- 539 grunnire, *to grunt.*
- 540 grūs (grū-), *a crane.*
- 541 gūbernare, *to steer; to govern.* gubernaculum.
 gubernator.
- 542 gūla, *the throat.* gulosus, *lickerish.*
 inglūvies (ei), *the gullet, hence gluttony.* gurgūlio, *the wind-pipe.*
 glūtire, *to swallow.* singultare, *to sob, to gasp.*
 singultus.
- 543 gurgēs (gurgĭt-), *a whirlpool.*
- 544 gustare, *to taste.* gustatus. prægustare.
- 545 gutta, *a drop.* guttatim.
- 546 guttur (guttūr-), *the throat.*
- 547 hābēre, *to have.* habitus, *condition, state.*

* grātuitus, *Stat.*

- habitare, *to dwell*. habitatio. habitator. habitabilis.
 adhībēre, *to apply*. cohibere, *to hold together, to restrain*.
 dēbere, *to owe*. debitum. debitor.
 exhibere, *to exhibit, to occasion*. inihibere, *to hold in*.
 perhibere, *to maintain*. prohibere, *to keep off*.
 præbere, *to afford*.
 hābilis, *easily manageable*. habilitas.
 dēbilis, *maimed; weak*. debilitare.
 hābēna, *a bridle*.
 548 hædus, *a kid*.
 549 hærēre, *to hang or to cling to*. hæsitare
 adhærere, *to cling to*. cohærere. inhærere.
 inhærescēre, *to inhere*.
 550 hæres (hærēd-), *an heir*. hæreditas. exhæredare.
 hæredium, *an inherited property*.
 551 hālare, *to breathe out; exhale*. exhālare.
 hālitus (ūs), *breath, exhaled perfume*.
 anhēlare, *to pant for breath*. anhēlītus. anhēlus.
 552 hāmus, *a hook*.
 553 hāriōlus, *a soothsayer*. hariolari.
 554 hasta, *a lance*.
 hastile, *shaft of a lance*.
 555 haurire, *to draw up (water, &c.)*. haustus, *the drawing; a draught*. exhaurire.
 556 hēbēre, *to be blunt*. hebes (hebīt-). hebētare.
 557 hēdēra, *ivy*. hederaceus.
 558 herba, *herb*. herbidus. herbosus.
 559 hēri, *yesterday*. hesternus.
 560 hērus, *a master*. herilis.
 561 hiems (hiēm-), *f. winter*. hiemare. hiemalis.
 hībernus, *wintry*. hibernare. hibernacula.
 562 hīlāris, *merry, in spirits*. hilaritas. exhilarare.
 563 hiare, *to gape open*. hiatus. inhiare. hiscere. hiulcus.
 564 hircus, *a he-goat*.
 565 hirsūtus, hirtus, *hairy, rough*.
 566 hīrūdo (hirudīn-), *a leech*.
 567 hīrundo (hirundīn-), *a swallow*.
 568 histrio (histriōn-), *a player*.
 569 hōmō (homīn-), *a man (human being)*. homunculus.
 homuncio.

- hūmanus. humanitas. humanitus.
 homicīda, *a murderer ; a manslayer.*
 nēmo (nemīn-), *nobody.*
 570 hōnōr (honōr-), *honour.* honōrare.
 honorificus, *conferring honour ; honorable.*
 hōnestus, *honorable = noble-minded.*
 honestas, *honour (moral).*
 571 hōra, *the hour ; the season.* hornus, *this year's.*
 horologium, *a clock.*
 572 hordeum, *barley.*
 573 horrēre, *to be rough ; to bristle ; to shudder.* horrescere.
 horridus. horribilis. horror.
 574 horreum, *a granary.*
 575 hortari, *to exhort, to encourage.* hortatio. adhortari.
 cohortari. exhortari. dehortari.
 576 hortus, *a garden.* chors, cors, *cattle-yard, court.*
 cohors = chors ; also *a cohort.*
 577 hospes (hospīt-), *guest, friend (host or guest).*
 hospitium. hospitalis. hospitalitas.
 578 hostia, *animal for sacrifice ; a victim.*
 579 hostis, *an enemy.* hosticum, *an enemy's country.*
 hostilis, *an enemy's ; hostile.*
 580 hūmēre, *to be moist, wet.* hūmor. humidus.
 581 hūmērus, *the shoulder.*
 582 hūmus, *f. the ground.* humilis, *low.* humilitas.
 hūmare, *to bury (in the earth).* humatio. inhumatus.

 583 icēre, *to throw, and to hit.* ictus.
 584 ideo, *therefore.*
 585 idōneus, *fit, suitable.*
 586 ignis, *m. fire.* igneus.
 587 īlex (ilīc-), *f. the holm-oak.*
 588 īlia, *the loins.*
 exilis, *lean.* exilitas.
 589 imber (imbr-is), *m. rain, a shower.*
 590 imītari, *to imitate.* imitatio. imitator. imitabilis.
 imāgo (imagīn-), *f. an image, a likeness.*
 591 immānis, *huge.* immānitas.
 592 imperare, *to command.* imperator. imperium.

- 593 īmus, *the lowest*.
 594 īnānis, *empty*. inanitas.
 595 inchoare, *to begin*. inchoatus, *unfinished*.
 596 indāgare, *to trace out (explore)*.
 597 indūtīæ, *a truce*.
 598 indulgēre, *to be indulgent (to)*. indulgentia.
 599 industrius, *active, industrious*. industria. industriosus.
 600 infūla, *a priest's fillet*.
 601 infēri, *the inhabitants of the under-world*. infernus.
 inferiæ, *offerings for the dead*.
 inferior, *lower*. infimus.
 602 inquam, *I say*.
 603 instinctus, *pricked on; incited*. instinator.
 instigare, *to incite, to stimulate*.
 604 interpres (interpret-), *interpreter*. interpretari.
 interpretatio, *translation, interpretation*.
 605 intērior, *the inner*. intimus.
 intus, *within (adv.)*. intro, *in (after verbs of motion)*.
 intrinsicus, *from within*.
 intra, *within (prep.)*. intrare.
 intestīnus, *internal, intestine*.
 intestīna, *the intestines*.
 606 īra, *anger*. irasci, *to become angry*. iratum esse, *to be angry*.
 iracundus, *irascible, passionate*. iracundia.
 607 ire (eo), *to go*. abire. adire.
 īter (itīnēr-), *a journey, and a road*.
 jānus, *an arched passage*.
 jānuā, *a house-door*. janītor, *doorkeeper*.
 coire. cœtus, *an assembly*.
 comitia (-orum), *the assembly of the people (pl.)*.
 cōmēs (comīt-), *companion*. comitari.
 ambire, *to go about, esp. to canvass*.
 ambītus, *the compass*.
 ambītio, *ambition*. ambitiosus.
 ambūlare, *to walk up and down*. obambulare.
 exire. exītus. exītium, *ruin*. exitiosus.
 inire. initium, *beginning*. initiare, *to initiate (in mysteries)*.
 interire, *to perish*. interītus.

indulgeo, indulsi, indultum.

- obire, *to visit*. obitus, *death*.
 præire, *to go before*. prætor. prætorium, *tent of the commander-in-chief*.
 rēdire, *to come back, to return*. reditus, *return, income* (lit. *returns*).
 seditio, *mutiny, sedition*. seditiosus.
 subire, *to go under*. subitus, *sudden*. subitarius.
 perire, *to perish* (violently and suddenly).
 608 iterum, *a second time*. iterare, *to repeat* (a second time).
 609 jăcĕre (io), *to throw*. jactare. jactantia, *boastfulness*.
 jăculum, *hunting-spear*.
 jactūra, *a loss voluntarily incurred*.
 abjicere. conjicere. dejicere. disjicere. ejicere.
 injicere. objicere. projicere. rejicere. subjicere.
 conjectūra, *conjecture*.
 ămĭcĭre, *to clothe*. amictus. amiculum, *a cloak or mantle*.
 rēdĭmĭtus, *crowned* (with).
 jăcĕre, *to lie*. adjăcere. objăcere.
 610 jĕcur (jecinŏr-), n. *the liver*.
 611 jĕjūnus, *fasting*. jejunitas.
 jentare, *to breakfast*. jentaculum.
 612 jŏcĭs, *jest, joke*. jocari. jocosus.
 613 jŭba, *the mane*. jubatus.
 614 jŭbar (jubăr-), *a brilliant light, ray*.
 615 jŭbĕre, *to bid*. injussu, *without being ordered*.
 616 jŭgis, *continual, perennial* (of streams).
 617 juncus, *a rush*.
 618 jungĕre, *to join*. conjungere. disjungere. injungere.
 sĕjungere.
 jŭgum, *a yoke*. jugare. conjŭgare.
 jŭgŭlum, *the collar-bone, and the (front) throat*.
 jŭgulare, *to cut the throat*.
 bĭjŭgus, *yoked in a pair*.
 bĭga, *a pair of horses, two-horsed carriage* (mly pl.).
 triga. quadriga.
 jŭgĕrum, *an acre*.
 conjux (conjŭg-), *a spouse*. conjugium, *wedlock*.

- jūmentum, *beast of draught*.
 juxta, *close by*.
 619 jūnipērus, *a juniper*.
 620 jūs (jūr-), *broth, gravy-soup*.
 621 j ū s (jūr-), *n. right*. injūria, *wrong, injury*. injuriosus.
 justus. justitia. injustitia.
 jusjurandum, *an oath*.
 justitium, *a closing of the (law) courts; non-term-time*.
 jūdex (judic-), *judge, juryman*. judicare. dijudicare.
 judicium, *judgement*. judicialis.
 jurgari, *to quarrel*. jurgium. objurgatio.
 jūrare, *to swear*. conjuratio, *conspiracy*. conjurati.
 juratus, *sworn, upon oath*.
 perjūrare, pējērare, *to swear falsely*.
 perjūrus. perjurium.
 abjurare, *to deny upon oath, to abjure*.
 622 j ū v a r e, *to help, and to please*. adjūvare. adjūtare.
 adjūtor. adjutrix. adjumentum.
 jūcundus, *pleasant*. jucunditas. injucundus.
 623 j ū v ē n i s, *a young man*. juvenari, *to act like a young man*.
 jūvēnīlis, *youthful*.
 jūventa, *the time of youth*. juvenus, *the youth (collect.)*.
 Jūventas, *the goddess of youth*.
 jūvencus, *a steer*.
 jūnix (junīc-), *a heifer*.
 624 l ā b i, *to glide*. lapsare. collābi. dilabi. elabi. illabi.
 prolabi.
 lapsus (ūs), *a slip*. lābes, *a stain or blot*. lābēcula.
 lābare, *to totter*. labascere. labefacere.
 lābor (labōr-), *toil, labour*. laboriosus.
 labōrare. elaborare, *to work out*.
 625 l a c (lact-), *n. milk*. lacteus. lactēre, *to suck*. lactare, *to suckle*.
 626 [lācēre, *to draw (to)*.] elīcere.
 allīcere, *to attract, to allure*. illicere. illēcēbræ.
 pellicere, *to entice*. pellax, *enticing, wheedling (Virg.)*.

jūvo, jūvi, jūtum (jūvaturus, *Plin.*). lābor, lapsus sum.
 ēlīcio, elīcui and elēxi, elīcītum. allīcio, allexi, allectum (illicio, pellicio).

- dēlīciæ, (*luxurious*) *delight*. delicatus.
 dēlectare, *to delight*. delectamentum.
 oblectare, *to amuse*. oblectatio. oblectamen.
 lācer, *torn, mangled*. lācērare. dilacerare.
 lācīnia, *fringe or flap, scrap*. lācerna, *thick cloak*.
 lācūna, *a gap*. lacunosus.
 lācessere, *to provoke, to tease*. illaccessitus.
 627 lācerta, *a lizard*.
 628 lācertus, *the (upper) arm*. lacertosus.
 629 lācrīma, *a tear*. lacrimosus.
 lacrimare, *to shed tears*. illacrimare.
 630 lācus (-ūs), *a lake*.
 631 lādēre, *to hurt; to injure*.
 allidere, *to dash against*. collidere. illidere. elidere.
 632 læna, *winter cloak*.
 633 lætus, *joyful*. lætari. lætabilis. lætitia. lætificare.
 634 lævus, *left (opp. right)*.
 635 lāgēna (*a stone jar or bottle*), *flask*.
 636 lambēre, *to lick*.
 lābium, lābrum, *the lip*. lābellum.
 637 lāmentum, *ailing, lament*. lamentari. lamentatio.
 lamentabilis.
 638 lāmīna, (*thin*) *plate* (of metal, wood, horn, &c.), *blade*.
 639 lāna, *wool*. laneus. laniger. lanificium.
 lānūgo (lanugīn-), *down*.
 640 languēre, *to be languid*. languescere.. languidus.
 languor (languōr-).
 laxus, *loose, lax; or wide*. laxare. relaxare.
 laxamentum. laxitas.
 prōlixus, *long; (not stiff =) complaisant*.
 lascīvus, *of wild spirits; and wanton*. lascivire. lascivia.
 641 lāniare, *to cut to pieces, to mangle; (impr.) to tear or break to pieces*. lanius, *a butcher*.
 642 lanx (lanc-), *a dish*.
 643 lāpis (lāpīd-), *a stone*. lāpillus. lapideus. lapidosus.
 lāpīdare, *to stone*.
 lāpicīda, *a quarry-man*. lāpicīdīna, *a quarry*.

lācesso, lacessivi, lacessitus.
 aliquem). al lido, allisi, allisum.
 langueo, languī.

W.-B.

lādo, læsi, læsum (lādere
 lambo, lambi, lambītum.

- 644 lăqueus, *a noose*. illaqueare.
lăquear (laquear-), lacunar (lacunar-), *pannel, wainscot, carved roof*.
- 645 lar (lăr-), *tutelary spirit (of a household)*.
larva, *a ghost; an evil spirit*.
- 646 largus, *abundant, liberal*. largitas.
largiri, *to give liberally*. largitio. largitor.
- 647 lăridum, *bacon*.
- 648 lassus, *tired, weary*. lassare. lassitudo. (Comp. 640.)
- 649 lăter (latăr-), *a brick*. laterculus.
- 650 lă t ē r e, *to lie hid, to be hidden*. latenter. latitare.
delitescere.
lătēbra, *a hiding-place*. latibulum.
- 651 lăterna, *a lantern*. laternarius.
- 652 lătrare, *to bark*. allatrare.
- 653 lătro (latrôn-), *a (street) robber*.^{*} latrunculus. latrocinari.
latrocinium.
- 654 lă t u s, *broad*. latitudo.
- 655 lătus (latăr-), *n. the side*.
- 656 laurus (-i and -ūs), *the laurel*. laureus. latrea. laureatus.
- 657 l a u s (laud-), *f. praise*. laudare. laudabilis. collaudare.
collaudatio.
laudatio, *a funeral oration*.
- 658 lă v a r e, *to wash*. illôtus. abluere.
alluere, *to wash against*. alluvies (-ei).
diluvies, *a flood*. eluvies. illuvies.
lautus, *splendid, sumptuous*. lautitia.
- 659 l e c t u s, *a bed*. lectica, *a palanquin; a sofa*.
- 660 lēgare, *to send on a mission*. legatus. legatio.
legatum, *a legacy*.
ablēgare, *to send away*. relegare, *to banish*.
collēga, *colleague*. collegium.
- 661 l ē g ě r e, *to gather or collect, and to read*. colligere.
eligere. seligere.
delectus (-ūs), *a choice; a levying*. legio. legionarius.
lex (lēg-), *a law*. legitimus. exlex.

lăteo, lătui. lăvo, lăvi, lăvatum (lautum and lötum).
lēgo, lēgi, lectum. So al- (col-, de-, e-, per-, re-, sē-, sub-) ligo : *but*
dīligo, dīlexi, dīlectum; so negligo, intelligo (662).

^{*} Said to be from 655, originally = qui regis latus stīpat (Varro).

- elēgans, *tasteful, elegant*. elegantia.
 lītera, *a letter* (alphabetical). līteratus, *well-read*.
 literatura.
- 662 [lēgēre, *to observe*]. diligere, *to value, and to love*.
 diligens, *attentive*. diligentia.
 negligere, *to neglect*. negligentia. neglectio.
 intelligere, *to understand*. intellectus. intelligentia.
 rēligio, *conscience, sacred obligation; religion*.
 religiosus.
- 663 lēnis, *soft* (opp. violent). lenitas. lenire. delenire.
 delinimentum.
 lentus, *slow; viscus.** lentitudo.
- 664 leo (leōn-), *a lion*. lea. leæna. leonīnus.
- 665 lēpīdus, *neat; pleasant in conversation*. lēpos (lepōr-).
- 666 lēpus (lēpōr-), *a hare*. leporīnus.
- 667 lēvis, *light in weight*. levitas.
 lēvare, *to lighten*. levatio. levamentum. allevare.
 sublēvare, *to lift up*.
 sublimis, (raised) *aloft; sublime*. sublimitas.
- 668 lēvis, *smooth*. levare, levigare, *to smooth*.
 līma, *a file*. limare.
- 669 lībare, *to pour out* (a libation). libatio. libamentum.
- 670 lībare, *to taste*. delibare. illibatus.
- 671 līber (libr-i), *bark, and a book*. libellus.
 librarius, *a copyist, a transcriber*.
 delībrare, *to bark; to peel*.
- 672 līber (liber-a, -um), *free*. libertas. liberare.
 liberi, *children*.
 liberalis, *noble-minded*. liberalitas. illiberalis.
 libertus, *a freedman*. libertinus.
- 673 lībēt, *it pleases (I have a mind to—)*. libenter, *gladly*.
 lībīdo (lībīdīn-), *f. lust, and humour*.
 libidinosus, *lustful, profligate*.
 prolūbium, *inclination, humour* (Ter.).
- 674 lībra, *balance, and a pound*. trilībris.
 librare, *to place in equilibrium*.
 deliberare, (to weigh =) *to deliberate*. deliberatio.
- 675 lībūm, *a sacrificial cake*.

lībēt, lībuit, lībītum.

* yielding slowly to any moving power: of a twig, *flexible*.

- 676 *līcēre, to be for sale.*
līcet, it is permitted (one may, &c.). illicitus.
licentia, permission, and licence.
liceri, to bid (at a sale). licitari. licitatio. licitator.
polliceri, to promise. pollicitari. pollicitatio.
- 677 *lien (liēn-), m. the spleen.*
- 678 *līgare, to bind. alligare. colligare. religare.*
obligare, to bind (fig.), to oblige.
obligatio, legal obligation (for.).
līgamentum, a bandage.
- 679 *lignum, wood. ligneus. lignari.*
- 680 *līgo (ligōn-), m. a hoe (with curved blade and two teeth).*
- 681 *limpidus, clear.*
- 682 *līmus, slanting, oblique.*
līmen (līmīn-), threshold. eliminare. postliminium.
līmes (līmīt-), a balk, a boundary path.
- 683 *līnere, to smear. allinere. illinere. oblinere. oblītus.*
lītura, the blotting out, striking out.
līmus, mire. limosus. illīmis.
oblivisci, to forget. oblīvio. obliviosus. oblītus.
oblīterare, to blot out from the memory.
- 684 *lingere, to lick.*
lingua, the tongue. bilinguis. elinguis. ligula, tongue
of land.
līgūrire, to be lickerish, to lick up. liguritio.
- 685 *linquere, to leave. relinquere. derelinquere.*
delinquere, to commit a fault.
reliquus, remaining. reliquiae.
- 686 *līnum, linen, and a thread.*
līnteus, linen (adj.).
līnea, a thread, a line; a plumb-line. lineare, to delineate.
lineamentum, the line; also a feature.
- 687 *lippus, blear-eyed. lippitudo.*
- 688 *liquere, to be fluid. liquidus. liquor. liquefacere.*
liquare, to make fluid; to liquefy.
- 689 *līra, the furrow.*
- 690 *lis (līt-), a law-suit.*

līcet, līcuit, līcītum. līceor, līcītus sum. polliceor,
pollicitus sum. līno, lēvi (līvi), lītus. obliviscor, oblītus
*sum. *līnquo, līqui, līctum (not found in simple verb). liqueo,*
līqui and līcui.

- litigare, *to sue at law*. litigium. litigiosus.
- 691 litare, *to offer (sacrifice)*. litatio.
- 692 litus (litōr-), *n. the shore*. litoralis, *belonging to the sea-shore*.
- 693 lituus, *an augur's staff, a cornet*.
- 694 livēre, *to be livid*. livor (livōr-). lividus.
- 695 lixa, *a sutler*.
- 696 locus, *the place (pl. loca, of connected places; 'parts')*.
 locare, *to put in its place, and to let (on hire, or by contract)*. collocare.
 locūli, *pigeon-holes, money- (or trinket-) boxes*.
 locuples (locuplēt-), *wealthy*. locuplētare.
 illīco, *on the spot, immediately*.
- 697 locusta, *a locust*.
- 698 longus, *long*. longitudo.
 longinquus, *distant*. longinquitas.
- 699 loqui, *to speak*. locutio. alloqui. alloquium, *an address*. obloqui. proloqui. colloqui.
 colloquium, *a conversation*.
 loquax, *talkative*. loquācitas.
 eloqui, *to speak out, to deliver a speech*.
 eloquens, *eloquent*. eloquentia.
 elocutio, *mode of expression, delivery*.
- 700 lorum, *a thong*.
 lorica, *a (leathern) cuirass*. loricatus.
- 701 lubricus, *slippery*.
- 702 lucrū, *gain*. lucellum. lucrari.
- 703 luctari, *to wrestle*. luctatio. ineluctabilis.
- 704 lūcus, *a grove*.
- 705 ludēre, *to play*. eludere, *to mock, and to avoid (a blow, &c.)*. illudere. ludibundus.
 lūsus (ūs), *lusio, sport, playing*.
 lūdus, *play, a game; and a school*.
 ludi, *the public games*. ludio, *a stage-player*.
 ludibrium, *mockery, a laughing-stock*.
 ludīcer, *serving for pastime*. ludicrum, *a festal exhibition*.
 ludificari, *to make sport of*. ludificatio.

liveo (no perf. or sup.).

*lōquor, locūtus sup.

*lūdo, lūsi, lūsum.

- 706 luëre, *to pay for* (esp. fig.).
delūbrum, *a temple*.
- 707 lūgēre, *to mourn for*. luctus (ūs). luctuosus, *mournful*.
lūgūbris, *ominous of grief, sad, &c.*
- 708 lumbus, *the loins*. elumbis, *weak in the loins*.
- 709 lūpus, *a wolf*.
- 710 lūridus, *sallow, cadaverous*.
- 711 luscīnia, *the nightingale*.
- 712 luscus, *one-eyed*.
- 713 lūtum, *mud*. lūteus. lutosus. lutulentus.
polluëre, *to stain, pollute*.
lues, *an epidemic*. lustrum, *a morass; haunt of wild beasts*.
- 714 lux (lūc-), *light*. lūcidus, *bright*. luculentus, *luminous, of distinguished excellence*.
lūcifūgus. lucifer, *the morning-star*.
lūcēre, *to be light, to shine*. lucescere. illucescere.
elūcere.
pellūcere. pellucidus, *transparent, pellucid*.
dīlūcidus, *clear, perspicuous*.
dīlūculum, *dawn, day-break*.
lūcubrare, *to work till daylight*. lucubratio.
lūcerna, *a light, a lamp*.
lūmen (lūmīn-), *n. light, and luminous body*.
luminosus, *full of light*. illuminare.
lūna, *the moon*. lunaris. lunatus. illunis.
lustrare, *to purify, and to pass in review*.
lustrum, *space of five years*.
collustrare, *illustrare, to enlighten*.
illustris, *luminous, and illustrious*. sublustris.
- 715 luxus (-ūs), *luxuriousness*.
luxūria, *luxuriousness (of growth or mode of life)*.
luxoriosus. luxuriari.
- 716 luxus, *dislocated*. luxare.
- 717 lympa, *clear water* (poet.).
lymphatus, *frenzied*.
- 718 măcellum, *meat-market*.

luo, lui.

lūgeo, luxi, luctum.

polluo, pollui, pollūtum.

lūceo, luxi.

- mactare, *to slaughter*.
 719 măcer (macr-a, -um), *lean*. măcies (-ei). macêre.
 720 măceria, *garden-wall*.
 721 măchîna, *machine*.
 machinari, *to contrive*. machinatio. machinator.
 722 măcûla, *a blot, a disfiguring spot*. maculosus. maculare.
 723 mǎdêre, *to be wet*. madescere. madefacere. madidus.
 mattus, *drunk* (Petron. ?).
 724 magnus, *great*. magnitudo. magnanimus.
 magnificus, *high-minded, magnificent*. magnificentia.
 magnopere, *greatly*.
 măgis, *more, or in a higher degree*.
 magister (magistr-i), *a master* (teacher). magisterium.
 magistratus (-ûs), *magistracy* (as office, and collectively).
 măjor, *greater*. majores, *forefathers*.
 majestas, *highness, majesty*.
 mactus, *increased, honoured*. mactare, *to honour by a sacrifice, also to offer* (sacrificially).
 725 malleus, *a hammer*.
 726 mǎlus, *f. an apple-tree*. mǎlum, *an apple*.
 727 mǎlus, *m. a mast*.
 728 mǎl u s, *bad*.
 malitia, *badness*. malitiosus.
 malignus, *ill-disposed, and sparing*. malignitas.
 malevôlus, *malevolent*. malevolentia, *malevolence*.
 maledîcus, *abusive*. maleficus. maleficium.
 729 mamma, *a breast*. mamilla.
 730 mǎnare, *to flow forth*. emǎnare. permanare.
 731 mancus, *maimed, defective*.
 732 mandare, *to commission*. amandare, *to send away*.
 commendare, *to recommend*. commendatio.
 733 mandêre, *to chew*. mandûcare.
 māla, maxilla, *the cheek-bone*.
 734 mǎne, *in the morning*. matutînus, *in the morning; early*.
 735 mǎnêre, *to remain, and to await*. permanêre. remanêre.
 mansio, *stopping-place, quarters, residence*.
 736 mǎnes (-ium), *the spirits of the dead*.

mădeo, mădui. madefacio, madefēci, madefactus (*pass. madefîo*).
 mando, mandi, mansum. măneo, mansi, mansum.

- 737 mantica, *a wallet, a saddle-bag.*
 738 manus (-ūs), *the hand.*
 mānūbrium, *a handle.*
 mānūbiæ, *the booty.*
 manīca, *the sleeve.*
 commīnus, *hand to hand.*
 eminus, *from a distance.*
 manifestus, *manifest.*
 manipulus, *a handful; a standard; a company (mil.).*
 manceps (mancip-), *a purchaser (at a sale, &c.).*
 mancipare, *to sell (formally).*
 emancipare, *to free from one's power.*
 mancipium, *a slave.*
 mansuescere, *to grow tame (domesticated).* mansuefacere.
 mansuētus, *tame, and mild.*
 mansuetudo, *mildness of disposition.*
 mallūvia, *a wash-hand basin.*
 739 mappa, *a napkin.*
 740 marcēre, *to be withered.* marcescere. maroidus.
 mācerare, *to soak, to weaken.*
 741 mǎre (mǎr-), *n. the sea.* marīnus. transmarīnus.
 maritīmus.
 742 margarīta, *a pearl.*
 743 margo (margin-), *c. a border, edge (of a river).*
 744 mas (mǎr-), *a male.*
 masculus, *of the male sex.*
 mārītus, *husband.*
 745 mātēr (matr-), *mother.* māternus. matricīda.
 matrōna, *the mother of a family.*
 matertēra, *a mother's sister; aunt.*
 matrimonium, *marriage.*
 746 mātēria, *stuff; matter; also timber.*
 747 mātūrus, *ripe.* maturitas. maturare. immaturus.
 præmaturus.
 748 meare, *to go.* commeatus (-ūs), *leave of absence, and supplies.*
 749 mēdēri, *to heal.*
 rēmēdium, *remedy.*
 mēdicus, *physician.*

mansuesco, mansuevi (mansuētus).
 mēdeor (no perf.).

marceo, marui.

- medicīna, *medicine*.
 medicari, *to heal*. medicamentum, *a medicine*.
 meditari, *to think over, to meditate*.
 750 m ē d i u s, *middle*.
 dīmīdius, *half*. dimidiatus, *halved*.
 mediocris, *middling*. mediocritas.
 mēdulla, *marrow*.
 mēridies, *mid-day; noon*. meridianus. antemeridianus.
 pomeridianus.
 751 m e l (mell-), *n. honey*. mellifer. mellitus.
 mulsum, *mead*.
 752 membrum, *limb, member*.
 753 menda, *a fault*. mendosus. emendare.
 mendicus, *a beggar*. mendicare.
 754 m e n s (ment-), *the mind*. āmens, *beside himself*. amentia.
 dēmens, *out of his mind*. dementia.
 mēmīnisse, *to bear in mind; remember*.
 mēmōr (memōr-), *mindful*. memōria, *memory, recol-
 lection*.
 mēmōrare, *to make mention of*. memorabilis.
 commemoratio.
 mentio, *mention*.
 rēmīnisci, *to recal to one's mind*.
 commīnisci, *to devise*. commentum.
 commentitius, *(newly) invented*.
 commentari, *to reflect upon*.
 commentarius, *a memorandum, a commentary*.
 mentiri, *to lie*. ementiri.
 mendax, *lying*. mendācium.
 755 m e n s a, *a table*. mensarius, *a banker*.
 756 m e n s i s, *m. a month*. menstruus. bimestris. semestris.
 757 mentum, *the chin*.
 758 mērēre, *to deserve, to earn*. mēritum. immerito.
 mērerī, *to deserve for oneself*.
 759 mērgēre, *to dip under*. demergere. emergere. immergere.
 submergere.
 mergus, *a diver (the bird)*.

mēmīni (*with tenses from root of perf.*). Imperat. mēmēto.
 reminiscor (*no perf.*). comminiscor, commentus sum. mēreo,
 mērūi, mērītus. mērēor, meritus sum. mērgo, mērsi, mersum.

- 760 merges (mergĭt-), *f. a sheaf.*
 761 mĕrŭla, *the blackbird.*
 762 mĕrus, *unmixed, pure.*
 mĕrum, *wine without water.* mĕrācus.
 763 m e r x (merc-), *f. a ware.* mercimonium.
 mercari, *to trade.* Mercŭrius.
 mercatus, *trading; a market.* mercator, *merchant.*
 mercatura, *trade, commerce.*
 commercium, *dealing, intercourse.*
 merces (merced-), *wages.* mercedula. mercenariŭs.
 764 mĕtallum, *a mine.*
 765 mĕtĕre, *to mow.* messor (messŏr-). demĕtere.
 messis, *the harvest.*
 766 m ĕ t i r i, *to measure.* immensus. mensura. dĭmĕtiri.
 mĕta, *a goal.* metari, *to mark out.*
 767 m ĕ t u ě r e, *to fear.* mĕtus (-ŭs).
 768 mĭca, *a grain or morsel.*
 769 mĭcare, *to sparkle, to flash.*
 dĭmĭcare, *to fight.* emicare, *to spring or gush forth.*
 770 mĭgrare, *to change one's abode.* migratio. emĭgrare.
 immigrare.
 771 mĭles (mĭlĭt-), *a soldier.* militĭa. militare. militaris.
 commĭlĭto, *a fellow-soldier, comrade.* commilitium.
 772 milvus, *the kite.*
 773 mĭnari, *to threaten.* mĭnæ. minax. minitari.
 comminatio.
 emĭnĕre, *to stand (conspicuously) out.*
 imminĕre, *to hang over (propr. and fig.).*
 774 mĭnŏr, *less.* minuĕre. deminuere. imminuere.
 mĭnister (ministr-i), *a servant, a minister.* ministerium.
 administrare, *to administer, manage.* subministrare.
 admĭnĭculum, *a support (propr. and fig.).*
 775 mĭrus, *wonderful.* mirificus.
 mirari, *to wonder.* miraculum. mirabundus.
 admirari, *to admire.* admirabilis. admiratio.
 demirari, *to be amazed at.*
 776 miscĕre, *to mix.* admiscĕre. immiscĕre. permiscĕre.

mĕto, messui, messum. mĕtior, mensus sum. mĕtuo, metui.
 mĭco, micui. So emico: but dĭmĭco, dimicavi, dimicatum (*rarely -ui*).
 eminĕre, eminui—(immineo not found in perf.). *misceo, miscui,
 mistum or mixtum.

- promiscuus, *promiscuous*. promiscue, *without distinction*.
- 777 mīser (miser-a, -um), *miserable*. miseria. misellus.
miseret me, *it pitieth me (I pity)*.
miserēri, *to have pity on*. miserescere.
 misericors, *compassionate*. misericordia.
 miserari, *to express pity; commiserate*. commiseratio.
- 778 mītis, *mild*. immītis. mītescere.
 mītigare, *to alleviate, mitigate*. mitigatio.
- 779 mīttēre, *to send*.
 admittere, *to admit*.
 āmittere, *to lose*.
 committere, *to trust (any thing) to; to commit*.
 dīmittere, *to dismiss*.
 intermittere, *to intermit*.
 ōmittere, *to give up; omit*.
 permittere, *to give quite up to; to permit*.
 prōmittere, *to promise*.
 rēmittere, *to send or give back; to let go*.
 submittere, *to place under; to let down*.
 missio, *a sending, and a dismissal*.
 missīlia, *missiles*.
- 780 mōdus, *a measure, and a manner*. modicus.
 mōdius, *(about) a peck*.
 mōderari, *to keep in bounds, regulate*. moderatio.
 mōdestus, *moderate, modest*. modestia.
 commōdus, *convenient*. commoditas. incommodus.
 commodare, *to lend*.
 accommodare, *to adapt to*.
- 781 mœrēre, † *to be sad, to mourn*. mœstus. mœstitia.
 mœror (mœrōr-).
- 782 mōlĕre, *to grind*.
 mōla, *a mill*. molaris. immolare, *to sacrifice*. ‡
 emōlumentum, *the profit*.
- 783 mōles, *a mass*.
 mōliri, *to move (a mass)*.
 amōliri, *to move away*. demoliri, *to demolish*.
 emoliri, *to effect (with labour. Plaut.)*.

mīseret, miseruit. misereor, miseritus and misertus sum.
mitto, mīsi, missum. mœreo (no perf.). mōlo, molui, molitum.
 † or mœrere, mœstus, &c.
 ‡ Propr. to sprinkle with sacrificial meal.

- emolimentum, *laborious effort* (Cæs.).
- 784 mōlestus, *troublesome*. molestia.
- 785 mollis, *soft*. mollitia. mollitudo. mollire. emollire.
- 786 mōnēre, *to remind*. mōnitor. admōnere.
commōnēre. commonefacere.
monumentum, *a monument*.
monstrum, *a monstrous thing, monster*.
monstrare, *to show, point out*. demonstrare.
- 787 mons (mont-), *m. a hill or mountain*. montuosus.
montani, *mountaineers*.
promontorium, *a promontory*.
- 788 mōra, *a delay*.
mōrari, *to delay, and to linger*.
commōrari, *to linger*. commoratio.
- 789 morbus, *a disease*. morbosus.
- 790 mordēre, *to bite*. morsus (-ūs). mordax.
mordicus, *with the teeth*.
- 791 mōri (-ior), *to die*.
mors (mort-), *f. death*. mortalis, *mortal*. immortalitas.
demōri, *to die away (out of a row)*.
ēmōri, *to quite die away*.
- 792 mos (mōr-), *m. a custom (pl. morals)*.
mōrosus, *humoursome, morose*. morōsitas.
morigerari, *to comply with a man's humour*.
- 793 mōvēre, *to move*. mōtio. mōtus. mōbilis. mōbilitas.
admōvere. amovere. promovere.
mōmentum, *the moment, and the decisive or important point*.
mūtare, *to change*. mutatio. mutabilis. mutabilitas.
commūtare. immutare. permutare.
mūtuus, *reciprocal, mutual*. mutuo.
mutuari, *to borrow*. mutuatio.
- 794 mox, *presently*.
- 795 mūcro (mucrōn-), *the point of a sword*.
- 796 mūgire, *to bellow, low; to roar*. mugītus. remūgire.
- 797 mulcēre, *to stroke, to soothe*. demulcere.
mulcare, *to cudgel; handle roughly*.
- 798 mulcta, *a pecuniary fine*.

*mōneo, mōnui, monitum.
mōrior, mortuus sum.
mulsi, mulsum.

mordeo, mōmordi, morsum.
*mōveo, mōvi, mōtum.
mulceo,

- 799 mulgēre, *to milk*.
 800 m ŭ l i e r (mulier-), *a woman; wife*. muliercula.
 muliebris, *woman's, female*.
 801 m u l t u s, *much, many* (W. B. 76).
 multiplex, *manifold*.
 802 m ŭ l u s, *a mule*. mula.
 803 m u n d u s, *ornamental attire, and the world*.
 mundus, *neat*. immundus. munditia.
 804 m œ n i a, (city-) *walls*.
 m ŭ n i r e, *to strengthen by defences*. munimentum.
 munitio. munitor.
 805 m ŭ n i s (Plaut.).
 munia, (-orum), *offices*.
 municeps (municĭp-). municipium. municipalis.
 m ŭ n u s (muner-), *a gift, and an office*. munificus.
 munificentia.
 munerari, *to present with*.
 remunerari, *to reward*. remuneratio.
 comm ŭ n i s, *common*. communio.
 communicare, *to communicate; to impart*.
 communicatio.
 immunis, *exempt from paying tax*. immunitas.
 806 m ŭ r e x (m ŭ r i c-), *the purple-fish; purple*.
 807 m u r m u r (murm ŭ r-), *a murmur*. murmurare.
 808 m ŭ r u s, *a wall*. pomœrium.
 809 m u s (m ŭ r-), *a mouse*. musculus, *little mouse; muscle* (of
 the body).
 mustēla, *a weasel*.
 810 m u s c a, *a fly*.
 811 m u s c u s, *moss*.
 812 m ŭ t i l u s, *mutilated*. mutilare.
 813 m ŭ t u s, *dumb*. obmutescere.
 mutire, *to mutter, mumble*.
 mussare, *to mutter, grumble*. mussitare.
 814 m u s t u m, *new wine*.
 815 n æ v u s, *a mole* (on the body, prop. *birth-mark*, W. B. 59).
 816 n a n c i s c i, *to attain to; obtain*.
 817 n ā n u s, *a dwarf*.

mulgeo, mulsī, mulctum.
 W.-B.

nanciscor, nactus sum.

W.

- 818 nare, *to swim*. natate. enătare.
 nāvis, *a ship*. navicula. navalis.
 navale, *a dock*.
 navigare, *to sail, navigate*. navigium. navigatio.
 navigabilis.
 naufragium, *a shipwreck*. naufrāgus.
 nauta, *a sailor*. nauticus. naulum, *fare for a passage
 on board ship*.
 nausea, *sea-sickness*.
- 819 nāres (-ium), *the nostrils*.
 nāsus, *the nose*. nasutus, *long-nosed* (and p. n. Naso,
 Nasōn-).
- 820 nēbūlo, *a good-for-nothing fellow*.
- 821 nectēre, *to knit*. adnectere. connectere.
 nexus, *a knitting together*.
 nex (nēc-), *a violent death*. necare. enēcare.
 pernīcies, *destruction*. perniciosus.
 internecio, *extermination*.
 nēcesse, *necessary*. necessitas. necessarius.
 necessitudo, *necessity, and intimate connexion*.
- 822 nēgare, *to deny*. pernēgare.
 denegare, *to refuse*.
- 823 nēmūs (nemor-), n. *a grove*. nemorosus.
- 824 n ě p o s (nĕpōt-), *grandson* (later, *nephew*). pronĕpos.
 neptis, *granddaughter*.
- 825 nequam, *wicked*. nequior. nequitia.
- 826 nēre, *to spin*.
- 827 nervus, *a nerve, sinew*. nervosus. enervare.
- 828 nīdor (nidōr-), *vapour or smell of any thing cooking*.
 rēnīdēre, *to glitter*.
- 829 nīdus, *a nest*.
- 830 nīger (nigr-a, -um), *black*.
- 831 nīmīs, *too*. nimius.
- 832 ningit, *it snows*. nix (nīv-), *snow*. niveus. nivusus.
 nivalis.
- 833 nītēre, *to shine*. nitor. nitidus. enītēre.
- 834 nīti, *to exert oneself; strive*. connīti. enīti. innīti.
 obnīti. renīti.

necto, nexui, nexum.
 niteo, nitui.

neo, nevi, netum. ningit, ninxit.
 nitor, nisus or nīxus sum.

- enixe, *with all one's might*.
 pernix, *nimble*. pernīcitas.
 835 n ō c ē re, *to hurt* (W. B. 4). innŏcens, *innocent*. inno-
 centia.
 noxa, *harm*. noxius. nocīvus. innoxius. innocuus.
 obnoxius, *subject* (to).
 noxia, *guilt*.
 836 n ō d us, *a knot*. nodosus. enodare.
 837 n ō v us, *new*. novellus. novitas. novare. renŏvare.
 nŏvissimus, *the last*. novitius, *fresh* (in a place).
 nūper, *newly, lately*. nuperrime.
 denuo, *afresh*.
 nŏverca, *a step-mother*. novercalis.
 nŏvācula, *a razor*.
 838 n o x (noct-), *f. night*.
 noctu, *by night*. nocturnus.
 noctua, *the night-owl*.
 pernox, *the (whole) night through*. pernoctare.
 839 n ū b ē re, *prop. to cover*. obnubere (Virg.).
 nūbes, *a cloud*. nūbēcŭla. nubilus.
 nimbus, *a rain-cloud, and rain*. nimbosus.
 nēbŭla, *a mist*. nebulosus.
 840 nubere (*to cover herself with a veil* =) *to marry* (of the
 female). nubilus. nupta. nuptiæ. nuptialis.
 841 n ū d us, *naked* (W. B. 119). nuditas. nudare. denūdare.
 842 (nuere, *to nod*.) nŭtus (-ŭs), *a nod*. nutare, *to nod*.
 abnuēre, *to make a sign of refusal*.
 adnuere, *to nod assent*. renuere, *to signify denial or*
dissent.
 nūmen, *the divine nod, intimation, and a deity*.
 connivēre, *to shut one's eyes*.
 843 n ū g æ, *trifles*. nugari. nugax. nugator.
 844 n ū m ē r us, *number*. numerosus. numerare.
 innumerabilis.
 nummus (?), *a coin*.
 845 nuncŭpare, *to name* (nomen).
 846 n u n t i u s, *a messenger*. internuntius, *a messenger be-*
tween two parties.

nŏceo, nŏcui, nŏcŭtum.

ab- (re-) nuo, -nui.

nūbo, nupsi, nuptum.

conniveo, connivi or connixi.

* renuere, *of a more haughty dissent than abnuere*. Dŏd.

- prænuntius. nuntiare. adnuntiare. denuntiare.
pronuntiatio, *mode of utterance.*
- 847 nūrūs (-ūs), *daughter-in-law.*
- 848 nūtrire, *to nurse.* nutrimentum.
nutrix (nutric-), *a nurse.* nutricari.
- 849 nux (nūc-), *f. a nut.*
nucleus, *the kernel of a nut.* enucleare.
- 850 obscūrus, *dark* (W. B. 149). obscuritas. obscurare.
- 851 occare, *to harrow.* occatio.
- 852 ōcior, *quicker.*
- 853 ōcrea, *a military boot, greave.* ocreatus.
- 854 ōcūlus, *the eye.* ocellus.
- 855 ōdisse, *to hate.* odium. odiosus, *hateful.*
perosus, *hating.*
- 856 ōlĕa, *the olive* (tree). olīva (tree and fruit). oleagīnus.
ōlīvetum, oletum, *olive-grove.*
ōlĕum, *oil.*
- 857 ōlĕre, *to smell or emit an odour.* olidus.
redōlere, *to smell strongly of.* subolere.
adolere, *to make any thing emit vapour.* adolescere.
olfacere, *to smell* (trans.), *or to smell a thing out.*
olfactus.
olfactare, *to get a scent of; smell out* (late).
ōdor (ōdōr-), *the smell.* odorus, *of a strong smell.*
odōrari, *to smell out.*
- 858 ōlim, *formerly* (from ille, olle, W. B. 244).
- 859 olla, *a pot.* auxilla.
- 860 ōlor (ōlōr-), *a swan.*
- 861 ōlus (oler-), *a pot-herb* (W. B. 197). olitor.
- 862 ōmēn (omin-), *an omen* (W. B. 156).
ominari, *to augur; to divine.* abominari, *to detest.*
- 863 omnis, *all.* omnipōtens.
omnino, *altogether.*
- 864 ōnus (oner-), *a burden* (W. B. 176. 196). onerosus.
onerare. exonerare, *to disburden.*
onustus, *laden.*
- 865 ōperire, *to cover.* operculum.

ōdi (*with tenses from r. of perf.*).
operui, opertum.

ōleo, olui.

operio,

- 866 *ōpācus, shady. opacare. opacitas.*
 866 *ōpīnari, to be of opinion. opinio. inopinato. nēcōpīnus.*
 867 *oppīdum, a town. oppidanus.*
 868 *oppido, very (much).*
 869 *ōpes (-um), resources.*
 optimus, the best.
 optimātes, the aristocracy.
 ōpūlens, wealthy, opulent. opulentia.
 īnops, helpless; poor. inōpia.
 cōpia, plenty. copiosus.
 ōpīnus, fat.
 opipārus, splendid, sumptuous.
 opitulari, to bring help to.
 870 *optare, to wish. optatio. optabilis.*
 optio, free choice.
 adoptare, to adopt.
 871 *ōpūs (oper-), work. opusculum.*
 ōpīfex (opīfīc-), workman.
 officīna, workshop.
 opera, the pains. operosus. operæ (pl.), workmen.
 operari, to employ oneself; to work.
 operarius, workman.
 opus est, there is need.
 oportet, it behoves.
 872 *ōra, the rim, and the coast.*
 873 *orbis, the circle, and the world. orbīta, the track of a*
 wheel.
 874 *orbis, bereft. orbitas. orbare.*
 875 *orcus, the under-world.*
 876 *ordiri, to commence (a task). exordiri. exordium.*
 primordium.
 877 *ordo (ordin-), order. ordinare. ordinarius.*
 878 *ōriri, to rise (come into existence). ortus. oriundus.*
 cooriri. exoriri. suboriri.
 adoriri, to rise up against; attack.
 orīgo (orīgin-), f. origin.
 879 *ornare, to adorn. adornare. exornare. ornamentum.*
 880 *os (oris), the mouth, and the face.*

oportet, oportuit. ordior, orsus sum.
 orior (oritur, &c.); but oriri, ortus sum.

- osculum, *a kiss*. osculari. osculatio. exosculari.
 ostium, *a door*. ostiatim, *from door to door*.
 ōrare, *to speak, and to pray*.
 oratio. orator. oraculum.
 adorare, *to honour as a god*.
 exorare, *to obtain or overcome by prayer*.
 inexorabilis.
 881 os (ossis), *a bone*. exossare.
 ostrea, *an oyster*. ostreum, *purple*.
 882 oscitare, *to yawn, gape*.
 883 ōtium, *leisure*. otiani. otiosus.
 nēgōtium, *business, a task*. negotiosus.
 negotiari, *to trade*. negotiator.
 negotiatio, *wholesale trading*.
 884 ōvare, *to have an ovation* (a lesser triumph). ovatio.
 885 ōvis, *a sheep*. ōvile. ōpīlio, *shepherd*.
 886 ōvum, *an egg*.
 887 pædor, *dirty* (of person). pædidus.
 pædiculus, *a louse*.
 888 pænula, *a travelling-cloak*.
 889 pāgus, *a canton*. paganus, *a countryman*.
 890 pālam, *openly*. propālam.
 891 pālātum, *the palate*.
 892 pālēa, *the chaff*.
 893 palla, *outer robe* (of a Roman lady).
 pallium, *mantle*. palliatus.
 papilio, *butterfly*.
 pellis, *hide, skin*. pellitus.
 894 pallēre, *to be pale*. pallor. pallidus. pallescere.
 895 palma, *palm* (of the hand; and the tree). palmetum.
 palmaris, *deserving the prize*.
 896 palpari, *to caress coaxingly* (lit. *to stroke*). palpo.
 897 palpitare, *to pant, throb*. palpebræ, *the eyelids*.
 898 pālūs (palūd-), *a marsh*. paluster. palūdosus.
 899 pampīnus, *a vine-leaf*.
 900 pandere, *to spread out*.
 passus, *a step* (pace).
 passim, *here and there*.

palleo, pallui.

pando, pandi, pansum and passum.

- pandus, *arched, curved* (poet.).
 pāla, *a spade*. pālam, *openly* (W. B. 238).
 palari, *to wander about singly* (W. B. 16, note).
 dispālari.
 pātēre, *to stand open*. patescere. patefacere. patulus.
 prōpātūlum, *an open place*.
 appārere, comparere (?), *to become visible; to appear*.
 apparitor, *officer of a court or magistrate*.
 pātīna, *a dish*. patēra, *sacrificial bowl*.
 901 pangēre, *to fasten*. compingere. impingere.
 compāges, *a joining; a structure*. pāgīna, *a page*.
 pācisci, *to conclude an agreement*. pactum.
 pax (pāc-), *peace*. pācificus. pacificare.
 pācare, *to bring into a state of peace*.
 pacatus, *peaceably disposed*.
 pignus (pignōr-), n. *a pledge*.
 pignērare, *to pawn, pledge*.
 paxillus, palus, *a pole*.
 prōpagare, *to propagate* (propr.); *to enlarge*.
 propāgo (propāgin-), *a setting*.^{*}
 rēpāgulum, *a door-fastening, bar*.
 pessulus, *a bolt*.
 902 pānis, *bread*.
 903 pannus, *a piece or patch of cloth*. pannosus.
 904 pāpāver (papāver-), n. *a poppy*.
 905 pār (pār-), *equal*. impar. compar. dispar. parilis.
 disparilis.
 906 parċēre, *to spare*. parcus. parcimonia.
 907 pārċēre, *to bring forth, to bear*. partus. partūrire.
 pārentes, *parents*. parentare, *to offer sacrifices for the dead*.
 Parcæ (?), *the goddesses of fate* (at one's birth); *the Fates*.
 908 pārare, *to get ready; to prepare*. appārare. comparare.
 præparare. rēpārare. irreparabilis.
 comparare, *to compare*. comparatio.
 separare, *to separate*. separatim.

pateo, patui. pango, pēpīgi, pactum. pāciscor, pactus sum.
 parco, pēperci, parcitum (parsum). pārio, pēpēri, partum.

^{*} prōpāgo, *a setting*; prōpāgo, *an offspring*; but the distinction may be accidental.

- oppēriri, *to wait for* (comp. under peritus, 933).
 909 pārēre, *to obey* (comp. imperare?).
 910 pars (part-), *part* (W. B. 91). particula. partim, *partly*.
 partire, *to divide*. dispertire. impertire. bipartitus.
 portio, *part, portion*. proportio.
 particeps, *having a share of*. participare.
 expers, *having no share in; without*.
 911 paries (pariet-), *wall of a house* (W. B. 92). parietinæ,
walls as ruins.
 912 parvus, *little*. parvulus.
 pārūm, *too little*. pārumper, *for a short time*.
 913 pascēre, *to feed* (tr.). depascere. pascua (pl.), *pasture*.
 perpastus, *well-fed*.
 pastor (pastōr-), *shepherd*. pastoralis. pastio. pastus.
 pābūlum, *fodder*. pabulari.
 914 passer (passēr-), *a sparrow*.
 915 pāter (patr-), *a father*.
 paternus, *fatherly, paternal*.
 patrius, *belonging to one's country*. patria.
 patricius, *noble, patrician*.
 patruus, *father's brother; uncle*. patruēlis, *cousin*.
 patrimonium, *patrimony*.
 patrōnus, *patron* (with ref. to a client). patrōcīnari.
 patrociniūm.
 parricīda, *a parricide* (murderer of any near relation).
 parricidium.
 916 pāti (-ior), *to suffer*. perpēti. perpassio.
 patiens, *able to bear*. patientia. impatientia.
 917 pātrare, *to bring to pass*. perpētrare.
 impetrare, *to get* (by asking). impetratio. impetrabilis.
 918 pauci, *few*. paucitas.
 paullum, *a little*. paullulum. pauxillum.
 paullisper, *a little while*.
 paullatim, *little by little*.
 pauper (paupēr-), *poor* (W. B. 300). paupertas.
 919 pāvēre, *to be afraid*. pavor. pavidus. expavescere.
 920 pāvire, *to beat any thing hard*. pavimentum, *floor beaten
 hard or paved*.

oppērior, oppertus sum. pāreo, pārui. appāreo, appārui.
 pasco, pāvi, pastum. pātor, passus sum.
 perpetior, perpessus sum. paveo, pāvi.

- 921 pāvo (pavōn-), *a peacock.*
 922 peccare, *to commit a fault.*
 923 pectēre, *to comb.* pecten, *a comb.*
 924 pectus (pectōr-), *n. the breast.*
 925 pēcūs (-ōris), *small cattle.*
 pēcus (-ūdis), *f. a sheep.* pecuaria, *f. feeding of cattle.*
 pēcūnia, *money.* pecuniosus.
 peculium, *money of one's own.* peculiaris.
 peculari (ū or ū?). depeculari, *to embezzle.* peculator, *an embezzler of public money.*
 926 pēlāgus, *the high sea.*
 927 [pellare] appellare, *to speak to (address by name).*
 compellare, *to address one's discourse to.*
 interpellare, *to interrupt (a speaker).* interpellatio.
 928 pellēre, *to drive.* aspellere. appellere. compellere.
 depellere. dispellere. expellere. impellere.
 propellere. repellere.
 pulsare, *to push or thrust away.* propulsare.
 rēpulsā, *a rejection, repulse.*
 929 pelvis, *a basin.*
 930 pendēre, *to hang (tr.), and to pay.*
 pensum, *a task.*
 prōpensus, *inclined (to).* pensare, *to weigh (impropr.).*
 compensare, *to make amends for.*
 dispensare, *to weigh out; to manage.* dispensator, *a steward.*
 dispendium, *cost.* compendium, *a saving.*
 appendere, *to hang (tr.) to.*
 impendere, *to spend upon.* impendium.
 impensæ, *expense.*
 perpendere, *to weigh mentally.* perpendiculum, *a plumb-line.*
 rēpendere, *to pay back.*
 suspendere, *to hang up.* suspendium.
 pondus (ponder-), *n. weight.* ponderare, *to weigh.*
 pondo, *in weight.*

pecto, pexi or pexui, pexum (*and* pectitum. *Col.*). pello,
 pepuli, pulsum. dispello, dispuli, dispulsum. pendo,
 pependi, pensum. ap- (ex-, per-, re-, sus-) pendo, -pendi, -pensum.

- pendēre, to hang (intr.). dependere. impendere.
propendere.
- 931 penna, a feather.
bipennis, a two-edged axe.
- 932 penes (prep.). pēnus (-ūs), store-room, store.
pēnitus, deep within, thoroughly.
pēnētrare, to penetrate.
pēnātes, the household-gods.
- 933 pēnūria, want.
- 934 percontari, to inquire, and to find out by inquiring (late).
percontatio. percontator.
- 935 perdix (perdic-), a partridge.
- 936 pērītus, skilled (in). peritia.
pēriculum, danger. periculosus. periclitari.
compērire, to learn (by hearing).
expēriri, to learn (by trial).
experientia, act of trying, experience.
expērimentum, trial, experiment.
reperire, to find out. repertor, discoverer.
opperiri (?), to wait for.
- 937 [p e r e g e r, obs. W. B. 294, cf. 258]. peregrīnus, foreign
peregrinari.
peragrarē (or from pergere, W. B. 22?).
- 938 perpēram, in a faulty manner, wrongly (Gr. πέρπεροι)
- 939 p e s (pēd-), a foot. bipes. quadrūpes.
pēdēs (pēdīt-), one on foot; infantry-soldier.
pedester. peditatus.
pedetentim, step by step.
pedisēquus, a lackey.
pedalis, a foot broad.
impedire, to hinder. impēdimentum.
expedire, to make loose and free.
expeditio, an expedition.
pēdīca, a fetter, a foot-trap; a gin.
compes (compēd-), a fetter. compescēre, to restrain
suppeditare, to supply.
- 940 pessum dare, to ruin (by overthrowing).* pessum ire.
pejor, worse. pessimus.

pendeo, pēpendi.

compērio, compēri, compertum.

expērior, expertus sum.

* As from p e t, fall. But comp. W. B. 282.

- pestis, *a plague*. pestifer.
 pestilens, *pestilential, unwholesome*.
 pestilentia, *pestilence*.
 941 p ē t ē r e,* *to demand; seek to obtain*.
 petitor. petitio.
 pētūlans, *pert*. petulantia. petulcus.
 ap-, ex-, re-petere.
 oppetere (*mortem*), *go to meet (death)*.
 suppetere, *to be in sufficient quantity*.
 suppetiæ, *aid*.
 competere, *to fall in with, be competent*.
 compitum, *a place where two or more roads meet*.
 competitor, *a competitor*.
 perpetuus, *perpetual*. perpetuitas.
 impetus, *an attack, assault*.
 impetigo (*impetigin-*), and
 depetigo (*Lucret.*), *ring-worm*.
 942 pīget, *it grieveth*.
 piger, *sluggish*. pigritia. impiger.
 943 pinguis, *fat*. pinguescere. pinguitudo.
 944 pīla, *a ball (for playing)*.
 945 [pilare, *to plunder*]. compilare. expilare.
 946 pileus, *a hat*. pileatus.
 947 pilum, *a javelin*. pilatus.
 948 pilus, *a hair*. pilosus.
 949 p i n g ē r e, *to paint*. pictor. pictura. depingere.
 pigmentum, *colour, paint*.
 950 pinsere, *to beat small; to pound*.
 pistor, *a baker*. pistrinum, *a crushing-mill*.
 pistillum, pilum, *a pestle*.
 pīla, *a mortar*.
 951 pīrāta, *a pirate*.
 952 pīrus, *a pear-tree*.
 953 piscis, *a fish*. piscari. piscator. piscosus. piscina.
 954 pius, *dutiful; pious*. pietas. impius. impietas.

peto, petivi and petii, pētītum.
 piget, piguit. pingo, pinxi, pictum. pinso, pinsi and
 pinsui, pinsitum (pinsum, pistum).

* Ancient petere, *to fall*; whence some of the derivatives:
 others from a (perhaps) different word (compound of ire, *μῆτις* ?),
to go after, seek, demand.

- piare, *to atone for*. piaculum, *sin-offering*.
- 955 pix (pic-), *pitch*. piceus.
pīnus, *a pine*.
pītuīta, *phlegm*.
- 956 plācenta, *a cake*.
- 957 plācēre, *to please*. displicere.
plācidus, *calm, gentle*.
plācare, *to appease*. placabilis.
- 958 plangēre, *to strike*. planctus, *ailing* (striking the breast).
plaga, *a blow*. plagosus.
plecti, *to suffer punishment*.
- 959 planta, *a plant*. plantare. plantatio (later).
- 960 plānus, *level* (W. B. 123). planities. explānare. plane, *quite*.
planta, (flat) *sole of the foot*. supplantare.
latus (from p-latus), *broad*.
lamina (from p-lamina) and lamna, *plate of metal* (W. B. 153).
- 961 plaudēre, *to clap the hands, to applaud*.
applaudere. explodere. plausibilis.
- 962 plaustrum, *a waggon*.
- 963 plectēre, *to plait*.
amplecti, compecti, *to embrace*.
plāga, *a hunter's net*.
- 964 [plere] implēre, *to fill*. explere. inexplibilis. opplere.
replere.
supplere, *to fill up* (what was deficient). supplementum.
plēnus, *full*. plenilunium.
plūs, plūr-es, *more* (W. B. 217). plur-imus. pluries.
complūres. plerique (-æque, -āque).
plebs (pleb-), *the burghers, common people*. plebecula.
plebejus.
pōpulus, m. *the people*. popularis. publicus, *public*.
publicare, *to make known publicly, and to confiscate*.
publicanus, *a farmer of the revenue; a publican*.

plāceo, plācui, plācitum. plango, planxi, planetum. plector
(no perf.). plaudo, plausi, plausum. ex- (ap-) plōdo, -plodi,
-plōsum. plecto, plexi, plexum. am- (com-) plector, -plexus
sum. im- (ex-, com-) plere, -plēvi, -pletum.

- 965 *plĭcare, to fold.* *applicare.* *implicare, to twine in.*
explicare, to unfold. *explicatio, an exposition.*
explōrare (?) , to search out (for information).
explorator, a scout.
supplex (supplic-), suppliant. *supplicare.*
supplicatio, a thanksgiving (festival).
supplicium, punishment of death.
simplex (simplic-), simple. *simplicitas.* *duplex.*
ducare. *triplex.*
- 966 *pluĕre, to rain.* *pluvia.* *pluviosus.*
plōrare, to weep aloud (W. B. 22). *ploratus.* *deplōrare,*
to bemoan.
implorare, to implore.
- 967 *plūma, a (soft) feather.* *plumeus.* *plumatus.*
- 968 *plumbum, lead.* *plumbeus.* *plumbāgo (plumbāgin-).*
- 969 *pœna, punishment.* *punire, to punish.* *punitor.*
impūne, with impunity. *impunitas.*
pœnitet, it repenteth. *pœnitentia.*
- 970 *poēta, a poet.* *poētria.* *poēma.* *poēsis.*
- 971 *pōlire, to smooth, to polish.* *expōlire.* *perpolire.*
interpōlare, to furbish up; and to falsify.
- 972 *pollĕre, to have power (comp. potis).*
- 973 *pollex (pollĭc-), the thumb.*
- 974 *pōmum, orchard-fruit; apple.* *pomarium.* *Pomona.*
pomosus.
- 975 *pōnĕre, to lay, to place (W. B. 27, note).* *compōnere.*
deponere.
disponere. *exponere.* *imponere.* *reponere.*
seponere. *proponere.*
apponere, to place to.
opponere. *postponere.* *præponere.*
- 976 *pons (pont-), m. a bridge.* *ponticulus, a little bridge.*
- 977 *pontifex, high-priest, pontiff (W. B. 142).* *pontificatus.*
- 978 *pontus, the sea.*
- 979 *poples (poplĭt-), the ham (hollow behind the knee).*
- 980 *pōpulus, f. the poplar.*

ap- (com-, ex-, im-, re-) *plico, -plicui, -plicitum, and plicavi,*
plicatum: most commonly -plicui and -plicitum; but explicavi, in the
sense "I have explained," and applicavi. *pluo, pluī.* *pōno,*
pōsui, pōsūtum.

W.-B.

- 981 populari, depopulari, *to lay waste* (perhaps from same root as spoliare, ex-pilare).
 982 porcus, *a swine*. porcellus.
 983 porro, *further* (W. B. 273).
 984 porta, *the gate*.
 985 porticus, *the colonnade; the portico*.
 986 portare, *to carry* (from fer-re, W. B. 18). apportare. asportare. comportare. exportare. transportare. importare, *to import*. opportūnus, *convenient*. inopportūnus. opportunitas. importūnus, *troublesome*. importunitas.
 987 portus, *a port*. portuosus. portitor, *a ferryman, a harbour-master*. portorium, *port-dues*.
 988 poscere, *to ask for*. deposcere. exposcere. reposcere. postulare, *to demand*. de-, ex-postulare. postulator. postulatio. expostulatio.
 989 potis, *able*.* posse (for pot-esse), *to be able*. pōtens, *powerful*. potentia, *power*. potentatus, *dominion* (Cæs.). potestas, *full power*. impōtens, *without self-mastery*. impotentia, *unrestrained passion*. potior, *better*. potius, *rather*. potissimum, *by preference; especially*. potiri, *to gain possession of*. compōs (compōt-), *having gained possession of*. impos (Plaut.).
 990 post, *after* (posterus). posteri. posterior. posteritas. postremus. postumus. posticum, *a back-door*.
 991 postis, *a door-post*.
 992 pōtare, *to drink*. potus. potio. potor. potatio. epōtare. potulenta (pl.), *drinkables*. pōcūlum, *a cup*. pūteus (?), *a well*. pūteal (puteāl-), *wall of a well*.
 993 præco (præcōn-), *a herald* (W. B. 36). præconium.
 994 præda, *a booty; prey*. prædari. prædo. prædator.

posco, pōposci. possum, potui, *inf.* posse.

potior, potītus sum (*but* potēris, potītur).

* potis occurs only in the nom. sing., and this only in poetry.

- 995 præs (præd-), *a surety*.
prædium, *an estate*.
- 996 prandēre, *to breakfast*. impransus. prandium.
- 997 prātum, *a meadow*. pratensis.
- 998 prāvus, *crooked*, and *wrong*. pravitas.
deprāvare, *to spoil*, *to vitiate*.
- 999 prēces (-um), *f. prayer*. precari. precatio. deprēcari.
imprecari, *to curse by praying*.
precario, *with entreaties*.
prox (prōc-, obsol.) bona vox (Festus).
propitius (= proc-itius ?), *favourable* (or from
prope ?).
prōcus, *a suitor*. procare, *to demand* (Sen.).
- 1000 prēhēndēre, *to seize with the hand*. apprehendere.
comprehendere.
deprehendere, *to arrest*.
reprehendere, *to blame*. reprehensor. reprehensio.
- 1001 premēre, *to press*. comprēmere. deprimere. opprimere.
exprimere. expressus, *distinctly expressed*.
prēlum, *a press*.
- 1002 prētium, *a price*.
- 1003 prīvus, *own, special* (rare).
privare, *to rob of*. privatus, *private*.
privilegium.
- 1004 [prō], prō, præ (W. B. 225).
prior, *the former*. prīdem, *for a long time*.
prīdie, *the day before*. priscus, *primitive*.
pristīnus, *past*. privignus, *a step-son* (prior and genitus,
son of a former wife or husband).
prīmus, *the first*.
primōres, *the principal men*. primarius, *principal*.
primitiæ, *first-fruits*. primordium, *first beginning*.
princeps (prīncip-), *a prince*.
principatus, *the highest rank*. principium, *the be-
ginning*.
prōnus, *bent forwards*. prōra, *the prow*.
- 1005 prōbrum, *a stain on one's character; a reproach*. probrosus.
exprōbrare, *to throw in one's teeth*. exprobratio.

prandeo, prandi, pransum [pransus, *having breakfasted or lunched*].
prēhendo, prehendi, prehensum. prēmo, pressi, pressum.

- opprobrium, *a reproach* (as made).
 1006 p r ō b u s, *honest; upright*. probitas. imprōbus.
 probare, *to approve of*. probabilis, *commendable, tolerably good*. comprobare.
 improbare, *to disapprove of*.
 1007 procax, *saucy*. procacitas.
 1008 prōcēres, *the chief men*.
 1009 prōcērus, (*grown*) *tall*. proceritas.
 1010 procul, *afar off* (W. B. 234).
 1011 praelium, *the encounter; battle*. praeliari. praeliator.
 1012 prōpē, *near*. propior. proximus.
 propemōdum, *almost*.
 propitius, *favorable* (W. B. 100, or from prec-?).
 propinquus, *near*. appropinquare.
 1013 prōpērus, *hasty*. properare.
 1014 prōprius, *one's own; peculiar* (comp. 1003). proprietas.
 1015 prosper, *lucky, prosperous*. prosperitas. prosperare.
 improsper.
 1016 pruīna, *hoar-frost* (1001, πρωί?). pruinosus.
 1017 prūna, *red-hot coal*.
 1018 prūnus, *plum-tree*. prunum, *plum*.
 1019 pūber, *having reached manhood*. pubertas. impūbis.
 pubescere.
 pūbes, *young men; youth* (collect.).
 1020 p ū d e t, *it shameth*. pudibundus, *shamefaced*.
 pūdōr, *shame*.
 pudens, *honour-loving*.
 impūdēns, *shameless*. impudentia.
 pudicus, *bashful, modest*. impudicus. impudicitia.
 1021 p u e r, *a boy*. puerulus. puella. pueritia. puerilis.
 repuērascerē.
 1022 p u g n u s, *the fist*.
 pugna, *a fight; battle*. pugnare, *to fight*. pugnax.
 pugnator.
 expugnare, *to take by storm*. inexpugnabilis.
 impugnare, *to attack*.
 oppugnare, *to storm*. oppugnatio.
 propugnare, *to fight for* (in behalf of).
 propugnaculum, *a bulwark*.

- repugnare, *to fight against; resist.*
 pūgil, *a boxer.* pugilatus.
 pūgillares (-ium), *a writing-tablet.*
- 1023 pulcher (pulchr-), *beautiful.* pulchritudo.
 1024 pūlex (pūlic-), *a flea.*
 1025 pullus, *a young animal* (colt, chicken, &c.).
 1026 pullus, *dark-coloured.*
 1027 pulmo (pulmōn-), *the lungs.*
 1028 pulpitum, *raised stage.*
 1029 puls (pult-), *pottage* (of pulse, &c.). pulmentum.
 1030 pulvinus, pulvinar, *a cushion.* pulvillus.
 1031 pulvis (pulver-), *m. dust.* pulverulentus.
 1032 pūmex (pūmic-), *m. pumice-stone.*
 1033 pūngēre, *to prick.* punctum. punctim. expungere.
 pugio (pugion-), *soldier's dagger.*
- 1034 puppis, *the stern.*
 1035 pūpus, *a boy* (obs.). pūpillus, *a ward.* pupillāris.
 pupilla and pupūla, *pupil of the eye.*
- 1036 pūrus, *pure* (W. B. 174). impūrus. impuritas.
 purgare, *to cleanse.* purgamentum, *dirt* (as cleansed away); *offscouring.*
- 1037 [pūsus, a, um, obs.]. pūillus, *petty.* pusio (pusiōn-),
little boy. pūmīlus, *a dwarf, hop-o'-my-thumb.*
 pumilio (-ōn-).
- 1038 pūtus ('purus, pūtus,' cf. 1036). pūtare, *to cut, prune.*
 ampūtare. deputare.
 pūtāmen, *the shell.*
- 1039 pūtare, *to think.*
 computare, *to reckon up.* disputare, *to discuss.*
 imputare, *to set to the account of.* reputare, *to consider over.*
- 1040 pūtēre, *to be putrid.* putescere. putidus.
 putris, e, *rotten, putrid.* putridus. putrēdo (putredīn-).
 putrescere. putrefacere.
 pus, (corrupted) *matter.* pūrulentus.
 pūsula, pustula, *a pustule.*
- 1041 pūteus, *a dug well.* puteālis. puteal, *wall or cover of a well.*

- 1042 q u æ r ě r e, *to seek (for).** conquirere. perquirere.
inquirere.
quæso, *I beg.* quæsumus.
quæstio, *the enquiry.*
quæstus, *gain, profit.* quæstuosus, *lucrative.*
quæstor, *quæstor* (officer of the treasury). quæstura.
quæstorius.
acquirere, *to gain, acquire.* anquirere, *to investigate.*
disquirere, *to examine.*
exquirere, *to search out.* exquisitus, *select (recherché).*
requirere, *to ask for; to miss.*
- 1043 q u æ t ě r e (-io), *to shake.* quassare. conquassare.
conquassatio.
concūtere, *to shake violently.*
discutere, *to separate by shaking; dispel, disperse.*
excutere, *to search a person.*
percutere, *to thrust through; to assassinate.* repercutere.
succutere.
percussor, *a (hired) assassin.*
quālum, quāsillum, *a work-basket* (W. B. 212).
- 1044 quercus (ūs), *an oak.* quernus. quercetum.
- 1045 q u ě r i, *to complain.* queribundus. querulus. conquĕri.
questus (ūs).
querĕla, *complaint (as feeling).*
querimonia, *grievance, complaint (with view to redress).*
- 1046 q u i e s (quĕt-), *rest.* quiescere, *to be at rest.* quietus.
inquies.
requiescere, *to repose.* requies.
acquiescere, *to rest in; acquiesce.*
conquiniscere, *to cower or squat down* (Plaut.).
- 1047 q u i r e (queo), *to be able.* nequire.
- 1048 r æ b ě r e (-io or -o), *to rage* (Sen.). rābies. rabidus.
rabiosus.
rābula, *a noisy talker; a crier.*
- 1049 r æ c ě m u s, *bunch of grapes.*

quæro, quæsīvi, quæsītum. ac- (dis-, ex-, re-) quiro, -quisīvi,
-quisītum. quātio, quassi, quassum. con- (dis-, in-, ex-) cutio,
-cussi, -cussum. quĕror, questus sum. quiesco, quievi (quietus
as adj.).

* See W. B. 27, note 4.

- 1050 rādīus, *ray*; *spoke*. radiare.
 1051 rādix (radīc-), *f. root*. eradīcare. radīcītus.
 1052 rādēre, *to scratch, to graze*. corrādere. ramentum.
 rastrum, *the rake*.
 1053 rāmus, *a branch*. ramosus.
 1054 rāna, *a frog*.
 1055 rancēre, *to be rancid*. rancidus.
 1056 rāpēre (-io), *to snatch; to steal*. raptor. raptus.
 rapax. rapacitas. rapīna. raptare.
 rapidus, *rapid*. rapiditas.
 raptim, *in haste*.
 arripere, *to snatch away*. arripere. deripere. proripere.
 eripere, *to snatch from*.
 diripere, *to plunder*. direptor. direptio.
 corripere, *to snatch hold of*.
 surripere, *to take away by stealth; to filch*.
 1057 rarūs, *seldom* (pl. placed at considerable intervals) (W. B. 173).
 raro. raritas.
 1058 rātis, *a raft* (poet. *bark*).
 1059 ravis, *hoarseness*. raucus. raucitas.
 1060 ravus, *gray*. ravidus, *grayish*.
 1061 rēcens, *new, fresh*.
 1062 rēgēre, *to direct (to), to govern*.^{*} rector. rectio.
 rēgimen. dirīgere.
 rectus, *right, and straight*.
 rex (rēg-), *a king*. regīna. regius. regalis. regia.
 rēgulus, *a prince*.
 regnum, *kingly rule, and a kingdom*. interregnum.
 regnare, *to be a king*.
 rēgula, *a rule*.
 arrigere, erigere, *to prick up; erect*.
 corrigere, *to correct, make better*. correctio. corrector.
 porrigere, *to stretch out*.
 pergere, *to go on (further)*.
 expergisci, *to awake*. expergescere.

rādo, rāsi, rāsum. rapio, rapui, raptum. ab- (e-, di-, cor-, sur-) ripio, -ripui, -reptum. rego, rexi, rectum (pergo, surgo = per-rigo, sur-rigo, *make per-rexi, sur-raxi*).

* Perhaps two different verbs: *to reach, stretch* (ἀπέγειν), and *to rule*.

- surrigere, *to erect ; raise up* (Virg., Sen.).
 surgere, *to rise up*.
 assurgere. consurgere. exsurgere. resurgere.
 rēgio (regiōn-), *region, district*. e regione, *parallel to*.
 1063 rēmus, *an oar*. trirēmis.
 rēmex, *a rower*. rēmigium, *the rowing apparatus, oars*
 (collect.). rēmigare.
 1064 rēpens, *sudden*. repentinus.
 1065 rēpēre, *to creep*. reptare. arrepere. irrepere.
 1066 rēri, *to think*. rātus, *valid*. irrītus, *without effect*.
 ratio, *a calculation, and reason*.
 ratiōcinari, *to reckon, calculate*. ratiocinatio.
 res (rei), *a thing, and a (law-) cause*. reus, *the accused*
person.
 respublica, *a commonwealth*.
 rēfert, *it conduces to the thing ; it concerns*.
 1067 restis, *a rope*. restio (restiōn-), *a rope-maker*.
 1068 rēte (rēt-), *a net*. reticulum. irrētire.
 1069 rīdēre, *to laugh*. rīsus. rīdīculus. arrīdere.
 derīdere, *to laugh at* (contemptuously). deridiculus.
 derisor.
 irridere, *to laugh at* (insolently or malignantly). irrisus.
 subridere, *to smile*.
 1070 rīgēre, *to be stiff*. rigor. rigidus. rigescere.
 1071 rīgare, *to water*. irrīgare. irriguus.
 1072 ringi, *to show the teeth*. rictus, *the (distended) jaws*.
 rixa, *a quarrel* (threatening to come to blows). rixari.
 rīma, *a chink, fissure*. rimosus. rimari, *to ransack, to*
explore.
 1073 rīpa, *a (river) bank*.
 1074 [ritare] irrītare, *to excite, to irritate*. irritabilis.
 irritamentum. proritare.
 1075 rītus, *a usage*: ritu, *after the manner of*. rite, *duly*.
 1076 rīvus, *a brook*.
 derīvare, *to turn into another channel*. derivatio.
 rivalis, *a rival*. rivalitas.
 1077 rōbur (robor-), *n. a (hard) oak, and strength*. robustus.
 robōrare, *to strengthen*. corroborare.

rēpo, repsi, reptum. reor, ratus sum.
 rīdeo, rīsi, rīsum. rīgeo, rīgui. ringor (no partop.).

- 1078 rōdēre, *to gnaw*. arrōdere. prærodere.
rostrum, *the beak*. rostra, *the (orator's) tribune*.
- 1079 rōgare, *to ask for*.* rogitare.
abrōgare, *to abrogate*.
arrogare, *to claim to myself*. arrogantia, *presumption*.
erogare, *to take out of the treasury; to expend*.
erogatio, *the expenditure*.
interrogare, *to ask*.
irrogare, *to impose*.
prorogare, *to prorogue*.
- 1080 rōgus, *a funeral pile*.
- 1081 ros (ror-), *m. dew*. roseidus. rorare.
- 1082 rōsa, *a rose*. roseus. rosētum.
- 1083 rōta, *a wheel*. rotundus, *round*.
rōtare, *to swing round*.
petorritum, *a four-wheeled carriage* (petor = *quatuor* and rota).
- 1084 rūbēre, *to be red*. rubicundus. rabor. erubescere.
rubefacere.
rūber, *red*. rubrica, *ruddle*.
rūbigo (rubigin-), *rust*.
rūfus, *red-haired*. russus, *red*. rutilus, *red* (with a shade of gold).
- 1085 rūdens (rudent-), *ship's cable*.
- 1086 rūdera (-um), *old fragments; ruins*.
- 1087 rudēre, *to bray* (as an ass).
- 1088 rūdis, *rough or uncultivated*. erūdire. eruditio.
rudimentum, *a first essay*.
- 1089 rūdis, *a wand, a foil*.
- 1090 rūēre, *to throw down, to tumble down*. ruīna. corruere.
proruere. irruere.
diruere, *to pull to pieces*. eruere, *to tear out*.
obruere, *to overwhelm*. subruere, *to undermine*.
rutābulum, *instrument for raking*.
- 1091 rūga, *a wrinkle*. rugosus.
- 1092 rugēre, obs., *to belch*. ructus. ructare. eructare.
- 1093 rugire, *to roar* (as a lion).
rugitus (ūs).

rūbeo, rūbui. ruo, rūi, rūtum.

* From *regere*, in the sense *to reach*, ῥέγειν. Dēd.

- 1094 rūma and rumen (rumīn-), *teat, dug, and throat; gullet*
 ruminare, *to ruminate* (prop. and fig.).
 ruminālis.
- 1095 rūmor (rūmor-), *a rumour*. rumusculus.
- 1096 rumpere, *to burst* (trans.), abrumpere. dirumpere.
 erumpere. irrupere. irruptio. perrumpere.
 prorumpere.
 corrumpere, *to corrupt, to spoil*. corruptio. corrupti
 corruptēla.
 interrompere, *to interrupt*.
 rūpes, *a rock*.
- 1097 rūs (rūr-), n. *the country, or a country estate*. ruricōla.
 rusticus, *a countryman*. rusticitas, *rusticity of manne*
 rusticari, *to live in the country*. rusticanus.
- 1098 sǎbŭlo (sabalōn-), sǎbŭlum, *sand*. sǎbŭlōsus.
 sǎbŭra, *ballast*.
- 1099 saccus, *a sack or bag*.
- 1100 sǎcer (sacra, sacrum), *holy, sacred*.
 sǎcrare, *to consecrate*. consǎcrare.
 exsecrari, *to curse*.
 obsecrare, *to implore by all that is holy*.
 resecreare, *to free from a curse*.
 sacramentum, *the military oath*.
 sǎcrum, sǎcellum, sacrarium, *a sanctuary*.
 sacrificium, *a sacrifice*. sacrificare. sacrificatio.
 sacrilēgus, *a temple-robber; sacrilegious person*.
 sacrilegium.
 sacerdot̄s (sacerdot̄-), *a sacrificing priest*. sacerdotiū
 sancire, *to make holy*. sancitus, *consecrated*.
 sanctus, *holy*.
 sanctitas, *holiness* (of place or person).
 sanctimonia, *conscious integrity*.
 sacrosanctus, *holy, and inviolable*.
- 1101 sǎculum, *a century*. sǎcularis.
- 1102 sǎepe, *often*. sǎepenumero, *but too often*.
- 1103 sǎevus, *cruel*. sǎevitia.
 sǎevire, *to rage cruelly*. desǎevire. exsǎevire.
- 1104 sǎgīna, *fattening food*. saginare.

rumpo, rūpi, ruptum.

sancio, sanxi, sancitum or sanctum.

- 1105 s ā g i t t a, *an arrow*. sagittarius.
 1106 s ā g u m, *military cloak*. sagatus. sagulum.
 1107 s ā g u s, *prophesying* (Stat.). saga, *fortune-teller; a sorceress*.
 sagire, *to scent* (out). præsāgus. præsagire, *to forebode*.
 præsagium.
 s ā g a x, *sharp-mitted; sagacious*. sagacitas.
 1108 s a l (sāl), *salt*. salinum, *salt-cellar*. salinæ, *salt-works*.
 sallere (salire, *Cels.*). salsus. insulsus.
 salsamentum.
 salum, *the (sea-) brine*.
 insula, *an island*. insulani.
 1109 s ā l i r e, *to jump*. saltus, *a jump*. assilire. desilire.
 exilire. præsilire. prosilire. resilire. transilire.
 saltare, *to leap*. saltator. saltatorius. saltatio.
 exsultare, *to leap for joy*.
 insōlens (?), (immoderately) *arrogant, insolent*.
 insolentia.
 insultare, *to behave insolently*.
 sālēbra, *a rugged place*. salebrosus.
 1110 sālīva, *spittle*.
 1111 saltus, *a woody mountain pasture*. saltuosus.
 1112 s a l v u s, *in health*. salvēre. salvē, *hail!*
 sālūs (salūt-), *f. sound state*. salutaris, *healthy*.
 salutifer.
 salūtare, *to greet*. salutatio. consalutare.
 salūber, *healthy*.
 1113 s a n g u i s (sanguin-), *blood*. sanguineus. sanguinarius.
 sanguinolentus.
 consanguineus, *related* (by blood).
 exsanguis, *without blood*.
 1114 s ā n i e s, *bloody matter; gore*.
 1115 s ā n u s, *in a healthy state; sound*. sanitas.
 vesānus, *insane* (under a delusion). vesania.
 insānus, *out of his mind, insane*. insania.
 sānare, *to heal*. insanabilis.
 sāne, *truly; it must be allowed*.
 1116 s ā p ě r e, *to taste of any thing* (intr.), and *to be wise*.

salio, salii or salui, saltum.

sapio, sapui (-ivi, -ii).

* Both of climate and constitution. *Sall*.

- săpor, *taste*. sapientia, *wisdom*. insipiens. insipientia.
 desipere, *to be beside oneself, to play the fool*.
 resipere, *to become reasonable again*. resipiscere.
- 1117 sarcīna, *a bundle*.
 1118 sarcire, *to patch*. exsarcire. resarcire. sartor.
 1119 sătelles (satellīt-), *a body-guard*.
 1120 sătis, *enough*. sat. satius, *better*.
 sătiare, *to satisfy*. satietas. insatiabilis.
 satur, *over-full*. satūrare. saturitas.
 satagere, *to have one's hands full*.
 1121 saucius, *wounded*. sauciare.
 1122 saxum, *a rock* (a huge mass). saxeus. saxosus.
 1123 scăbēre, *to scratch*. scaber. scabies, *the itch*. scabiosus.
 scobis, *filings, raspings*. scobīna, *a file; a rasp*.
 1124 scalpēre, *to cut* (into). scalprum. scalpellum.
 sculpere, *to chisel*. sculptor. sculptura. insculpere.
 1125 scandēre, *to climb*. ascendere. conscendere.
 descendere. escendere.
 scālæ, *a ladder*.
 scătēre, *to gush forth*. scătēbræ, *the gushing forth*.
 scătūrire. scaturigines.
 1126 scamnum, *a bench*. scabellum.
 1127 scāpus, *the stalk*.
 scōpa, *a twig*. scopæ, *a besom*.
 scīpio (scipiōn-), *a staff*. sceptrum, *a sceptre*.
 1128 scēlus (sceler-), *a wicked act; a sin*. scelerosus.
 sceleratus.
 scēlestus, *wicked*.
 1129 scindēre, *to tear asunder*. abscindere. conscindere.
 discindere. discīdium. excindere. excīdium.
 rescindere.
 scīda (or schēda), *leaf or scrap of paper*.
 scindula, *a shingle*.
 desciscere, *to tear oneself loose, or fall away*.
 1130 scintilla, *a spark*.
 1131 scire, *to know*. scilicet. scitus, *clever, shrewd*. inscītus.
 inscitia. sciscere, consciscere, *to resolve upon*.
 conscire, *to be conscious of*. eonscius, *privy to*.

scabo, scabi (no sup.).

scindo, scīdi, scissum.

scisco, scīvi, scītum.

- conscientia. inscius. inscientia.
 nescire, *not to know*. nescius.
 resciscere, *to learn again; to ascertain*.
 sciscitari, *to enquire after*.
- 1132 scirpus, *a bulrush*.
 1133 scöpŭlus, *a (prominent) rock*.
 1134 scribĕre, *to write*. scriptor, *an author*. scriptura.
 adscribere. conscribere. præscribere. rescribere.
 subscribere.
 scriba, *a scribe, a secretary*.
 proscribere, *to outlaw; to proscribe*. proscriptio.
 transcribere, *to transcribe*.
- 1135 scrĭnium, *a case for papers; a desk*.
 1136 scrobs (scröb-), *pit, ditch* (W. B. 32).
 1137 scrupus, *a pebble*. scrupösus (Plaut.). scrupeus, *a, um*.
 scrŭpulus, *a doubt, scruple*.
 1138 scrŭtari, *to search through*. perscrutari.
 1139 scurra, *a buffoon*. scurrilis.
 1140 scŭtum, *a shield* (W. B. 78). scutatus.
 squāma, *scale* (W. B. 149).
 obscurus (ib.).
- 1141 sĕcāre, *to cut*. desĕcare. exsecare. resecare.
 sĭca, *a bandit's dagger*. sicarius.
 sĕcŭris, *an axe* (esp. an executioner's).
 secespĭta, *a sacrificial knife*.
 ascia, *a (carpenter's) hatchet*.
- 1142 sĕcius, (the) *less*.
 1143 sĕcus, *otherwise* (W. B. 248).
 1144 sĕdĕre, *to sit*.
 sĕdes, *a seat*. sedĭle.
 assĭdere, *to sit by*. assessor. assiduus, *continuous*.
 assiduitas.
 deses (desĭd-), *lazy*. desidia. desidiosus.
 insĭdiæ, *a plot* (against anybody). insidiosus. insidiari.
 dissĭdium, *a breach* (between persons).
 obsidere, *to blockade*. obsessio, obsidium, *a blockade*.
 obses (obsid-), *a hostage*.
 possidere, *to possess*. possessio. possessor.

scribo, scripai, scriptum. seco, secui, sectum.
 sedeo, sedi, sessum.

præsidere, to *preside over*.

præses (præsid-), a *protector*. præsidium, a *guard*;
a *garrison*.

subsĭdium, a *body in reserve*; *help, succour*.

sĭdĕre, to *set oneself down*. assĭdere. considere.
desidere.

sĕdare, to *calm, to pacify*. sedate.

sella, a *chair*.

subsellium, a *bench*.

sĭlium, an *arm-chair*.

consul, a *consul*.* consulatus. consularis.

consŭlĕre, to *take counsel*; to *consult* (anybody).

jurisconsultus. consultor. consultare.

consilium, *advice, deliberation*; a *resolution*. consiliari.

consiliarius, a *giver of counsel*.

1145 segnis, *sluggish* (W. B. 294). segnitia.

1146 sĕmita, a *foot-way*.

1147 s e m p e r, *always*. sempiternus.

1148 s ě n e x (sen-), an *old man*. senescere. senĭlis.

sĕnecta, senectus, *old age*.

senium, *infirm old age*.

senatus, the *senate*. senator. senatorius.

1149 sentĭna, the *bilge-water*.

1150 sentire, to *perceive by the* (external or internal) *senses*.

consentire. consentaneus. dissentire. præsentire.
persentire.

sensus, a *sense*. sententia, an *opinion, meaning*.

sensim, *little by little*.

assentiri, to *assent to*. assensus.

assentari, to *agree with all anybody says*. assenta-
tio, *flattery*.

assentator, a *flatterer* (who agrees with all his
patron says).

1151 sentis, a *thorn-bush*.

1152 sĕpĕire, to *bury*. sepultura.

sepulcrum, a *sepulchre*.

1153 sĕpes, a *hedge, a fence*. sepire. obsĕpire. præsepire.

sentio, sensi, sensum.

assentiri, assensus sum.

* Consul, here supposed = qui con-sidet, prae-sul qui prae-sidet;
but see W. B. 33, note.

- præsēpe, *a manger.*
- 1154 septentrio (s:ptentrion-),* *the north.* septentrionalis.
- 1155 sēq u i, *to pursue, and to follow.* sectari.
 secta, *a party.* sectator. assectator, *a hanger-on.*
 sēcundus, *the second, and favourable.* obsecundare,
to favour.
 assēqui, *to attain to.* assēcla, *a hanger-on.*
 exsequi, *to bring to an end; to carry out.*
 exsequiæ, *a funeral procession.*
 insequi, *to pursue (with hostility).* insectari. insectator.
 obsequi, *to comply with.* obsequium.
 persequi, *to pursue.* prosequi, *to persecute.*
 sōcius, *a companion (partner).* societas, *companionship,*
and society.
 sociare, *to join or associate (with).* dissociare. dis-
 sociabilis.
- 1156 sērēnus, *fair, calm (of weather).* serenitas.
- 1157 sērēre, sevi, satum, *to sow.* sata. satio. sator. consērere.
 sēmen, *seed.* sēmīnare. disseminare.
 seminarium, *a nursery (of trees).*
 sementis, *the sowing.* seges (segēt-), *the sown-field; crop.*
- 1158 sērēre. sērui, sertum, *to connect.* sorta, -orum, *a wreath.*
 consērere. exserere. inserere.
 sēra, *a door-bolt.* obsērare. reserare.
 sēries, *a connected row.*
 dēsērere, *to leave in the lurch.* desertor. desertum,
a desert.
- 1159 [sērēre, *to maintain.*] assērere, *to assert.*
 disserere, *to speak on (discuss) a subject.* dissertare.
 dissertatio.
 disertus, *eloquent, fluent.*
 sermo, *discourse, conversation.* sermocinari.
 præsertim, *especially.*
 sors, *oracular response, and lot.* sortiri.
 consors, *participant in.* consortium. exsors.
- 1160 serpēre, *to crawl.*
 serpens (serpent-), *serpent.*

sēquor, sēcutus sum. sēro, sēvi, sātum (*to sow*).
 sērō, serui, sertum (*to connect*). serpo, serpsi, serptum.
 * septem triones. *Ovid.*

- 1161 *serra, a saw.*
- 1162 *sērus, late. sero.*
- 1163 *servus, a slave. servītus. servitium. servīlis. conservus.*
servire, to be a slave.
inservire, to be ready to serve, to be devoted to.
- 1164 *servare, to keep safe; to save. servator.*
asservare, to keep in safe custody.
conservare, to keep in its proper condition. conservator.
observare, to observe. observatio. observantia.
reservare, to lay by; to reserve.
- 1165 *sēvērus, (severely) earnest. severitas.*
asseverare, to assert strongly.
perseverare, to persevere. perseverantia.
sērius, earnest. serio, in earnest.
- 1166 *sexus (-ūs), sex (W. B. 86).*
- 1167 *sibilus, a hiss. sībillare, to hiss. exsibilare.*
- 1168 *siccus, dry. siccitas. siccare. exsiccare.*
- 1169 *sīdus (sider-), n. a constellation, also a star. sidereus.*
- 1170 *signum, a sign or signal. sigillum, a seal. signare.*
designare.
significare, to give to understand, to signify. significatio, a meaning.
obsignare, to seal up. resignare.
insignis, distinguished. insignire.
insigne, a mark, a badge.
- 1171 *sīlĕre, to be silent. silesce. silentium.*
- 1172 *sīlex (silic-), m. (f. poet), a flint-stone.*
- 1173 *silva, a wood. silvester. Silvanus.*
- 1174 *sīmus, snub-nosed.*
sīmia, an ape.
- 1175 *sīmīlis, like. similitudo. consimilis. dissimilis.*
simulare, to pretend. simulator, a hypocrite. simulatio.
simulacrum, a likeness.
dissimulare, to conceal by dissembling. dissimulatio.
insimulare, to impute to.
simultas (W. B. 103?), (personal) hostility, feud.
simul, together (W. B. 234).

- 1176 sincērus, *uncorrupted, without guile.* sinceritas.
 1177 sīnister, *left* (opp. right). sinistrorsum.
 1178 sīnēre, *to suffer.* desīnere, *to cease.*
 situs, *situation, site.*
 1179 sīnus, *a bay.* sinuare, *to curve* (tr.) *like a bow.*
 1180 sītire, *to thirst.* sitis.
 1181 sōbrīnus, *a cousin* (by the mother's side), (cf. W. B. 128).
 consobrinus.
 1182 sōbrius, *sober* (propr. and fig.).
 1183 sōcer, *a father-in-law.* socrus, *mother-in-law.*
 1184 sōdālis, *a favourite companion.* sodalitas. sodalitium.
 1185 sōl (sōl-), m. *the sun.* solaris. solstitium. solarium,
 sun-dial, and a (southern) balcony.
 1186 sōlari, *to console.* consōlari. solatium. solamen.
 1187 sōlēre, *to be wont.* solitus. insolitus. insōlens, *unac-*
 customed to, and unusual.
 1188 sōlemnīs, *marked with* (festive) *solemnities.* solemne, *a*
 solemn celebration.
 1189 sōlum, *the soil* (floor, bottom).
 solea, *the sole of the foot.*
 solidus, *solid.* solidare.
 exsul, *a banished man* (cf. W. B. 33 n.). exsūlare.
 exsilium.
 1190 sōlus, *alone* (W. B. 354). desōlare.
 solitudo, *solitude.* solitarius.
 1191 solvēre, *to loosen.* dissolvere. exsolvere. resolvere.
 absolvere, *to acquit.*
 1192 sons (sont-), *guilty.* insons.
 1193 sōnus, *a sound.* sonare. persōnare. absonus. consonus.
 dissōnus, *dissonant, discordant.*
 1194 sōpire, *to put to sleep.* sopor. sopōrus. consōpire.
 somnus, *sleep.* somniculosus. somnifer.
 insomnis, *sleepless.* insomnia (pl.), *sleeplessness.*
 somnia, *a dream.* somniare. insomnium.
 1195 sorbēre, *to suck up.* absorbere. sorbillare.
 1196 sordēre, *to be filthy, dirty.* sordes. sordidus.
 1197 sōror (sorōr-), *a sister.*
 1198 sospēs (sospīt-), *safe and sound.* sospitare, *to save.*

sīno, sīvi (sītum).
 solitus sum.

desino, desivi, desii, desītum.
 sorbeo, sorbui (sorpsi), *no sup.*

soleo,

- 1199 spargĕre, *to scatter*. adspĕrgere. dispergere. inspergere.
- 1200 spātium, *space, room*. spatiosus.
spatiari, *to walk about*.
- 1201 [specĕre, *to look at*.] adspĭcere, *to behold*. adspĕctus.
conspicere, *to look upon or at, to get sight of*. conspicari.
conspĕctus, *sight* (=the sphere of vision).
despicere, *to look down upon*. despĭcatus, *despised*.
suspĭcere, *to look up to* (fig.): suspĭcari, *to suspect, conjecture*.
suspectus, *suspected* (objectively), *suspicious*: suspicio, *suspicion*.
suspĭcax, suspĭciosus (subjectively), *suspicious*.
perspicere, *to look through or over; to perceive by examination*. perspicuus, *clear*. perspicuitas.
perspicax, *sharp-sighted*. perspicacitas, *sharp-sightedness*.
prospicere, *to look into the distance*. prospectus, *look out*.
respicere, *to look back upon*. respectus, *respect* (consideration).
species, *the appearance or look; the species*. speciosus, *shony*.
specimen (specimin-), *a sample; specimen*.
spĕcula, *a look-out, a watch-tower*.
specŭlari, *to be on the look out*. speculator, *a scout*.
spĕcŭlum, *a looking-glass*.
spectrum, *an apparition*.
spectare, *to look at* (consider) *attentively*. spectabilis, *worth looking at*.
spectaculum, *a public sight* (show, game). spectator.
expectare, *to wait for; to expect*. expectatio.
- 1202 spĕcus (-ŭs) m., *also f. n., a cave*. spelunca.
- 1203 spĕrnĕre, *to despise*. spĕretio.
aspĕrnari, *to regard with contempt*.
- 1204 spĕs (spei), *hope*. spĕcula.

spargo, sparsi, sparsum. ad- (di-, in-) spergo, -spersi, -spersum.
ad- (con-, de-, sus-) picio, -spexi, -spectum. sperno, spreui, spretum.

- sperare, *to hope* (for) (W. B. 17). desp̄rare. desperatio.
- 1205 sp̄ca, *ear of corn*.
sp̄culum, *point of a spear*.
sp̄na, *a thorn*. spinosus. spinetum.
- 1206 sp̄r̄are, *to breathe*. exp̄rare. inspirare.
sp̄ritus (-ūs), *breath*.
conspirare, *to agree or combine together*.
respirare, *to take breath*.
suspirare, *to sigh*. suspirium.
- 1207 splēre, *to shine bright*. splendor. splendidus.
- 1208 sp̄lium, *booty; spoil*. spoliare, *to despoil, to rob of*.
- 1209 spondēre, *to promise solemnly*. sponsio, *solemn engagement; security*. sponsor.
sponsus, *a betrothed person*.
sponsalia, ium, *espousals*.
respondere, *to answer* (propr. and fig.), *answer to*.
responsio.
- 1210 sponte, *of one's own free will; voluntarily* (W. B. 254).
- 1211 spūre, *to spit*. sputum. sputare. conspuere. expuere.
respuere, *to reject with disdain*.
spuma, *foam*. spumare. spumosus.
- 1212 spurcus, *unclean, dirty* (esp. morally). spurcitia.
- 1213 squāl̄re, *to be rough and dirty*. squalidus. squalor.
- 1214 squāma, *a scale* (W. B. 149). squamosus.
- 1215 stagnum, *standing water*. stagnare, *to be under water*.
- 1216 st̄are, *to stand*. adstare.
antestare. antistēs (antistit-), *presiding priest of a temple*.
constare, *to stand fast, and to consist* (of). constantia, *firmness of purpose*.
inconstans, *wavering, fickle*.
distare, *to be distant* (from). distantia.
exstare, *to be at hand, to exist*.
instare, *to be near at hand* (=impend); and *to press or insist on*.

spondeo, sponsondi, sponsum. respondeo, respondi, responsum.
spuo, spui, sputum. sto, stēti, statum. ad- (con-, ex-, in-, ob-, per-, prae-, pro-, re-, super-) stiti. ante- (circum-) stēti.
consto, constatum.

obstare, *to stand in the way of; to oppose.* obstaculum.
 præstare, *to rank before, to manifest; to perform.*

præstantia, *superiority.*

præsto esse, *to be at hand.*

præstolari, *to wait for.*

prostare, *to be (exhibited) for sale.*

restare, *to remain.*

superstare, *to stand upon.* superstes (*superstit-*), *surviving.*

superstitio, *superstition.* superstitiosus.

stăbŭlum, *a stall or stable for cattle.*

stăbŭlis, *standing firm, stable.* stăbŭlire. stabilitas.

status, *position, state.* statura, *stature.*

stătio, *standing-place; a station.* stativa, -orum, *quarters (where a regiment is fixed).*

stătim, *forthwith.*

stătĕra, *a balance.*

stătuĕre, *to fix; to appoint.*

statua, *a statue.* statuarius, *a statuary.*

constituere, *to fix, establish, appoint.* instituere, *to institute, to establish.*

destituere, *to forsake (in a time of danger).*

restituere, *to re-establish, to restore.*

substituere, *to put in the place of.*

sistĕre, *to bring to a stand still, and to place oneself, to stand.* absistere. assistere.

desistere, *to desist (from).* existere, *to exist.*

obsistere, resistere, *to oppose.*

consistere, subsistere, *to stand still.*

instaurare, *to establish (some holy or solemn institution).*

restaurare, *to restore; to repair.*

destĭnare, *to intend for; to destine.*

1217 stella, *a star.* stellatus.

1218 stercus (*stercŏr-*), *manure.* stercŏrare.

1219 stĕrilis, *unfruitful; barren.* sterilitas.

præsto, præstitum and præstatum. prosto, prostatum.
 supersto, superstatum (*the others no supine*). statuo, statui,
 statutum. con- (&c.) stituo, -stitui, -stitutum. sisto,
 stiti.

- 1220 *sternĕre, to throw on the ground.* prosternere.
strātum, a bed.
strāges, an overthrow.
strāgulum, a coverlet.
strāmentum, straw.
consternere, to strew (with).
consternare, to strike with consternation.
- 1221 *sternuĕre, to sneeze.* sternutare.
- 1222 *stertĕre, to snore.*
- 1223 *stilla, a drop.* instillare, *to drop into.* stillicidium, *the dripping from the eaves.*
- 1224 *stĭlus, a style (iron-pen).*
- 1225 *stĭmulus, a goad (cf. W. B. 191).* stĭmulare. exstimulare.
- 1226 *stĭpare, to crowd or cram full.* stipator, *a guard (one of a suite).*
- 1227 *stĭpes (stipĭt-), stem of a tree.*
- 1228 *stips (stĭp-), a present (in money).* stĭpendium, *pay.*
stipendiarius, tributary.
stĭpŭlari, to bind oneself to. stipulatio.
adstipulari, to agree with.
- 1229 *stirps (stirp-), a stock (propr. and fig.); a race.* stirpĭtus.
extirpare.
- 1230 *stŏĭdus, brutal (W. B. 119).*
- 1231 *stŏmāchus, the stomach.* stomachari, *to be angry, vexed.*
stomachosus.
- 1232 *strangŭlare, to throttle.*
- 1233 *strenuus, vigorous, energetic.* instrenuus.
- 1234 *strĕpĕre, to roar, bawl, shriek.* strepitus. strepitare.
obstrĕpere.
- 1235 *strĭdĕre, to hiss (of serpents); to whizz; to creak.* stridor.
stridulus.
- 1236 *stringĕre, to bind, to tie fast.* strictim. adstringere.
constringere.
præstringere, to blind (by dazzling).
præstigiæ, tricks of legerdemain. præstigiator, *a juggler.*
obstringere, to bind.

sterno, stravi, stratum. sternuo, sternui, sternŭtum.
 sterto, stertui. strepo, strepui, strepitum. strideo, stridui
 (and strido, stridi). stringo, strinxi, strictum.

- perstringere, *to seize upon* (of an emotion); *to satirize*.
 tricæ? (see under 'terere').
- 1237 struere, *to build* (by piling row on row). structura.
 construere. destruere.
 extruere, *to build up*. obstruere, *to block up*.
 instruere, *to equip*. instrumentum, *apparatus of tools*;
 tool.
 strues, *a pile*; *a heap*.
- 1238 stūdere, *to strive* (for or after).
 studium, *earnest pursuit of*; *interest in*; *liking for*.
 studiosus.
- 1239 stultus, *foolish*. stultitia.
- 1240 stūpere, *to be astounded*. obstupescere. obstupescere.
 stupor.
 stupidus, *stunned*; and *stupid*. stupiditas.
- 1241 suadere, *to advise*. suasor. Suada. suadēla. dis-
 suadere.
 persuadere, *to talk over, and to persuade* (effectually).
 persuasio.
 suavis, *agreeable* (sweet). suavitas. insuavis.
- 1242 sudare, *to sweat*. sudor. exsudare.
 sūdum, *hot weather* (W. B. 119).
- 1243 suere, *to sew*. sūtor, *a cobbler*. sūtrina. dissuere.
 sūbūla, *an awl*.
- 1244 suescere, *to become accustomed*. assuescere. desu-
 escere.
 assuefacere, *to accustom*.
 consuētus, *accustomed*. consuetudo. desuetus, *dis-*
accustomed. insuetus.
- 1245 sūgere, *to suck*. exsūgere.
 succus, *the juice*.
- 1246 sulcus, *a furrow*. sulcare.
- 1247 sulphur (sulphūr-), *sulphur*.
- 1248 suppellex (supellectil-), *f. household furniture*.
- 1249 sup̄erus, *the upper*. suprēmus. supra. desuper. superne.
 superare, *to overcome*. exsuperare.
 superbus, *proud*. superbia. superbire.

struo, struxi, structum. [studeo, stupeo, -ui.] suadeo,
 suasi, suasum. suo, sui, sutum. suesco, suevi, suetum.
 sugo, suxi, suctum.

- 1250 sūpīnus, *lying on the back* (W. B. 128). resupinus. resupinare.
- 1251 sūra, *the calf* (of the leg).
- 1252 surdus, *deaf*. surdaster. obsurdesco.
- 1253 sus (su-), *a swine* (f. a sow). suculæ, *the Hyades*.
suillus. suile.
subulcus, *a swine-herd*.
- 1254 susurrus, *a hum* (of bees). sūsurrare, *to whisper*. insusurrare.
- 1255 tābēre, *to melt or waste away*. tabescere.
tabes, *a wasting disease*.
- 1256 tābŭla, *a board*. tabella.
tabulatum, *a floor, a story*.
tabularium, *a depository of records, documents*.
contabŭlare, *to cover with boards*.
taberna, *a booth*.
tabernaculum, *a tent*.
contubernium, *a tent-mess*.
contubernalis, *a tent-companion*; a (military) comrade.
- 1257 tǎcēre, *to hold one's tongue*. tacitus, *silent*. conticescere.
taciturnus, *silent* (habitually). taciturnitas, *taciturnity*.
reticere, *to observe silence* (on a subject).
- 1258 tǎda, *a torch*.
- 1259 tǎdet, *it irketh*. tǎdium. pertǎesus.
tǎeter, *hideous, disgusting*.
- 1260 talpa, *a mole*.
- 1261 tālus, *the ankle*. talaris.
- 1262 tangēre, *to touch*. attingere.
contingere, *to touch* (=lay hold of; attract; to border upon). contiguus, *contiguous*; *connected together*.
contāgio, *touching*; *contact, contagion*.
cotāminare, *to defile*. intaminatus.
obtingere, *to fall to a man's lot*.
intēger, *whole* (still in a state of integrity) (W. B. 291).
integritas, *moral purity*.
integrare, *to renew*. redintegrare.

[tābeo, tǎceo, reg. -ui.] tǎdet, tǎdui. tango, tetigi,
tactum. (con-, ob-) tingo, -tigi, -tactum.

- 1263 tardus, *slow* (W. B. 118). tarditas. tardare.
 1264 taurus, *a bull*.
 trucidare, * *to massacre*.
 1265 tēgere, *to cover*. tegimen. tegmentum. integumentum.
 contēgere. detegere. protegere.
 tectum, *a roof*. teges (teget-), *f. a mat*.
 tēgula, *a tile*.
 testa, *a shell*.
 testudo (testūdin-), *a tortoise*.
 tignum (?), *a beam*. tigillum. tignarius.
 tōga, *the Roman cloak* (W. B. 80). togatus.
 tugurium, *a hut, cabin*.
 1266 tellus (tellūr-), *f. the earth*.
 1267 tēmēre, *without a reasonable motive*. temeritas.
 tēmerarius, *rash*.
 temnēre, *to despise*. contemnere. contemptus. contemptim.
 temērare, *to violate; to profane*.
 contūmax, *refractory, contumacious*. contumacia.
 contumelia, *an insult* (wrong done to a man's honour).
 contumeliosus.
 1268 tēmētum, *wine*. tēmulentus, *intoxicated*.
 1269 templum, *a sanctuary*.
 1270 tempus (tempōr-), *time*.
 tempestas, *stormy weather, and season*.
 tempestivus, *at the right time*. intempestivus.
 extemplo, *immediately*. extemporaliter, *extempore*.
 temperare, *to observe moderation*. temperantia, *moderation*.
 obtemperare, *to obey*.
 1271 tendēre, *to stretch*. distendere. extendere. obtendere. prætendere. protendere.
 tentorium, *a tent*. tendicula, *a gin, or springe*.
 tēlum, *a missile; a dart*.
 tēmo, *the pole*.
 attendere, *to mark, attend to*. attentus. attentio.

tēgo, texi, tectum. temno (no perf. or sup.). contemno,
 contempsī, contemptum. tendo, tetendi, tensum and tentum.
 at-, con- (ob-, por-) tendo, -tendi, -tentum. dis- (ex-, in-, os-, prae-)
 tendo, -tensum and -tentum.

* Döderlein, i. 41.

- contendere, *to exert oneself*. contentio.
 intendere, *to stretch out or on; to direct* (turn).
 intentus, *intent, earnest*. intentio.
 obtentus, *a pretext*.
 ostendere, *to show*.
 ostentum, *a prodigy*.
 ostentare, *to carry for show; to make a show of*.
 ostentatio.
 portendere, *to portend*. portentum. portentosus.
 tentare, *to try* (a thing).
 1272 tĕnĕbræ, *darkness*. tenebrosus. tenebricosus.
 1273 tĕnĕr, *tender*. tenellus. teneritas.
 1274 tĕnuis, *thin*. tenuitas.
 attenuare, *to weaken*. extenuare.
 1275 tīro (tīrōn-), *a raw recruit*. tirocinium.
 1276 tĕnĕre, *to hold*. tenor. detinere. distinere. retinere.
 tĕnax, *holding fast; tenacious*. tenacitas.
 pertinax, *obstinate, stubborn*. pertinacia.
 obstinatus (?), *stiff-necked; obstinate**. obstinatio.
 abstinere, *to abstain from*.
 abstinens, *moderate; disinterested*. abstinentia.
 abstemius (? W. B. 78), *abstemious*.
 continere, *to hold together*.
 continens, *moderate*. continentia. incontinentia.
 contentus, *contented* (with),
 continuus, *uninterrupted*.
 continuare, *to carry on*. continuatio.
 obtinere, *to hold* (in possession; to maintain successfully).
 pertinere, *to reach to; to extend or relate to*.
 sustinere, *to hold up; to support*. sustentare.
 1277 tĕpĕre, *to be warm*. tepor. tepidus. tepescere. tepere-
 facere.
 1278 tĕrĕre, *to rub*. contĕrere.
 tĕrĕbra, *a borer*. terebrare. exterebrare.
 tĕrĕs (terĕt-), *rounded; fine*. tritus, *rubbed away*.
 triticum (?), *wheat*.

teneo, tenui, tentum. at-, ob-, con-, dis-, &c. -teneo, -tenui, -tentum.

* 'persisting in spite of insurmountable obstacles and reasonable remonstrances.' *Dōd.*

W.-B.

P

- trīcæ* (?), *trifles ; troublesome embarrassments*. tricari.
 intrīcare. extricare.
 deterere, *to rub away*.
 detrimentum, *a loss*.
 obterere, *to crush or tread to pieces*.
 proterere. protervus, *pert, forward*.† protervitas.
 1279 tergēre, *to wipe*. abstergēre. detergēre. extergēre.
 tersus, *neat (also of style)*.
 1280 tergum, *the back*. tergiversari, *to be backward ; to shuffle*.
 tergus (tergōr-, n.), *the hide*.
 1281 terminus, *boundary-stone (W. B. 153)*. terminare, *to bound*. conterminus.
 1282 terra, *the earth*. territorium.
 terrēnus, *earthy*. terrester, *found (living, &c.) on the land*.
 mediterraneus, *inland*. subterraneus.
 extorris, *banished*.
 tripudium (?), *a (stamping) dance*. tripudiare.
 1283 terrēre, *to terrify*. terror. terribilis. terriculum.
 territare. absterere. exterrere.
 deterere, *to frighten from (doing anything)*.
 torvus (?), *wild-looking, fierce (W. B. 59)*.
 1284 tessera, *a die, a tally, a ticket*.
 1285 testis, *a witness*. testari. testamentum. testimonium.
 contestari, *to call to witness*.
 detestari, *to execrate, detest*. detestatio.
 obtestari, *to call to witness ; to implore*. obtestatio.
 1286 texēre, *to weave*. textor. textrina. intexere.
 tela, *a web*.
 subtilis, *fine*. subtilitas.
 subtēmen, *the woof*.
 1287 thūs, *incense*. thureus.
 thuribŭlum, *a censer*.
 1288 tībia, *a flute, pipe*. tībīcen. tībīcina.
 1289 tīlia, *the lime-tree*.
 1290 tīmēre, *to fear*. timor. timidus. timiditas. extimescere.

texo, texui, textum. tīmeo, timui.

* (or stringere ? trahere ? torquere ?)

† from impetuosity and haughty recklessness.

- 1291 tinguere, to moisten, and to colour. tinctura.
distinguere, to distinguish. extinguere, to extinguish.
- 1292 tinnire, to ring. tintinnabulum, a bell.
- 1293 tīllare, to tickle.
- 1294 tītūbare, to stagger, or totter.
- 1295 tītulus, an inscription.
- 1296 tollere, to take or lift up; to remove. tolūtīm, in a trot.
attollere. extollere.
tolerare, to endure (W. B. 22). tolerantia. intolerabilis.
- 1297 tōnare, to thunder. attonitus, astonished, confounded.
tonītrus (-ūs),* thunder.
- 1298 tondere, to shear, to shave. tonsor. tonsura. tonstrina.
detondere.
- 1299 torpēre, to be stiff or numb. torpescere. torpor. torpidus.
- 1300 torquere, to twist. detorquere. distorquere. extorquere.
tortuosus, twisted.
torquis, a neck-chain.
torcūlar, a wine-press.
tormentum, (instrument of) torture. tortor.
tormina, gripes.
tornare, to turn (on a lathe).
tricæ? (see under 'terere').
- 1301 torrere, to dry (tr.). tostus. torridus.
torrens (?), a mountain-stream; torrent.
- 1302 tōrus, muscle (anat.); bolster, bed.
- 1303 tōtus, whole (cf. W. B. 222).
- 1304 trabs (trăb-), a beam.
- 1305 trăhēre, to draw. abstrahere. attrahere. contrahere.
distrahere.
trăha, a sledge.
tractare, to handle. tractabilis. retractare.
detrectare, to decline (a thing).
obtrectare, to depreciate (W. B. 262).
- 1306 trāmēs (tramīt-), a by-way.
- 1307 tranquillus, undisturbed, tranquil. tranquillitas. tran-
quillare.

tinguo, tinxī, tinctum.
tonui, tonītum.
tondeo, tōtondi, torsum.
traxi, tractum.

tollo, sustuli, sublatum.
torqueo, torsi, tortum.

tōno,
trăho,

* also, esp. pl. tonitrua, -uum.

- 1308 trēmēre, *to tremble*. contremiscere. tremefacere. tremibundus. trēmor.
- 1309 trēpidus, *in a trembling haste, or trepidation; anxious* (W. B. 118). trepidare.
- 1310 trībuēre, *to allot to; to give to*. attribuere. distribuere. tributum.
- tribus (i), *a tribe* (division of a people).
tributim. tribūlis. tribunus. tribunal.
- 1311 tristis, *sad, sorrowful*. tristitia. contristare.
- 1312 trūdēre, *to thrust*. detrūdere. extrudere. intrudere. obtrudere. protrudere.
- abstrudere, *to thrust away* (for concealment). abstrusus.
- 1313 truncus, *mutilated; with its branches or members lopped off; (subst.) trunk* (of body or tree).
truncare, *to mutilate; lop off limbs*. detruncare. obtruncare.
- 1314 trūtina, *a scale, pair of scales*.
- 1315 trux * (trūc-), *ferocious of aspect; grim*.
truculentus, *fierce-looking, stern*. truculentia.
tetricus (?), *unsocial, crabbed*.
- 1316 tūbus, *a pipe*.
tuba, *a trumpet*. tubicen.
- 1317 tuēri, *to defend*.
tūtus, *safe*. intūtus.
tūtari, *to defend; protect*. tutēla. tutamen.
tūtor, *a guardian*.
contueri, *to gaze steadily or keenly at*.
intueri, *to contemplate attentively*.
obtūtus, *a gaze*.
- 1318 tūmēre, *to be swollen*. tumescere. tumor. tumidus.
tūmulus, *a hillock*.
tumulare, *to bury* (under a mound).
tūmultus, *an uproar, an insurrection*. tumultuosus.
tumultuari. tumultuarius.
contumax† (-āc-), *contumacious*.

trēmo, tremui. trībuo, tribui, tribūtum. trūdo, trūsi, trūsum.
tueor, tuitus sum. tūmeo, tūmui.

* *trux* stronger than *truculentus*, which belongs to common life; the look of bad temper, ordinary passion.

† unless it be rather from an ancient superlative of *con* : *con-terus* (W. B. 225), *contumus*.

- tūber, *a tumour ; a protuberance.*
 1319 tundēre, *to pound, to bruise.* contundere. extundere.
 obtundere, retundere, *to blunt.* obtusus, retusus.
 1320 tūnica, *the Roman under-garment ; a tunic.* tunicatus.
 1321 turba, *disorder, disorderly crowd.*
 turbidus, *troubled ; thick.* turbulentus, *stormy* (fig.).
 turbare, *to bring into disorder.* turbator. conturbare.
 perturbare. perturbatio.
 deturbare. disturbare. exturbare. proturbare.
 turbo (turbīn-),* *m. a whirlwind.*
 1322 turdus, *the thrush.*
 1323 turtur, *the turtle dove.*
 1324 turgēre, *to be swollen out* (from fulness). turgescere. turgidus.
 1325 turma, *a squadron.* turmatim.
 1326 turpis, *ugly, base.* turpitudō.
 1327 turris, *m. a tower.* turrītus. turriger.
 1328 tussis, *a cough.* tussire.
 1329 ūber, *fruitful.* ubertas. exubērare.
 ūber, *n. the udder.*
 1330 ulcisci, *to revenge.* ultio. ultor. inultus.
 1331 ulcus (ulcēr-, n.), *an ulcer, an abcess.* ulcērare.
 1332 ulna, *the elbow.*
 1333 ūlŭla, *the owl.*
 ūlŭlare, *to howl.* ululatus.
 1334 ulva, *a reed, sedge.*†
 1335 umbilicus, *the navel.*
 1336 umbra, *a shadow ; the shade.* umbrosus. umbraculum.
 obumbrare.
 adumbrare, *to sketch out.*
 umbella, *a parasol.*
 1337 uncus, *a hook.* aduncus, *bent inward ; hooked.*
 1338 unda, *a wave.*
 abundare, *to overflow with* (fig.). abundantia. redundare.
 inundare, *to overflow* (lit.).
 1339 unguēre, *to smear or anoint.* unguentum. unguentarius.
 unctura. inungere.
 1340 unguis, *the claw, and a nail.* ungula.

tundo, tŭtŭdi, tunsum and tŭsum. con- (ob-, rē-) -tundo, -tŭdi,
 -tŭsum. turgeo, tursi. ulciscor, ultus sum. unguo, unxi, unctum.
 * or torqu-eo? † "Alga venit pelago, sed nascitur ulva palude."

- 1341 ūnīversus, *taken together ; whole.* universitas.
 1342 ūrbs, *a (capital) city.* urbanus. urbanitas, *courtesy.*
 suburbium, *a suburb.* suburbanus.
 1343 urceus, *a pitcher.*
 urna, *an urn, ewer.*
 1344 ūrĕre, *to burn (tr.).* bustum* (*esply pl.*), *tomb.*
 am-burere. com-burere. adūrere. semiustus.
 ūrĕdo (ūrĕdin-), *smut (in wheat).* urtica, *stinging-nettle.*
 1345 urgĕre, *to press.*
 1346 ursus, *a bear.*
 1347 ūter (utr-), *a leather bottle.*
 1348 ūti, *to make use of.* abūti. deuti. usus. abusus.
 utensilia, *implements, utensils.*
 utilis, *useful.* utilitas.
 usuræ, *interest of money.*
 usitatus, *customary.*
 usurpare. usurpatio.
 1349 ūva, *a bunch of grapes.*
 1350 ūvidus, *wet.* udus. sudus (W. B. 119).
 ūlīgo (ūlīgin-), *moisture of the earth.*
 1351 uxor (uxor-), *a wife.* uxorius.
 1352 vācare, *to be empty, to be without, to be at leisure.*
 vacatio. vacuus. supervacuuus, supervacaneus, *super-*
 fluous. vacūna (W. B. 129). vacefacere.
 1353 vacca, *a cow.* vaccīnus.
 1354 vādĕre, *to go.* evādere. invadere. pervadere.
 1355 vādum, *a shallow (vada, the waters).* vadosus.
 1356 vāfer, *sly.* vafritia.
 1357 vāgarī, *to wander.* vagus. evāgari. pervagari.
 vacillare, *to totter.*
 1358 vāgīna, *a sheath (W. B. 123).*
 1359 vāgire, *to squall.* vagitus, *cry of an infant.*
 1360 vālĕre, *to be sound, and to be strong.* vale! convalescere.
 vālĕtudo, *state of one's health.*
 valetudinarium, *an infirmary.*
 vālidus, *sound, and strong.* invalidus.
 valde, *very.*

ūro, ussi, ustum.

urgeo, ursi.

utor, usus sum.

* the root of the verb is bus (which becomes bur, when followed by a vowel).

- 1361 vallis, *a valley*. convallis.
 1362 vallus, *a stake, a palisade*.
 vallum, *a (palisaded) rampart*. vallare.
 intervallum, *an interval*.
 1363 vānus, *empty, unsubstantial* (W. B. 123). vanitas.
 vaniloquus. vaniloquentia.
 evanescere, *to vanish*.
 1364 vāpor (vapōr-), *vapour*.
 1365 vapūlare, *to get blows; to be beaten*.
 1366 vārius, *manifold*. varietas. variare.
 1367 vas (vad-), *m. a surety*. vadari. vadimonium.
 1368 vas (vās-), *n. a vessel*. vasculum.
 1369 vastus, *waste* (W. B. 76. 123), and *huge*. vastitas.
 vastare, *to lay waste*. devastare.
 1370 vātes, *a prophet*. vaticīnari. vaticinatio.
 1371 [vēgēre, *to move*.]* vēgētus, *lively, active*.
 vectis, *a lever*.
 vexare, *to plague*. vexator.
 1372 vēhēre, *to carry*. vehi, *to be carried, to ride*. avēhere.
 advehere. provehere.
 vector, *a passenger*. vectura, *the fare, freight*.
 vehiculum, *vehicle, carriage*.
 vectare, *to carry*.
 vectigal (vectigal-), *a tax*. vectigalis, *that pays taxes*.
 invēhi, *to inveigh against*. vehemens (? W. B. 294),
 vehement.
 via, *the way*. viator. viaticum, *journey; money*.
 āvius, dēvius, *lying off the road*. invius, *trackless*.
 pervius. obvius.
 trivium, *a place where three ways meet; public place*.
 bivium.
 trivialis, *ordinary, trivial*.
 vēlum (? W. B. 178), *a sail*.
 vexillum, *a flag* (W. B. 212). vexillarius.
 velare, *to cover over, to veil*. velamentum. revēlare.
 vēna (?), *a vein*.
 1373 velle, *to be willing, to wish*. voluntas. voluntarius.
 voluptas, *pleasure*. voluptuosus. voluptarius, *sensual*.

veho, veki, vectum.

vēlo, volui—velle.

* (bewegen, wag. Döderl. ?)

- nolle, *not to be willing*. malle, *to have rather*.
 invitus, *against one's will*.
 1374 vellere, *to tear, pull*. avellere. convellere. divellere.
 evellere.
 vellicare, *to pluck*.
 1375 vēlox, *swift*.^{*} velocitas.
 1376 vellus (vellēr-), *a fleece*.
 1377 vēna, *a vein* (vehere?).
 1378 vēnari, *to hunt*. venator. venatio. venabulum.
 1379 vēnenum, *poison*. venenatus. veneficium. veneficus.
 1380 vēnia, *permission, and pardon*.
 1381 vēnire, *to come*. advēnire. advēna. adventus.
 obvenire. pervenire. praevenire. provenire.
 convenire, *to come together*. conventus.
 conveniens, *agreeing with, suiting*. conventum, *an agreement*.
 evenire, *to come to pass; to result*. eventus.
 invenire, *to find*. inventio, *the discovery* (finding).
 inventor.
 subvenire, *to come to the assistance of*.
 supervenire.
 1382 vēnire, venum ire, *to be offered for sale*. venalis.
 vendēre, venundāre, *to sell*.
 venditare, *to wish to sell*. venditator, *a braggart*.
 1383 venter (ventr-), *the (lower) belly*.
 1384 ventus, *the wind*. ventosus.
 1385 Vēnus (Vener-), *grace, favour; Venus, goddess of love*.
 venustus, *graceful, beautiful*. venustas.
 vēnērari, *to reverence* (W. B. 199). veneratio.
 venerabundus.
 venerabilis, *deserving reverence or respect*.
 1386 ver (vēr-), *n. the spring*. vernus.
 virere (?), *to be green*. revirescere. viridis.
 1387 verbera, *blows*. verbērare, *to beat*.
 1388 verbum, *a word*. verbosus.
 proverbium, *a proverb*.
 1389 vērēri, *to feel awe of, to fear*.

vello, vulsi, vulsum. vēnio, vēni, ventum. vēneo, veni.
 vendo, vendidi, venditum. vēreor, vēritus sum.

* in running, flying, swimming, &c. (r. in vehere ? W. B. 70.)

- vĕrĕcundus, *bashful*. verecundia. verecundari.
 rĕvĕreri, *to reverence*. reverentia.
- 90 vergĕre, *to incline to*.
 91 vermis, *a worm*.
 92 verna, *a house-slave*.
 vernaculus, *home-bred, native*. vernĭlis, *wantonly witty, waggish*.
 93 verrĕre, *to sweep*. everrere. everriculum, *a drag-net*.
 averruncare (?), *to avert an evil (by a religious rite)*.
 94 vĕrtĕre, *to turn*. avertere. convertere.
 versus, *a line*. versiculus. versificare.
 advertere. animadvertere, *to remark*. adversum,
 against, towards.
 adversari, *to be against, to oppose*. adversarius,
 an opponent, adversary.
 dĕverti, *to turn out of the road*. deverticulum, *a by-road*.
 deorsum, *downwards*. deversorium, *an inn*.
 dĭversus, *different*. diversitas.
 ĕvertĕre, *to overthrow; to destroy*.
 inversus, *turned the other way*. perversus, *perverse*.
 perversitas.
 rĕverti, *to return*.
 rursum, *back, and again*.
 subvertere, *to upset*.
 sursum, *upwards*.
 transversus, *placed across*.
 controversia, *a disputed question; a dispute*.
 versari, *to turn about; to have to do with*. conversatio,
 intercourse, conversation.
 versŭtus, *cunning*.
 versicŏlor, *of varying colour (according to the light)*.
 vortex (vortic) (?), *a whirlpool*. vertex (vertic-), *the summit*.
 vertĭgo (vertĭgin-), *dizziness*.
- 95 vĕrus, *true*. veritas. verax, *truthful*.
 verisimilis.
 96 vervex, *a wether (sheep)*.
 97 vĕsci, *to live upon*.
 viscera, um, *the flesh*. visceratio, *a distribution of flesh*.

vergo (no pf. or sup.). verro, verri, versum. verito, verti, versum.

* verna, prob. a compound of gĕna, the first element unknown.

- 1398 *vespera, the evening.* *vesperinus.* *vesperascit.*
vesper (vesper-), the evening star.
vespertilio (vespertilion-), the bat.
- 1399 *vestibŭlum, the fore-court* (? W. B. 182).
- 1400 *vestigium, a foot-mark; trace.* *investigare.*
- 1401 *vestis,* clothing.* *vestire.* *vestitus.*
vestmentum, a garment.
- 1402 *vĕtare, to forbid.* *vetitum.*
- 1403 *vĕtus, old.* *vetulus.* *vetustus.* *vetustas.* *veterascere.*
veteranus, an old soldier. *veterator, an old hand*
(rogue).
inveteratus, rooted, inveterate.
vĕternus, lethargy. *veternosus.*
- 1404 *vĭbrare, to swing.*
- 1405 *vĭce, instead.* *invĭcem, in turn.* *vices, vicissitudes.*
vicissim, in turn.
vicissitudo, alternation.
vicarius, substituted in place of another.
- 1406 *victĭma, a victim for sacrifice.* *victimarius.*
- 1407 *vĭcus, a village.* *vicatim.* *vicani, villagers.*
vĭcinus, neighbouring. *vicinia.* *vicinitas.*
villa, country estate. *villĭcus, a bailiff.*
- 1408 *vĭdĕre, to see.* *invisus, unseen.*
invĭdere, to grudge, to envy. *invidus.* *invidia.*
invidiosus, exciting envy, invidious.
invisus, hated.
prōvĭdere, to foresee; to make provision for. *providus,*
provident.
providentia, foresight.
prŭdens, sensible, prudent. *prudentia.* *imprŭdens.*
imprōvisus, unforeseen.
dividere,† to divide.
evidens, evident.
visĕre, to go to see, to visit. *invĭsere.* *visitare.*
invĭtare, to invite. *invitatio.*
- 1409 *vĭdŭa, a widow* (W. B. 58).
- 1410 *[viĕre], victor, a maker of wicker-work.*

vĕto, vĕtui, vĕtĭtum. *video, vĭdi, vĭsum.* *vĭso, vĭsi, vĭsum.*
 * (root in *ind-uere, ex-uere*).

† perhaps from a different root (comp. *dvī-*, *duo, two*; and *idus*, W. B. 38).

- vimen (vimĭn-), n. vimentum, *withy, osier*.
- 1411 vilis, *cheap* (W. B. 162). vilitas.
- 1412 villus, *shaggy hair*. villosus.
- 1413 vincĕre, *to conquer*. victor. victoria. devincere.
convincere, *to convict*. revincere, *to refute*.
provincia, *a province*.
pervicax, *obstinate*. pervicacia.
- 1414 vincire, *to bind* (comp. viere). devincire. vinculum, *a bond, a chain*.
- 1415 vindex (vindĭc-), *avenger*. vindĭcare, *to revenge*. vindicta.
vindicĭae.
- 1416 vir, *a man*. virĭlis. viritim. duumvĭri. triumviri.
virtus, *valour, excellence, virtue*. virtutes, *the merits*.
virāgo (-gĭn-) (W. B. 122), *a masculine woman; a heroine*.
- 1417 virga, *a rod*. virgula. virgultum, *a shrub, or bush; a thicket*.
- 1418 virgo, *a maiden, a virgin*. virgineus. virginitas.
- 1419 vĭrus, *poison*. virosus. virulentus.
- 1420 vis, *force, violence*. vires, *strength*.
violentus, *violent*. violentia.
violare, *to violate*. violatio.
- 1421 vitis, *a vine*.
vinum, *wine*. vinosus. vinolentus. vinolentia.
vinea, vinetum, *a vineyard*. vinĭtor, *a vine-dresser*.
vindemia, *the vintage*. vindemiator.
- 1422 vĭtium (W. B. 162), *a blemish, fault, vice*. vitiosus.
vitiare, *to spoil*.
vitupĕrare, *to rebuke*. vituperatio.
convĭcium (?), *an abusive term*. conviciari.
- 1423 vĭtare, *to avoid*. devĭtare. evitare. inevitabilis.
- 1424 vitricus, *a step-father*.
- 1425 vĭtrum, *glass*. vitreus.
- 1426 vĭtŭlus, *a calf*. vitulinus.
- 1427 vĭvĕre, *to live*. reviviscere.
vivus, *living*. vivarium, *a fish-pond*.
vivax, *long-lived, tenacious of life*. vivacitas.
vividus, *full of life*.
victus (ŭs), *victuals, food*. convictus, *the living together*.

vinco, vici, victum. vincio, vinxi, vinetum. vivo, vixi, victum.

- vita, *life*. vitalis.
 convīvari, *to feast together*. conviva. convivat
 convivium.
 vīgēre (W. B. 4), *to be lively, vigorous*. vigor.
 vīgil (?), *a night-watch*. vīgīlare. vīgīlantia.
 vīgīlia. pervigilium.
 1428 vōlare, *to fly*. volitare. advōlare. devolare.
 vōlūcer, *winged*.
 1429 volvēre, *to roll*. volūtare.
 vōlūmen, *roll of a book, volume*.
 volubilis, *easily moveable*.
 evolvere, *to roll out*. advolvere. devolvere.
 provolvere.
 involvere, *to roll up (in)*. involūcrum.
 valvæ (?), *leaves of a door*.
 1430 vōmer (vōmer-), *ploughshare*.
 1431 vōmēre, *to vomit*. vomitus, *vomiting, vomit*. evōmere.
 1432 vōrare, *to devour*. devōrare.
 vorax (vorāc-), *voracious*.
 vorāgo (-gīn-), *abyss of water, gulf*.
 1433 vōvēre, *to vow, to curse*. devōvere, *to devote (to a god)*
 vōtum, *a vow, and a wish*.
 1434 vox (vōc-), *a voice*. vocalis. vocifērari, *to cry aloud*
to shout. vociferatio.
 vōcare, *to call*. avōcare. convocare. invocare
 irrevocabilis.
 provōcare, *to challenge*.
 vōcabulum, *a word*.
 1435 vulgus, *the common people*. vulgo, *commonly*. vulgar
common.
 vulgare, *to make known; to publish*. evulgare, *to make*
public.
 1436 vulnus, *a wound*. vulnērare.
 1437 vulpes (vulp-), *a fox*. vulpecula. vulpinus.
 1438 vultur, *a vulture*. vulturius.
 1439 vultus (-ūs),* *the countenance*.
 1440 zōna (Greek), *a girdle*. zonarius.

volvo, volvi, vōlūtum.

vomo, vomui, vomitum.

* from volvere. Döderl.?

OUTLINES

OF

LATIN FORM-BUILDING.

THE VERB.

The inflected forms of the Latin verb are derived from 301
three *stems*, which we call present-stem (R), perfect-stem,
(r), and supine-stem (ρ).

According to the ending of the present-stem, we distin- 302
guish *five classes* of verbs : viz.—

Consonant, or u,	Class 1	} = 3rd Conjugation.
i loose	— 2	
i constant	— 3	
e	— 4	
a	— 5	= 1st

1. *Forms derived from the present-stem.*

The *personal flexions*, except for the imperative, are— 303

	S. 1	2	3		Pl. 1	2	3
<i>Active</i>	M	S	T	:	MŪS	TĪS	NT
<i>Passive</i>	R	RĪS, RĒ	TŪR	:	MUR	MINI	NTŪR

In the first person singular, m is dropt after o.

In the third person singular, the vowel before final t, even if long, always becomes short.

Verbs *deponent* have the passive personal flexions with an active sense.

W.-B.

304 The *present indicative* is R + vowel-suffix + personal flexions.

The vowel-suffix is *ŷ*, which before *ris*, *re*, becomes *ě*; before *nt*, *ntur*, becomes *u* (when not contracted); and in the first person singular becomes *o*.

In Class 1, no further change takes place.

In Class 2, the *ŷ* of the stem is dropt before *ĭ* or *ě*; thus, *capi-o*, *capi-unt*, but *cap-i-s* (not *capi-is*), *cap-ĕris* (not *capi-eris*), &c.

In Class 3, the *ŷ* when followed by *i* or *e* is *contracted* therewith into *ī*: thus, *audi-o*, *audi-unt*, but *audī-ŷs*=*audīs*, *audī-ĕris*, *audīris*, &c.

In Class 4, the *ě* is everywhere contracted with the following vowel, except *o*: thus, *doce-o*, *doce-or*, *doce-is*=*docēs*, *docĕ-ĕris*=*docĕris*, *doce-int*=*docent*, &c.

In Class 5, the *ă* is everywhere contracted into *ā*, except before *o*, and there it is dropt: thus, *ama-o*=*amo*, *ama-is*=*amās*, &c.

305 Remarkable verbs:

ŷ, 'to go,' changes its vowel to *e* before *o* and *u*: hence *e-o*, *is*, *it*, *īmus*, *itis*, *e-unt*. Similarly *quĭ*, 'can,' 'be able.'

dă, 'to give,' does not take the vowel-suffix in the present or any other of its forms, except 2 sing. *dās* (for *da-is*) and imperat. *dā* (for *da-e*). Hence *dă-mus*, *dă-tis*, *dă-tur*.

inqui, 'say,' of Class 2, is remarkable for its 1 p. sing. *inquam*, 'say I.'

fer, 'bear,' *ed*, 'eat,' in some of their forms do not take the vowel-suffix.

<i>fer-o</i>	<i>fer-s</i>	<i>fer-t</i>	:	<i>fer-i-mus</i>	<i>fer-tis</i>	<i>fer-u-nt</i>
<i>fer-or</i>	<i>fer-ris</i>	<i>fer-tur</i>				
<i>ed-o</i>	<i>ed-s=es</i>	<i>ed-t=est</i>	:	<i>ed-i-mus</i>	<i>ed-tis=es-tis</i>	<i>ed-u-nt</i>

For *es*, the verb substantive, and *vol*, *vel* ('will,' 'wish'), see below (316. 318).

306 The *imperative* in its two forms, short and long, or present and future, is R + vowel-suffix *ĭ* (*ě*, *u*) + peculiar personal flexions, namely,

<i>Short or Present.</i>		<i>Long or Future.</i>		(306)
	Act.	Pass.	Act.	
S. 2	—	rě	tǒ	tǒr
3			tǒ	tǒr
P. 2	te	mǐni	tǒte	mǐnǒr
3			nto	ntǒr

In 2 sing. of the short form the vowel-suffix is ě, in 3 plur. it is u; thus, em-ě, em-ě-re, em-ǐ-te, em-u-nto, &c. The changes in the several Classes follow the same rules as in the present indicative: thus, cap-e, cap-ě-re, cap-ǐ-te, &c., capi-u-nto: audǐ-e=audī, audi-u-nto, &c.: moně-e=monē, mone-e-nto=monento, &c.: amǎ-e=amā, ama-a-nto=amanto, &c.

Remarkable verbs:

307

ǐ, 'go,' changes its vowel to e in e-unto: dǎ, 'give,' takes the suffix only in da-e=dā: hence the other forms have ǎ, dǎ-te, dǎ-to, &c.

fer, 'bear,' and ed, 'eat,' drop the suffix as in the present indicative.

fer, fer-te, fer-to, &c., fer-u-nto.

ed-e and es, ed-i-te and es-te, ed-i-to and es-to, &c., ed-u-nto.

dic, duc, fac, also drop the ě in 2 singular active.

The *present subjunctive* is R+ā+personal flexions, but 308 in Class 5 the vowel is ī, which is contracted with the a into ē. Thus, reg-a-m, capi-ar, audi-as, mone-aris, &c.: but ama-i-m=amēm, amēs, &c.

Remarkable verbs:

309

ǐ and quǐ change their vowel to e, e-am, que-am, &c.: dǎ makes dēm, dēs, &c., but in old Latin there is a form duīm, duīs, &c. (See below, *es* and *vol*, *vel*, 316—318.)

The *future* in Class 1, 2, and 3, is R+ē+personal 310 flexions: but in 1 sing. the vowel is a. Thus em-a-m, em-a-r, em-e-s, capi-a-m, capi-e-t, audi-ē-tis, audi-ē-ris, &c.

In Class 4 and 5, the future is R+ǐbǐ+personal flexions.

- (310) The stem-vowel, e, a, is contracted with the i of the suffix into ē, ā, and the second ĭ undergoes the same changes as in the vowel suffix of the present indicative (304). Thus, monĕ-ĭbi-s=monēbis, amā-ĭbi-t=amābit: monēbo, amābor, monebĕris, amābere, monebunt, amabuntur.

NOTE. ĭ and quĭ also form their future in bo: ibo, quibo, &c. The a in dabo, dabis, &c., is short.

- 311 The *imperfect indicative* is R + ēbā + personal flexions. In Class 4, 5, e-eba, a-eba, are contracted into ēba, āba. Thus, em-eba-m, capi-eba-r, audi-eba-tis: mone-eba-ris=monēbaris, amābatur, &c.

NOTE. ĭ and quĭ also undergo contraction: ĭbam, quĭbam, &c.

dā-ba-m, &c., with short ā.

- 312 The *imperfect subjunctive* (or *conditional*) is R + ĕrē + personal flexions. Thus, reg-ĕre-m, reg-ĕrē-mur, &c.

In Class 2 the ĭ is dropt: cap'-ere-m, &c.

In Class 3, 4, 5, contraction takes place: i-erĕ-m=irem, mone-ere-s=monērĕs, ama-erĕ-tur=amārĕtur.

NOTE dā-rem, dā-res, &c., with short ā; also fō-re-m, 'should be,' from the root of fu-i, 'have been.'

fer and ed drop the first vowel of the suffix: fer-rem, fer-res, &c., ed-erem and ed-sem=essem, &c.

- 313 The *infinitive active* is identical in form with the imperfect subjunctive, with short final ĕ, and no personal flexion. Thus, em-ĕrĕ, cap'-ĕrĕ, audirĕ, monērĕ, amārĕ.

The *passive* changes ĕre into ī (for ancient ier), and ĭre, ĕre, āre, into iri, eri, ari (for ancient ĭrĭer, &c.).

OBSERVE. dā-re and also fō-re, fer-re, and ed-ĕre, with es-se for ed-se.

- 314 The *participle present* is R + ent + flexions of declension: em-ent-, capi-ent-, audi-ent-; mone-ent-, ama-ent-, contracted into monent-, amant-.

- 315 The *participle of necessity* (and *gerund*) is R + endō +

flexions of declension : em-endō-, capi-endō-, audi-endō- ; (315) monendō- and amandō-, by contraction.

Verbs of the ancient form of conjugation.

The *verb substantive* Es-se, 'to be,' is conjugated in a 316 more ancient form. Its root is *es*, which in some of its forms drops the *e* : where it is retained, the *s*, if followed by a vowel, becomes *r*.

<i>Pres.ind.</i>	<i>Imperat.</i>	<i>Pres.subj.</i>	<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Imperf.ind.</i>	<i>Imperf.subj.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>
's-u-m		's-i-m	ēr-o	ēr-a-m	es-se-m	es-sē
es-	es	's-ī-s	er-i-s	er-a-s	es-sē-s	
es-t	es-to	's-i-t	er-i-t	er-a-t	es-se-t	
's-ū-mus		's-ī-mus	er-ī-mus	er-ā-mus	es-sē-mus	
es-tis	es-te	's-ī-tis	er-ī-tis	er-ā-tis	es-sē-tis	
's-u-nt	's-u-nto	's-i-nt	er-u-nt	er-a-nt	es-se-nt	

's-e-nt- in compounds, ab-sent-, præ-sent-.

NOTE. In antiquated Latin there are traces of a future es-co, es-cis, &c., and in Plautus, Terence, and Lucretius we find forms of a subjunctive si-ēm, si-ēs, &c. (but not si-emus, si-etis).

Hence compounded with pot-, 'able,' pot-sum = possum, 317 pot-es, pot-est, &c. : pot-sim = possim : pot-essem, pot-esse = possem, posse : participle, pot-ent.

Vōl, vēl, 'will,' 'wish.'

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<i>Pres. ind.</i>	<i>Pres. subj.</i>	<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Imperf. ind.</i>	<i>Imperf. subj.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>
vol-o	vel-ī-m	vol-a-m	vol-eba-m	vel-lē-m	vel-le
(vel-s=) vīs	vel-ī-s	vol-e-s	vol-eba-s	vel-lē-s	
vol-t, vul-t	&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	
vol-ū-mus					
vol-tis, vul-tis		Partep. vol-ent			
vol-u-nt		Ger. vol-endo			

Compounded with ne, non ; nōlo, non vis, non vult, nōlumus, non vultis, nolunt : nolīm : nollēm : nolle. The imperative nolī, nolīto, is derived from the subjunctive.

Compounded with mage, magis : malo, mavis, mavult, mālumus, mavultus, malunt : malim : malle. malle.

2. Forms derived from the perfect-stem.

- 319 The perfect tenses are composed of *r* + a peculiar ending. These forms do not take the passive personal flexions. The endings are—

<i>Præ.-perf.</i>	<i>Pr.-p. subj.</i>	<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Plæ.-perf.</i>	<i>Pl.-p. subj.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>
<i>i</i>	<i>erim</i>	<i>ero</i>	<i>eram</i>	<i>issem</i>	<i>isse</i>
<i>isti</i>	<i>erīs</i>	<i>erīs</i>	<i>eras</i>	<i>isses</i>	
<i>it</i>	<i>erit</i>	<i>erit</i>	<i>erat</i>	<i>isset</i>	
<i>imus</i>	<i>erimus</i>	<i>erimus</i>	<i>erāmus</i>	<i>issēmus</i>	
<i>istis</i>	<i>erītis</i>	<i>erītis</i>	<i>erātis</i>	<i>issētis</i>	
<i>erunt</i>	<i>erint</i>	<i>erint</i>	<i>erant</i>	<i>issent</i>	
<i>(ēre)</i>					

- 320 These endings are evidently, for the most part, the tenses of the verb substantive. In *eram*, *eras*, &c., there is no change; in *ero*, *eris*, &c., only the *u* of *erunt* is lightened into *i*, as is also the *e* of *essem*, *esses*, &c., *esse*: in *erim*, *erīs*, &c., we have the full form *es-ī-m*, &c., with *s* changed into *r* between two vowels¹. In the preter-perfect indicative the like process does not appear: but *es*, *estis*, 'sunt perhaps remain in *is-ti*, *istis*, *ē-sunt* = *erunt*.

NOTE. This view of the structure of the perfect-forms accounts for the absence of the passive: i. e., there is no *amav-ero-r*, *rex-era-r*, *docu-isse-r*, &c., because no *ero-r*, *era-r*, *esse-r* of the verb substantive.

3. Forms derived from the supine-stem.

- 321 These are—

Supine. *ρ + ū* (*ū*, *u-m*).

Partcp. pass. *ρ + ō* (*u-s*, *u-m*, *a*, &c.).

Fut. ptcp. *ρ + ūrō* (*u-s*, *u-m*, *a*, &c.).

¹ In poetry, the *i* in the endings *is*, *imus*, *itis* of both subjunctive perfect and future perfect is treated as common, sometimes long, sometimes short: in prose it is usual to read both short, e. g., *amaverimus*, *fueritis*. Agreeably with the principle, as explained in the text, the *i* should be long in the subjunctive, short in the future.

Formation of the present-stem (R).

The present-stem is formed in various ways from the 322 radical-form of the verb : viz.—

1) by the class-suffixes.

Class 2,	i loose,	QUAT,	quat-i
— 3,	i constant,	VEN,	ven-ĩ
— 4,	e	DOC,	doc-ě
— 5,	a	AM,	am-ă

NOTE. The vowel-suffix in reg-i-s, reg-e-re, &c., does not belong to the *present-stem*, but to its inflexion. So in quat-i-unt, aud-i-o, we call i the *class-suffix* forming the *present-stem* quati, audi, from the *radical-form* quat, aud: u, o the vowel-suffix of inflexion for the 3 p. plur. and 1 p. sing. active of the present tense. In doc-ē-mus, aud-ī-tis, am-ā-s the vowel ē, ī, ā is the contraction of Class-suffix + vowel of inflexion.

2) by addition of n to the radical-form : viz.—

LI	li-n	CRE	cer-n
SI	si-n	SPRE	sper-n
TEM	tem-n	STRA	ster-n

3) by n inserted in the root : viz.—

PAG	pang	VIC	vinc
FRAG	frang	LIQU	linqu
TAG	tang	NAC	nanc-(isc)dep.
FIG	fung	FID	find
MIG	ming	SCID	scind
PIG	ping	FUD	fund
STRIG	string	TUD	tund
PUG	pung		

and RUP	rump	(np = mp)
CUB	cumb	(nb = mb)

4) by transposition of r :

CRE	cer-n	STRA	ster-n
SPRE	sper-n	TRI	ter

5) t is added in FLEC, flec-t ; NEC, nec-t ; PEC, pec-t.

(322) 6) the consonant is doubled in cell, pell, vell, comp. the perfects ce-cul, pe-pul, vul-s : so toll, perf. (te)-tul and supine (t)la-t.

7) sc is added, with a vowel of union (i) if the radical-form ends in a consonant :

PA	pa-sc	AP	ap-i-sc	(dep.)
(g)NA	na-sc(dep.)	EXPERRĪG	exper'g-i-sc	„
NO	no-sc	NĀC	na-n-c-i-sc	„
CRE	cre-sc	PĀC	pac-i-sc	„
SUE	sue-sc	ULC	ulc-i-sc	„
QVIE	quie-sc	COMMĪN	commĪn-i-sc	„
OLE	ole-sc	FAT	(de)fit-i-sc	„

8) Reduplication takes place in

GEN	gi-gen = gign	(comp. (g)na-scor)
STĀ	si-st	

Formation of the perfect-stem (r).

323 The perfect-stem is derived from the present-stem (R), or from the radical-form of the verb, in one or other of these four ways, viz. :—

1. *Reduplication.*
2. *Lengthened vowel (or disguised reduplication).*
3. *Suffix s*
4. *Suffix v or u.*

1. Reduplication.

324 To the radical-form is prefixed its first consonant and vowel (but a becomes ě).

The following is a complete list of reduplicate-perfects :—

cād	1	cě-cīd	dā	5	dě-d
cæd	1	cě-cīd	fall	1	fě-fell
cān	1	cě-cīn	—	MEN	mě-mīn
cell	1	CEL cě-cūl	morde	4	mō-mord
curr	1	cū-curr	pang	1	PAG pě-pīg
disc	1	DIC dī-dīc	par(i)	2	pě-pěr

parc	1		pě-perc	sāt	5		stě-t	(324)
pell	1	PEL	pě-pŭl	tang	3	TĀG	tě-tĭg	
pend	1		pě-pend	tend	1		tě-tend	
posc	1		pō-posc	tonde	4		tō-tond	
pung	1	PUG	pŭ-pŭg	tund	1	TUD	tŭ-tŭd	
sponde	4		spō-pond					

To these may be added the following, from which the 325 syllable of reduplication has disappeared:—

find	1	fĭD	fĭd	for	fě-fĭd
scind	1	scĭD	scĭd	for	scĭ-cĭd
toll	1	tŏL	tŭl	for	tě-tŭl

and, perhaps, bĭb 1, perf. bĭb. (See 328, 3.)

Observe (1) that the syllable of reduplication is always 326 short, and its vowel is ě when the radical vowel is a.

(2) If the verb begins with two consonants, both are taken into the reduplication, but the first is dropt from the root: spo-pond, not spo-spond: ste-t not ste-st. The reason is, because the syllable of reduplication would become *long* (by position) if both consonants were retained.

(3) If the radical vowel be ā or ě, it is *lightened* into ĭ in the perfect: thus, cad, ce-cĭd: can, ce-cĭn: men, me-mĭn: hence the diphthong æ = ai becomes ĭĭ, which is contracted into ĭ: cæd, ce-cĭd. But

(4) This ĭ becomes e if followed by r, or by two consonants: par, pe-per; parc, pe-perc; fall, fe-fell.

(5) A short vowel before l is apt to become ŭ: hence the ŭ in ce-cul, pe-pul, (te)tul.

(6) The reduplicated perfect of a verb beginning with a short vowel would undergo contraction: and it is not unlikely that the perfects of āg, ěd, ěm, ōd are formed by reduplication, viz.: ēg from ě-ĭg, ēd from ě-ĭd, ěm from ě-ĭm, ōd from ō-ŏd.

(7) In composition, the syllable of reduplication usually disappears: thus, con-cecid, per-cecul, com-pepul, de-spond become con-cĭd, per-cul, com-pul, de-spond. But the compounds of da, sta retain it, as red-did, con-stit, circum-stet. Also, from ac-curr we have both ac-cucurr and ac-curr; from disc, posc, ad-didic, and de-poposc. In some, the compound perfect passes into a different form,

(326) thus the compounds of *pung* make *punx* ; from *pang*¹ we have *com-ping* and *op-pang*, making *com-pēg* and *op-pēg* ; from *can*, *con-cin*, *ac-cin*, *præ-cin* with perf. -*ciu*u.

2. Disguised reduplication.

327 In these perfects, the syllable of reduplication is dropt, or undergoes contraction, and the radical vowel, if short, becomes long, viz. : *ă* becomes *ē*, and *ě*, *ĩ*, *ŏ*, *ũ* become *ē*, *ī*, *o*, *ū*.

If the radical syllable is already long (by long vowel or by position) no change takes place.

328 The following is a list of verbs forming their perfects in this way : —

(1) *ăg*, *ēg* : *ěd*, *ēd* : *ěm*, *ēm* : *ĩci*, 2, *ic* : *ŏd*, *ōd*. See 326 (6).

(2) <i>căpi</i> , 2,	<i>cēp</i>	<i>lēg</i>	<i>lēg</i>
<i>făci</i> , 2,	<i>fēc</i>	<i>linqu</i> , <i>līqu</i>	<i>līqu</i>
<i>fŏdi</i> , 2,	<i>fōd</i>	<i>rump</i> , <i>rŭp</i>	<i>rŭp</i>
<i>frang</i> , <i>FRĀG</i> ,	<i>frēg</i>	<i>sēde</i>	<i>sēd</i>
<i>fŭgi</i> , 2,	<i>fŭg</i>	<i>věni</i> , 3,	<i>vēn</i>
<i>fund</i> , <i>fŭd</i>	<i>fūd</i>	<i>vīde</i>	<i>vīd</i>
<i>jăci</i> , 2,	<i>jēc</i>	<i>vinc</i> , <i>vīc</i>	<i>vīc</i>

and *pang*, which besides *pepīg* has *pēg* (and also *panx*).

These are probably contracted from a more ancient form, *cě-cip* = *cēp* ; *fě-fic* = *fēc* ; *fŏ-fŏd* = *fōd*, &c.

NOTE. To these we do not add *līque* ('to melt'), because it has no *vowel* of its perfect long (*līqu*), but the *syllable* long by position, viz. *līq-vi* (= *līc-wi*) by contraction from the other form *līc-ŭi*. Thus the first syllable of *liquidus*, naturally short, may be treated as long by position, as in the line, *Liquida conveniunt līquidis* (*lic-wida*, and *liqu-idis*), *Lucret.* (In *liqu*, deponent, the *i* itself is long.)

If the perfect of *scăb* be *scāb* (*Madv.*) it is contrary to analogy : if *scăb* (*Grotef.*), it is like *fīd*, *scīd*, *tŭl* (325).

¹ *Pang* has *pepīg* only in the sense 'to make fast by agreement,' i.e. 'to covenant : ' in this sense the present is always the deponent *pacisc-or*.

(3) cūd, strīde, vīs, prande, mand, pand, fand in de- (328) fend, offend, scand, cand in accend,prehend: vell (vell, and vul-s), psall, lamb, verr, vert.

Here, the syllable of reduplication is dropt, and the stem remains unchanged: cūd for cē-cūd, pand for pe-pand, &c.

Perfects of this form are not affected by composition. 329 Thus, āg, redīg, red-ēg; făci, confīci, con-fēc; lēg, collīg, col-lēg; sēde, consīde, con-sēd.

But the perfects of cand, scand, fand, in composition take ē as in the present-stem: offend-o, offend-i, &c.

Sūm, cōm, dēm, prōm, are probably compounds of ěm, ěm, but they form their perfect in s, sum(p)s, com(p)s, &c.

Di-līg, intel-līg seem to be compounds of lēg, lēg, yet they form their perfect in s, di-lex, intel-lex.

3. *Perfects in u, v.*

For consonant-verbs the ending, in perfects of this 330 formation, is ũ(i), a few i-verbs and a-verbs, and most e-verbs, also take it, dropping their final vowel: thus, al, al-u(i), rap(i), rap-u(i); salī, sal-u(i); sona, son-u(i); doce, doc-u(i).

But nearly all a-verbs and most i-verbs (Class 3), and 331 all monosyllable verbs ending in a vowel, change u into v, and lengthen the preceding vowel. Thus, sī, sī-v(i) for sī-ũ(i): nŏ, nŏ-v(i) for nŏ-ũ(i): flē, flē-v(i) for flē-ũ(i): amă, amă-v(i) for amă-ũ(i): audī, audī-v(i) for audī-ũ(i).

(a) *Perfect in u.*

Consonant-verbs (Class 1):—

332

al	met (perf. messu)	tex
ex-cell	mŏl	trem
col	occul	vol
consul	pect (pexu and pex)	vom
cumb, cub	-pesc	pŏn perf. pŏsu is a com-
deps	pins	pound contracted from
frem	ser	po-sīn, po-sīv; pot-ui
gem	stert	is from pot-fui.
gign, GEN	strep	

- (332) Class 2. e-lic(i), perf. elic-u, whereas other compounds of laci make perf. -lex, e. g. pel-lic(i), pellex; rap(i), rapu; sap(i), sapu, but also sapiv.

Class 3. aperi, operi, sali: perf. aper-u, oper-u, sal-u.

Class 4. mone, perf. mon-u: and so most e-verbs, the exceptions being (1) monosyllables and compounds of the obsolete ole ('to grow') which make—ēv: (2) verbs in ve, perf. v(i): and (3) morde, sponde, tonde, pende (redupl. 324): (4) sēde, vīde (disguised redupl. 328): (5) those which form the perfect in s, see below.

NOTE. In the perfect of līque ('to melt'), either the semivowel (u = w), or the vowel of the flexion, is dropt; līc-u-i or liqu-i (= licw-i): solangue has perf. lang-u-i (three syllables), or langu-i (= langwi, two syllables).

Class 5. crepa, cuba (see under Class 1), doma, frica, mica, neca, seca, sona, tona, veta.

Plica occurs only in compounds, and these have perf. both in u and in āv.

(b) *Perfect in v.*

- 333 u becomes v with vowel lengthened

(1) in the following, having the present-stem belonging to Class 1:—

<i>Root.</i>	<i>Pres. stem.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>
CRE	cer-n	crē-v
CRE	cre-sc	crē-v
LI	lī-n	lī-v
NO	no-sc	nō-v
PA	pa-sc	pā-v
QUIE	quie-sc	quiē-v
SE	ser	sē-v
SI	sī-n	sī-v
SPRE	sper-n	sprē-v
STRA	ster-n	strā-v
SUE	sue-sc	suē-v
TRI	ter	trī-v

(2) in the following, which form the perfect from a stem (333) in *i* (Class 3), while the present-stem belongs to Class 1 or 2 :—

<i>Pres. stem.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>	
pet	petī-v	from pet-i
quǣs, quær	quǣsī-v	quǣs-i
cup(i), Cl. 2	cupī-v	cup-i
sap(i), Cl. 2	sapī-v (and sapu)	sap-i
arcess	arcessī-v	arcess-i

and so capess, facess, laccess, incess (see *W.-B.*, 27, note 4). Also the verbs in *isc* from a root in *i*, *de-sci-sc*, perf. *de-scīv*.

(3) in the following of Class 4 (*eo*, *ēre*):—

fle	flē-v	-ole (and olesc),	-olēv	} compounds.
de-le	de-lē-v	-ple	-plēv	
ne	nē-v			
cie	cī-v	from ci		

(4) in nearly all verbs of Class 3 (*io*, *īre*); the exceptions being (1) *vēni*, *vēn* (disguised redupl.); (2) *sali*, *aperi*, *operi* (perf. in *u*); (3) a few which form the perfect in *s*.

(5) nearly all verbs of Class 5 (*o*, *āre*); the exceptions being (1) *dā*, *sta*, which form the perfect by reduplication; (2) those which make the perfect with *u*, 332; (3) *vo*, *vāre* perf. *v(i)*, (see below).

(c) *u* or *v* disappears.

1. Verbs in *u* originally made the perfect in *v*, as *fū*, 334 *fū-v*; *rū*, *rū-v*; *plū*, *plū-v*¹: but in classical Latin the *v* is dropt, and the *ū* resumes its original short quantity: *fū-i*, *ru-i*, *plu-it*, &c.

(*strū*, *flū*, perf. *strux*, *flux*, imply a root in *g*.)

2. Verbs in *vo*, *vēre* reject the *u* or *v*: thus *solv-o* (from *solū-o*, a compound of *lu*), perf. *solv-i* (from *solū-i*).

(In *viv-o*, *viv-ēre* the *v* represents a *g*; comp. *vig-eo*.)

¹ Thus Ennius has *fuvimus*, *fuvisset*; Plautus, *pluverat*; Livius, *pluisse*, *pluvit*; and Priscian remarks that the old writers lengthen the *u* in the perfect of verbs, like *eruo*, *erui*, *arguo*, *argui*, *annuo*, *annui*: thus Ennius, *Annūit sese mecum decernere ferro*. (But Ennius doubtless wrote *annuvit*. Struve, *Lat. Decl. und Conjug.* p. 167.)

- (334) 3. Some verbs in *vo*, *vāre*, *veo*, *vēre* reject the *u* or *v*, and lengthen the radical vowel if short. These verbs are :—*juva*, *jūv-i* (for *jūv-vi*); *lava*, *lāv-i* (for *lāv-vi*); *mōve*, *mōv-i*; *pāve*, *pāv-i*; *cāve*, *cāv-i*; *fāve*, *fāv-i*; *fōve*, *fōv-i*; *vōve*, *vōv-i*; *ferve*, *ferv-i* and *ferbu-i*; and *nive*, *nīv-i* (but *con-nive*, *connix-i*). To these may be added *langue*, *langu-i* or *lang-ui*, *lique*, *līc-ui* or *liqu-i* (328 n. and 332 n.).

- 335 The perfect forms with *v* are often shortened by syncope of the *v*. This is *always* the case in *u*-verbs, and is *allowable* in other verbs whenever *ve* or *vi* is followed by *r* or *s*. Then for *a*, *e*, *o* contraction takes place, and sometimes also for *i*. Thus—*amavisti* (*amāīsti*) *amāsti*; *amaverunt* (*amāērunt*) *amārunt*; *amaveram* (*amāēram*) *amāram*; *amāvisse* (*amāisse*) *amasse*:—*complēvistis* (*complēistis*) *complestis*; *complēvēro* (*complēēro*) *complēro*; *consuevisse* (*consuēisse*) *consuesse*; *flēvērunt* (*flēērunt*) *flērunt*:—*nōvisti* (*nōīsti*) *nosti*; *nōvērunt* (*nōērunt*) *nōrunt*; *nōvisse* (*nōisse*) *nosse* (but *nōvēro* is never thus contracted).

In *mōve*, *mōv*, the *v* is radical, yet the poets sometimes allow themselves to contract its forms like those of *no*, *no-v*: thus, *com-mosti*, *com-mōram*, *com-mosse*. The forms of *pa-v* and *stra-v* do not undergo contraction.

- 336 The forms in *iv* may drop the *v* anywhere, but (1) *ii* for *ivi* is quite unusual except in the compounds of *e-o*, *i-re*, and there it is constant: *red-ii*, *præter-ii*, never *red-ivi*, *præter-ivi*. (So *pet-ii* for *pet-ivi*.) (2) *iit* for *ivit* occurs only in poetry, except in the compounds of *e-o*, *i-re*, *always* *red-iit*, &c., also *always* *de-siit*, *often* *pet-iit*. (3) In prose before *s* contraction usually takes place: thus, *audissem*, *sisti* (from *sivisti*). *Pet-iisse* is poetical: in prose say *petivisse* or *petisse*.

(4) *Perfects in s.*

- 337 This perfect is found in verbs of all classes except the fifth (*o*, *āre*). The *s* is joined to the final consonant of the stem, the vowel (if any) being dropt.

Stems in B, P.

Class 1. carp, glub, nub, rep, scalp ; perf. carps, &c. 338

— 3. sepi, perf. sep-s

— 4. sorbe, perf. sorp-s : jube, juss.

b-s usually becomes p-s : nub-si = nupsi. The perf. of jube is irregular.

Stems in c, g, qu, gu.

These consonants followed by s are represented by the 339 double consonant x, which is c-s or g-s, according as the stem ends in c (qu) or g (gu). Thus, reg, reg-s = rex : duc, duc-s = dux : coqu-s = cox : stingu-s (stingw-s) = stinx.

lx, rx become ls, rs : thus, mulg-s = mulxi = mulsi.

Class 1. dic, duc, coqu, reg, teg, fig, flig, frig, sug, ang, pang (besides pepġ and pēg, 326, 7 ; 328, 2), plang, cing, fing, ling, ming, ning, ping, string, stingu, ting, ung, mung ; perf. dix, &c.

Class 2. laci, speci (both only in composition) ; perf. -lex, -spex. (But elici, elic-u, 332.)

Class 3. amici, sancī, vinci ; perf. amix (rare), sanx, vinx : rauci (perf. rau-si).

Class 4. luce, luge, auge, frige ; perf. lux, lux, aux, frix.

Class 1. merg, terg, sparg ; perf. mer-s, &c.

Class 3. fulci, farci, sarcī ; perf. ful-s, &c.

Class 4. alge, mulce, mulge, fulge, indulge : urge, turge, torġue ; perf. al-s, &c.

Observe that vīv and nive, flu and stru, trah and veh form their perfects with x, implying a guttural (c or g) in the stem : vix, nix ; flux, strux ; trax, vex.

Stems in D, T.

- 340 D or T followed by s disappears. If the preceding vowel be short, it is made long : *divīd-si* = *divīsi*; or the s is doubled, *quāt-si* = *quassi*. Hence ct followed by s becomes x, *nect-si* = *nec-si* = *nexi*.

Class 1. *rād, vād, lād, rōd, dīvīd, claud, plaud, trūd, lūd* : *cēd* (*perf. cess*), *mitt* (*mīs*) : *flect, nect, pect, perf. flex, &c.*

Class 2. *quāti* (*quass*).

Class 3. *senti* (*sens*).

Class 4. *suāde, arde* (*suās, ars*).

Stems in M, N, R (or S).

- 341 When m is followed by s, p is usually inserted : *sum, sum(p)-s*. So *com, dem, prom* (see 329), and *tem-n* (322, 2), *perf. tem(p)-s* : *prem, perf. press, irregular*.

Between two vowels, s almost always becomes r; and the r in the following verbs probably represents an original s :—

ger, ur, hauri (3), *hære* (4); *perf. gess, uss, haus, hæss*.

Obsolete forms in S.

- 342 There is reason to believe that anciently, the Latin, like the Greek, possessed a *future* and an *aorist* in s, with corresponding forms for the subjunctive and the infinitive. In the existing state of the language, the Latin preter-perfect expresses both the aorist and the perfect, *e.g.* *feci*, 'I did' (*aor.*), and 'I have done' (*perf.*).
- 343 Some verbs retained only the form in s; *e.g.* *scrib, scrip-si* (*ἔγραψα*); others only the perfect; none have retained both¹. Yet in old authors there are traces of the future in *so*, subj. in *sim*, conditional in *sem*, inf. in *se.*

¹ *i. e.* not *distinctively* as aorist and perfect. Thus, from *pang* (*Gr. πᾶγγυ-*) we have the true reduplicated perfect *pepig*, and *pēg* (*Gr. πᾶπηγ*), and the *perf.* in s, *panx*, from the aorist (*Gr. ἔπηξ*) : *so pang, pupug*, and (in compounds) *punx* : *lēg, lēg* (from *lēlīg*), and (in some compounds) *lex* (*Gr. ἔλεξ*).

Where the verb forms its *perfect* in *s*, some of these forms 344 might be explained by syncope; *e. g.* *vixet* for *vix-iss-et*. But *faxo*, *faxim*, cannot be so formed from *fecero*, *fecerim*; *habessit* can hardly represent *habuerit*; *amasso* is not likely to be merely another form of *amâro* for *amavero*; and the infinitive *expugnassere* is quite different from *expugnasse* for *expugnavisse*.

The following forms¹ are clearly future:—*faxo* (*fac-so*), 345 *in-fexo*, *cap-so*, *ac-cep-so*, *oc-cœp-so*, *re-cep-so*, *ama-ssô*, *commonstra-ssô*, *pecca-ssô*, *indica-ssô*, *serva-ssô*, *eneca-ssô*, *leva-ssô*, *libera-ssô*; *reconcilia-ssô*.

These are evidently subjunctive:—*faxim* (*fac-sim*), *loca-ssim*, *axim* (*ag-sim*), *nega-ssim*, *au-sim* (*aud-sim*), *ob-jexim* (*jec-sim*).

The following may be either fut. or subjunctive:—*fax-is*, 347 *it*, *imus*, *itis*, *int*; *ax-is*, *it*, (*ad*)*ax-int*; *aus-is*, *it*; *in-jex-it*; *caps-it*, *imus*, *in-ceps-it*; *re-spex-is*, *ex-cess-is*, *dix-is*, *indux-is*, *tax-is*, *spons-is*, *amiss-is*, *pars-is*.

Of the following, viz., *adems-it*, *incens-it*, *excuss-it*, *juss-it*, *extinx-it*, *serps-it*, *surreps-it*, *auximus*, some might be referred to the perf. indic., but the passages in which they occur prove them to be future or subjunctive.

Of verbs in *a*, we have *muta-ssis*, *indica-ssis*, *irrita-ssis* and twenty more of this person; *peccassit* and twenty more; *mulcassitis* and two others; *servassint* and ten others.

Of verbs in *e*, only *habe-ssit*, *prohibe-ssit*, *it*, *int*, *cohibe-ssit*, *licessit*.

Of the past subjunctive or conditional (answering to the 348 Greek aorist optative) the following instances occur:—*faxem*, *extinxem*, *intellexes*, *recesset*, *vixet*, *traxet*. There are none from *e*-verbs like *habe*; and from other vowel-verbs these forms would not be distinguishable from the syncopated perfects, *e. g.* *comple-sssem*, *audi-sssem*, *ama-sssem*, for *complevissem*, &c.

The aorist infinitive *perhaps* remains in the following: 349

¹ For the list of these forms, and the passages where they occur, see Struve, *Lat. Decl. and Conjug.* p. 172-180.

(349) ad-vexe, de-spexe, ad-, pro-, a-misse, illexe, invasse, consumse, scripse, cesse, divisse, abstraxe, produxe. (It will be seen, however, that *all* these are from verbs forming the perf. in *s*: in the absence of a faxe, capse, or the like, it may be doubted whether these are not syncopated from advexisse, &c.)

350 For *a*-verbs there is an infinitive in *assere*, which seems to be future: the instances are, *impetrassere*, *reconciliassere*, *expugnassere*, *averruncassere*, *depeculassere*, *deargentassere*.

Formation of the Supine-stem.

351 The supine-stem (*ρ*) is formed by adding *t* or *īt* to the radical form of the verb or to its present-stem.

352 When the radical form or present-stem ends in a vowel, that vowel *usually* becomes long. Thus, *nō-t*, *strā-t*, *crē-t*, *trī-t*, *audī-t*, *amā-t*: but *dā-t*, *ī-t*, *sā-t*, *lī-t*. The long vowel may be owing to contraction, *e. g.* *audī-īt* = *audīt*: but we shall refer to the suffix *īt* only those forms in which the *i* is actually retained.

353 After *d* or *t* the *t* always becomes *s*: *cad-t* = *cās*, *quat-t* = *quass*: sometimes also under other circumstances.

354 When the perfect-stem (*r*) is derived from the radical form, so is *usually* the supine-stem (*ρ*): but *ρ* is sometimes derived from the radical form, while the perfect, especially in *s*, is derived from *R*. Thus:—

(1) R	rump	r rūp	ρ rup-t both from	rūr
	pang	pepig	pac-t —	pāg
	but pung	pupūg (from pūg)	punc-t (from R)	
(2) R	ping	pinx (from R)	pic-t (from pīg)	

(1) *The suffix t.*

355 In the following lists only those verbs are given in which there is anything remarkable.

The euphonic changes are:—

b-t = *p-t*: *nub-t* = *nupt*.

g, *qu*, *gu* (*u* consonant = *w*), followed by *t*, becomes *c*;

but if l or r precedes the combination, the guttural is dropt : (355)
 extingu-t = extinct : coqu-t = coct : arc-t = art : fulc-t =
 fult.

m-t becomes mp-t : em-t = empt.

AP	apisc-(or)		ap-t
RŪP	rump	rūp	rup-t
exper RIG	expergisc(or)		experrec-t
FĪG	fing	finx	fic-t
FRĀG	frang	frēg	frac-t
LĪQU	linqu	līqu	lic-t
MIG	ming	minx	mic-t
NAC	nanc-isc-(or)		nac-t
PAC	pac-isc(or)		pac-t
PĀG	pang	pepig	pac-t
PĪG	ping	pinx	pic-t
PŪG	pung	pupūg	punc-t
STRĪG	string	strinx	stric-t
TĀG	tang	tetīg	tac-t
ULC	ulcisc(or)		ul-t
VIC	vinc	vīc	vic-t
	viv	vix	vic-t
	flu	flux	fluc-t
	stru	strux	struc-t
	fru(or)		fruc-t & fru-it
	nive	nīv & nix	nic-t
	trah	trax	trac-t
	veh	vex	vec-t
TEM	temn	temps	temp-t
	col	colu	cul-t
adole	adolesc	adolev	adul-t
	mori-or (2)		mor-tu(us) irregular
	sepeli (3)	sepeliv	sepul-t
	torre	torru	tos-t
	misce	miscu	mix-t, mist-t
DĀ	da	ded	dă-t
	sta	stet	stă-t
	re(or)		ră-t
SE	ser	sēv	să-t
LI	lin	lēv	lī-t
	ī	iv	ī-t

(355)	SI	sĭn	sĭv	sĭ-t
	CI	cie & ci	cĭv	cĭ-t ¹
	(G)NA	nasc(or)		(g)nā-t
	STRA	stern	strāv	strā-t
	SPRE	spĕrn	sprēv	sprē-t
	CRE	cern	crēv	crē-t
	—	cresc	crēv	crē-t
	TRI	ter	trĭv	trĭ-t
	NO	nosc	nōv	nō-t

And so all others which have āv, ēv, ĭv in the perfect except sepeĭ, sepeĭv, sepul-t. Note also pasc, pav, past.

Verbs in ŭ mostly make the vowel long before t; thus, argu, argū-t; minu, minū-t, and so loqu, sequ, locūt, secūt. But rū, rū-t: fu, fū-t(urus). Strŭ and flu, see above.

The following in v, vē, vā, are to be noted on account of the change undergone by the semivowel v.

solv = solŭ,		solū-t
volv = volu,		volūt
cāve,	perf. cāv	cau-t
fāve	fāv	fau-t
fōve	fōv	fō-t
mōve	mōv	mō-t
juva	jūv	ju-t
lava	lāv	lau-t & lō-t.

(2) The suffix ĭt.

- 356 The supine-stem in ĭt, for the most part, accompanies the perfect in u, especially in Class 4; thus, mone, monu, mon-ĭt; also doma, domu, dom-ĭt; gem, gemu, gem-ĭt; GEN, gign, genu, gen-ĭt; elici (2), elicū, elic-ĭt.

Of other verbs only the following have ρ in ĭt: bĭb, bĭb, bib-ĭt; fŭgi (2), fŭg, fug-ĭt; parc, peperc, parc-ĭt, but oftener par-s.

These which have the perfect in u have *not* the supine-stem in ĭt:

¹ But acci, accĭ-t: exci, excĭt and excĭt: concĭ, concĭt.

doce, doc-t ; tene¹, ten-t ; misce, mis-t and mix-t ; torre, (356) tos-t.

cense, cen-s.

seca, sec-t ; frica, fric-t, but both also—āt ; al, col, consul, occul, ser ; al-t, cul-t, &c. ; pins, pis-t, but also pins-īt ; met, messu, mes-s (*irreg.*) ; rapi (2), rap-t.

sali, aperi, operi (3), sal-t, aper-t, oper-t.

(3) *The suffix s.*

Generally, this is merely an euphonic change caused by 357 a preceding d or t, which, together with the t of the suffix, becomes s with the vowel lengthened, or ss : thus, cād-t becomes cās, grād-t becomes grass.

cad, cās	mitt, miss
cæd, cæs	nit (<i>dep.</i>), nis & nix
ced, cess	pand, pans, & pass
-cend, -cens	pend, pens
claud, claus	plaud, plaus
divīd, divīs	rād, rās
ēd, ēs	rōd, rōs
-fend, fens	scand, scans
fid, fīs	scind (<i>scid</i>), sciss
find (FīD), fiss	tend, tens
frend, fress	tund (TūD), tūs
fund (FūD), fūs	trūd, trūs
læd, læs	ut (<i>dep.</i>), us
lūd, lūs	vād, vās
met, mess	vert, vers

(Cl. 2) fōdi, foss ; grādi (*dep.*), grass ; pati (*dep.*), pass ; quati, quass.

(Cl. 3) meti (*dep.*), mens (*irreg.*) ; ordi (*dep.*), ors ; senti, sens.

arde, ars	morde, mors	sponde, spons
aude, aus	rīde, rīs	suāde, suās
gaude, gavīs	sēde, sess	tonde, tons
		vīde, vīs.

¹ In old Latin (Pacuvius, Accius) teneo has the reduplicated perfect tetin-i. Struve, p. 307.

(357) To these add—

Stems in c, g :

flect (FLEC), flex	rauc, raus	parc, pars
nect (NEC), nex	flu, flux	sparg, spars
pect (PEC), pex	terg, ters	mulg, muls
fig, flx	merg, mers	

and the following :—

lāb (<i>dep.</i>), laps	curr, curs
fall, fals	verr, vers
cell, culs	man, mans
pell, puls	cens, cen-s
vell, vuls	

- 358 In composition the vowel is usually lightened in the supine-stem, if lightened in the present-stem. The exceptions are ac-t, pac-t, frac-t, tac-t, and cās. Thus, carp, de-cerp, de-cerp-t; rāpī, cor-rīpī, cor-rep-t; jaci, con-jīci, con-jec-t; leg, col-lig, col-lec-t. (As lightened i always becomes e before two consonants, lec-t is no exception, i. e. col-lec-t represents col-līc-t.) But ag, cōg, co-ac-t; tag, conting, cen-tac-t; cad, de-cid, de-cās.

THE NOUN (SUBSTANTIVE, ADJECTIVE, AND PRONOUN).

- 359 Latin nouns substantive may be arranged in six classes, distinguished by the ending of the stem: 1. consonant-stems, with stems in u uncontracted; 2. stems in i; 3. in u contracted; 4. in e; 5. in o; and 6. in a.

Adjectives belong to the first and second, fifth and sixth of these classes, i. e. adjective-stems end in a consonant or i, or o and (for the feminine) a.

Pronouns, especially personal, retain some of the more ancient inflexions.

General remarks.

Neuters differ in declension from masculine and feminine 360 nouns only in the nominative (vocative) and accusative, which cases in the neuter gender have always the same form.

Nominative. In the singular number of masc. and fem. 361 the flexion is *s*, which, however, is often dropt. In the plural it is *ēs*, but stems in *o*, *a*, drop the *s*, and contract the ending *o-e*, *a-e* into *ī*, *æ*.—The *vocative* has a separate form only in the singular of *o*-nouns (nom. *u-s*, voc. *ē*.)

Accusative. The flexion for the singular (masc. fem.) is 362 *m* or *em*: for the plural *s*, preceded by a long vowel, which ending results from contraction of *em-s*, *um-s*, *om-s*, *am-s*, into *ē-s*, *ū-s*, *ō-s*, *ā-s*.

The neuter singular nom. acc. had for its ancient flexion *d*, preceded by a short vowel (hence *i-d*, *qui-d*, *quo-d*, &c.) Consonant-stems reject this flexion. In *i*-nouns the *ī* becomes *ě*, in *u*-nouns the *ū* becomes long. In *o*-nouns (subst. and adjective) the ending is *u-m*, which is undistinguishable from the acc. sing. masculine.

In the plural the neuter-flexion is *a* (in *o*-nouns the *o* is dropt).

Ablative. The ancient singular flexion was *d* (*ed*): the *d* 363 is dropt, and the ending becomes *ě*, *ī*, *ū*, *ē*, *ō*, *ā*.

The plural is of the same form with the dative.

Dative. The ancient flexion for the singular was (perhaps) 364 *bi* (as in *ti-bi*, *si-bi*). Of this there remains only the ending *ī* in Classes 1, 2, 3, 4; in *o*-nouns, the ending becomes *ō* (for *o-i*), in *a*-nouns *æ* (for *a-i*).

The plural flexion is *bis* = *bus* (*ī-bus*), but in Cl. 5, 6, instead of *ō-bus*, *ā-bus* (which are retained in one or two words) the ending becomes *īs* for *o-bis*, *o-is*, and for *a-bis*, *a-is*.

Genitive. The singular flexion is *is*, but in *e* and *a*-nouns 365 the ending becomes *ē-ī*, *ā-ī*, the latter contracted into *æ*: in *o*-nouns it becomes *ī* for *o-i*.—In pronouns we find the

(365) more ancient flexion *ius* (*e-ius*, *qui-ius* = *ē-jus*, *cū-jus*; *alter-ius*, *ali-ius* = *alius*, &c.).

In the plural the ending is *um*, but in *e*, *o* and *a*-nouns *rum*, with the preceding vowel lengthened.

NOTE. In ancient Latin we find the ending *-rum* in the gen. plur. of consonant and *i*-nouns, *e. g.* *nuc-ĕrum*. If this is the ancient flexion, its *r* probably represents *s* (between two vowels), and the gen. plur. is formed by adding *um* to the original gen. singular: *e. g.* *nuc-erum* for *nuc-is-um*: and so *re-rum*, *deo-rum*, *dea-rum*, from *re-is-um*, *deo-s-um*, *dea-s-um* [*θεα(σ)ων*].

The old form of the gen. singular (*jus*, *ius*), preserved by the pronouns, seems to have been *dīus*, derived from the *d* of the ablative: *i. e.* *ē-jus*, *cu-jus*, &c., come from *ī-dius*, *qui-dius*, &c. In Classes 1, 2, 3 this *dīus* is reduced, through *d-s*, into *s*; while in *e*, *o*, and *a*-nouns, it is softened into *yīs*, and thence into *i*; thus, *rĕ-yīs* = *rēs*, whence plur. *rēs-um* = *rĕrum*; so *deo-yīs* = *deōs* is contained in *deōr-um*, *dea-yīs* = *deās*, in *deār-um*.

But the genitive case gives birth to adjectives: thus, from the gen. *cujus* 'whose?' we have the adjective possessive *cujus*, *a*, *um*: and there is no reason why from *ejus* there should not have been a corresponding adjective. In fact, the Greek has one, in the sense 'own,' from the same pronoun, *i*; and *ἰ-διος* is precisely the same formation as *ī-dius*, which is the original of *ējus*, except that the former is an inflected adjective, the latter a genitive case.—Many personal nouns form possessive adjectives in the same way: thus, *reg-īu-s*, *patr-īu-s*, *Mart-īu-s*, &c. (*W.-B.* 52), are in fact genitives inflected into adjectives (so the Gr., *δημόσιος* is evidently the adjective form of the genitive *δημο-σ-ιο*).—*Plebē-jus* (*plebeius*, trisyll., as from stem *pleb*, would contain the full suffix; but there is another form, *plebe-s*, *plebe-i*, of Class 4, to which the adjective may be referred.

The personal pronouns (*ego*, *tu*, *sui*) have lost their proper genitives. The inflected adjective forms (possessives) originally *mī-dius*, *tvī-dius*, *svī-dius*, have passed

through *mējus*, *tūjus*, *sūjus*, have passed into *mēus*, (365) *tūus*, *sūus*. The forms *mei*, *tui*, *sui*, which are used to denote relations of the genitive case of *me*, *thee*, *himself*, are the neuter genitives of the possessive adjectives¹, as also are *nostri*, *vestri* of the plur. possessives *noster*, *vester* (which [see *W.-B.* 221] are derivatives of the comparative form). This neuter genitive, *mei*, &c., means 'of my being' or 'essence' (*Madvig*, § 79, Rem. 1, § 297 b). It takes the place of the *objective* genitive, *e. g.* *imago mei*, *memor tui*, *pudet me vestri*, *dux memor nostri*, *oblitus sui*, &c. The plural form in *um* (*nostrum*, *vestrum*) is used only in certain circumstances, *viz.* as the *partitive* genitive, and with *omnium*; *magna pars nostrum*, *multi vestrum*, *voluntas vestrum omnium*, *omnium nostrum parens*. This *nostrum*, *vestrum*, are formed by syncope from the genitive plural *nostrorum*, *vestrorum*.

¹ Hence correct the statement in *W.-B.* 52, not. 8. It should be "These are derived from the genitive, as *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, from the lost genitives of their pronouns."

*Remarks on the Case-flexions of Class 1.**366 Nominative (and Vocative) singular.*

1. c or g followed by s is written x. The v in niv, 'snow,' represents a g, comp. the verb ni(n)g-ere, 'to snow : ' hence niv-s = nix.

2. t or d followed by s is dropt: dent-s = den-s: frond-s = frons.

3. In the endings ĭc, ĭg, ĭp, ĭb, the vowel usually becomes e in nom. sing.; always so in compounds with fĭc (from fac-ere), ĭg (from ag-ere), cĭp (from cap-ere), spĭc (from spec-ere), &c.: here the vowel, lightened to ĭ, becomes ě before the double consonant x.

These retain the ĭ: calĭc, filĭc, fulĭc, hystrĭc, pĭc, salĭc, varĭc, strĭg.

4. The like change usually takes place in the nom. sing. of ĭt, ĭd (always in compounds, as of i-re, 'to go,' sĕd, 'to sit'): thus equĭt-s = eque-s, præsĭd-s = præsĕ-s.

Of is, ĭt-is there are no examples: of is, ĭd-is in true Latin words only lapĭd, cassĭd, cuspĭd, promulsĭd, nom. lapis, cassis, &c.

NOTE. b before s usually becomes, and is written p, as in the verb, scrib-si = scrip-si. But in the nominat. of nouns the b remains, though it appears there were ancient grammarians who wished pleb-s, urb-s, &c., to be written plep-s, urp-s, &c.

5. All ending in l, n, r, s, reject the nominative flexion s: thus, sol, ren, fur, mos, not sol-s, &c.

6. ōn rejects its n also: thus, sermōn, nom. sermo: actiōn, nom. actio.

7. ĭn masc. and fem. rejects n and changes i to o in the endings -dĭn, -gĭn, and in homĭn, nemĭn, turbĭn, Apollĭn: so from carĭn we have nom. caro, but in all its other cases the i is dropt, car'n-em, &c.

8. ĭn masc. and fem. becomes en in pectĭn, flamĭn ('priest'), nom. pecten, flamen: also sanguĭn, obsolete nom. sanguen, for which sanguis is used; and pollĭn,

pollen, pollis (both obsol.). So likewise the compounds of (366) can-ere, as fidi-cŭn, nom. fidicĕn.

NOTE. Can, 'dog,' and juven, 'young person,' retain the n, and assume i in the nominative, thereby seeming to pass into Class 2, though they are not i-nouns. The same remark, probably, applies to pān, 'bread,' nom. pan-i-s.

9. ĭn neuter always makes nom. ĕn, as nomĭn, nom. nomen.

10. All masc and fem. in tĕr, bĕr, and most in cĕr reject the e in all cases but nom. sing., as pater, pat'r-em, &c. But not neuters; thus, verbĕr, verber-a, &c.

11. Since s between two vowels almost constantly becomes r, it may sometimes be doubtful whether s or r was the original ending of the stem. (The only substantive which retains s is vas, vas-a, vas-is, &c.) We may conclude that the stem ends in s,—

a) if the nominative ends in s, either constantly, as mōs, mōr-em for mōs-em: or occasionally, beside the ending in r, as honos and honor, honōr-em for honōs-em: lepos and lepor, lepōr-es: labos and labor, labōr-em: arbōs and arbor, arbōr-em. (Cicero prefers honos, lepos, to the forms in r.)

b) if the derivative forms retain the s: thus, hones-to from stem honōs: arbus-to and arbus-culo from stem arbōs: robus-to from stem robōs, which makes the nom. robur: augus-to from stem augus, nom. augŭr.

Others we class with stems in r; thus, fur, fŭr-es; fulgŭr, fulgur-a: æquōr, æquor-a: sorōr, uxōr, &c., and all substantives in ōr directly derived from verbs, such as amor, clamor, splendor, nitor: these never take s in the nominative. (The derivatives angus-tus, faus-tus, are irregular if formed from angōr, favōr.)

12. The vowel of stems in s undergoes certain changes; viz.

a) ĭs becomes ĕr in all cases but the nom. sing., and there also if it ends in r. Thus, stem cinis, acc. ciner-em for cinis-em, nem. cinis: vomĭs, acc. vomĕr-em, nom. omis and vomer. (So in the verb, reg-ĕr-e for reg-ĭ-re, &c.)

- (366) *b*) *ēs* becomes *ūs* in the nominative: thus, *genēs*, *Venēs*, *vetes*, *gener-a*, *Vener-em*, *veter-em*, *veter-a*, for *genes-a*, *Venes-em*, *vetes-em*, *vetes-a*, nom. *genus*, *Venus*, *vetus* (*Ceres*, *Cerer-em*, is an exception).

The neuters in *ēs*, nom. *us*, are *aces*, *fœdes*, *funes*, *genes*, *glomes*, *lates*, *munes*, *oles*, *ones*, *opes*, *pondes*, *rudes*, *sceles*, *sides*, *ulces*, *velles*, *visces*, *vulnes*, nom. *acus*, *fœdus*, &c.

c) *ōs* in neuters becomes *ūs*: *pectōs*, *pector-a*, nom. *pectus*: *pignōs*, *pignor-a*, nom. *pignus*. *Robōs*, *robor-a*, nom. *robūr* is exceptional. In masc. and fem. nouns, the *o* remains, as *arbos*, *arbōr-em*, nom. *arbos* and *arbor*: but *lepōs*, *lepōr-em*, nom. *lepus*.

The neuters in *ōs*, nom. *ūs*, are *corpos*, *decos* (*dedecos*), *facinos*, *fenos*, *frigos*, *littos*, *nemos*, *pecos*, *pectos*, *penos*, *pignos* (but also *pignēs*), *stercos*, *tempos*, *tergos*.

NOTE. In derivatives ending in *sto*, the vowel often becomes *ū* (always in diminutives in *scūlo*): thus, *vetus-to*, *onus-to*, *opus-culo*, *minus-culo*, from *vetes*, *ones*, *opes*, *minōs*. In *honesto* the *e* (for *ō* of *honōs*) perhaps serves for distinction from *onus-to* (*onēs*): *funes-to*, *sceles-to*, (in) *tempes-to* retain the original *ē*. (*W.-B.* 79.)

ēr, neut., retains its vowel: *it(in)er*, *cadaver*, *verber*, *uber*.

ōr, neut., retains its vowel in nom. *æquōr*, *æquōr-a*, *marmōr*, *adōr*; changes it to *ū* in *ebōr*, *femōr*, *jecōr*, nom. *ebur* (comp. *ebur-neo*), *femūr*, *jecūr*.

īt, neut., becomes *ūt* in *capīt*, and its derivatives, nom. *capūt*, *occiput*, *sinciput*.

Neuters ending in two consonants reject the latter in the nominative: *cord*, *lact*, *oss*, nom. *cor*, *lac*, *ōs*.

NOTE. On the *ablat. sing.* in *ī*, see Remarks under Adjectives.

- 367 The *genitive plural*, originally *īs-um* (*ēr-um*), becomes in some words *ium*, in others *um*.

These have *ium*:

a) Stems ending in two consonants : urb-ium, mont-ium, (367) art-ium, noct-ium, arc-ium, carn-ium, oss-ium, amant-ium, loquent-ium.

Cohort-um, client-um, amant-um, sapient-um, and the like occur as poetical licenses ; parent-um is frequent also in prose.—The gen. pl. of cord does not occur.

b) Stems, which by rejection of e, come to end in br, cr, tr, as imb'r-ium, lint'r-ium.

Except pat'r-um, mat'r-um, frat'r-um, voluc'r-um, accipit'r-um.

c) The following monosyllabic stems : glis, glir-ium, mas, mar-ium, mus, mur-ium, par-ium, plur-ium, lit-ium, laud-ium (and -um), fraud-ium (and -um), fauc-ium, strig-ium, niv-ium (sometimes ren-ium and lar-ium, but oftener -um).

The gen. pl. of some monosyllables does not occur : such are especially cord, cot, farr, lact, mell, rus, sal, sol, vad.

d) For adjectives, see below.

e) Nouns in āt, ūt, have sometimes ium, but always better 368 um. But gentilia in āt, it, have ium constantly, e.g. Arpinat-ium, Quirit-ium : so optimat-ium, penat-ium (rarely um) : these nouns, in fact, were originally adjectives in i, Arpinati-, Quiriti-, &c., and therefore belong, strictly speaking, to Class 2.—Words in āl, ār, used as substantives, but originally adjectives in ali, ari, belong in like manner to Class 2 : hence gen. plur. animāl-i-um, calcār-i-um (nom. animal, calcar), and nom. pl. animāli-a, &c.

Accus. pl. masc. fem. Of nouns which make the gen. 369 pl. in ium, many in old Latin form the acc. pl. in īs or eis ; thus, parent-īs, lit-īs (see 372).

Remarks on the Case-flexions of Class 2.

Nominative singular. Many feminines lengthen ĭ into 370 ē : thus, cædĭ, nom. cædē-s. (Some few have a double ending, ædĭ, felĭ, vulpĭ, nom. ēs and ĭs.)—But veprĭ, nom. veprēs, which, however, is little used, is masculine, palumbĭ, nom. palumbēs is masc. and fem., and some proper names, as Verrēs, Euphratē-s, are masc. ; torquĭ-s and torquē-s is sometimes, but rarely, feminine.

(370) Neuters (of true Latin words) always change ĭ of nom. acc. sing. into ě: marĭ, brevĭ = marě, brevě.

371 *Accusative singular.* The i is retained (*i.e.* the ending is i-m) *always* in amussi-m, buri-m, and cucumi-m, ravi-m, siti-m, tussi-m, vī-m, and names of cities and rivers, as Hispali-m, Tiberi-m : *usually* in febrī-m, pelvi-m, puppi-m, resti-m, turri-m, securi-m : *occasionally* in clavi-m, messi-m, navi-m.

372 The *accus. plur.* of nouns in i, in old Latin, often ends in īs, eis, as well as ēs ; thus, classī-s, omnī-s (classeis, omneis).

373 *Ablative singular* : ĭ-d usually become e, as nubě : but the ĭ remains and is lengthened (*i.e.* the ending is ī),—

always in (a) those which have accus. *always* i-m, *e.g.* tussī, Tiberī.

(b) neuters, including those in alĭ, ārĭ, which make nom. in al, ar : thus, marī, animalī, calcarī. (But usually abl. retě, and in poetry often marě : also names of towns, as Prænestě, Cærě.)

(c) adjectives, brevī, facilī (including those like acrī, salubrī, with nom. acri-s, salubri-s, and acer, saluber) : and substantives which were originally adjectives in i, as familiāri, natali, Aprili. (But some such substantives have often or sometimes e, as ædīlē, and proper names almost always, as Juvenālě.)

374 The following have ě and ī :—

a) those which in the acc. have em and im : thus, puppī and puppě. (But always restě and securī.)

b) Sometimes also avī, ignī, civī, fustī, neptī, supellectīlī.

375 *Genitive plural* : in these the ĭ is dropt : can-um, juven-um, pan-um, vat-um, from juvenĭ, &c. (But see 366, 8, note.) Sed-um, mens-um occur in poetry as licenses.

NOTE. vī, in its singular, seems to undergo contraction : in the plural the r is euphonic : vi-r-es for vī-es, &c. (Comp. spe-r-o from the root spe.)

Remarks on the Case-flexions of Class 3.

Gru-s and su-s, as they do not undergo contraction 376 (except that sūbus sometimes occurs for su-ibus), belong to Class 1.

Ablative and dat. plural. The u is retained,—

a) *always* in arcū-bus, partū-bus (for distinction from arc-ibus, part-ibus), acū-bus, lacū-bus, quercū-bus, specū-bus, pecū-bus, tribū-bus.

b) *sometimes* (as often as not) in portū-bus, sinū-bus, tonitrū-bus, verū-bus, genū-bus, and port'-ībus, &c.

Remarks on the Case-flexions of Class 4.

The *dative* and also the *genitive sing.* sometimes undergo 377 contraction in the old writers (probably for the sake of the metre); thus, faciē for faciēi, fidē for fidēi: plebi for plebei (gen.).

The e is long in the ending ei, except when preceded by a consonant, as rēi, fidēi.

The *dat.* (or *abl.*), and *gen. plur.* are very rare, except for re-s and die-s. (Cicero censures the forms specie-bus, specie-rum; Cato, however, has facie-rum.)

Remarks on the Case-flexions of Class 5.

ō becomes ū in nom. and acc. sing.

378

Nominative singular. Most in ro reject s, and with it the vowel: vir-o, nom. vir.

Many in bero, fero, gero, tero, throw out e in all cases but nom. and voc. sing.

Vocative singular. This form is the nominative without

- (378) s, and with the o changed to e. When the nom. ends in r, so does the vocative. Contraction takes place in fili-e = fili : Tullie = Tulli, &c. : also mee = mi.

Ablative plural. The ancient form -bus remains in the numerals duō-bus, ambō-bus.

Genitive plural. The shorter flexion um is sometimes used : thus, liberum, jugerum, for liberō-rum, jugerō-rum.

Remarks on the Case-flexions of Class 6.

- 379 *Genitive singular.* The antiquated ending ā-i for æ sometimes occurs in poetry : aurā-i for auræ. Another ancient form of this case is ā-s, which remains in the expression pater(mater)familias.

Ablative and dat. plur. The ancient flexion bus occurs for the sake of distinction, in combinations like servis et servā-bus, diis atque deā-bus, equis et equā-bus. Always duābus, ambābus.

Declension of Nouns-Adjective.

- 380 All adjective-stems end either in a consonant (Class 1), or in ĭ (Class 2), or in ō for the masc. and neut., and ā for the fem. (Class 5, 6).

Declension of the Noun-Adjective.

SINGULAR.									
Stem.	Nominatives & Voc.			Accusatives.			Datives.	Genitives.	Ablatives.
	feroc-s = feroc	feroc-em	feroc-ī(ē)	feroc-ēs	feroc-em	feroc-ī(ē)			
Con-ferōc	M.F.						ferōc-ī	ferōc-is	ferōc-ibus
son-	N.								
ant-	M.F.	simpli-c-s = simplex	simpli-c-em	simpli-c-ī(ē)	simpli-c-ī	simpli-c-īs	simpli-c-ī	simpli-c-is	simpli-c-ibus
systems	N.								
	M.F.	furent-s = furen-s	furent-em	furent-ī(ē)	furent-ī	furent-īs	furent-ī	furent-is	furent-ibus
	N.								
	M.F.	concord-s = concord	concord-em	concord-ī(ē)	concord-ī	concord-īs	concord-ī	concord-is	concord-ibus
	N.								
	M.F.	paupēr	paupēr-em	paupēr-ē	paupēr-ī	paupēr-īs	paupēr-ī	paupēr-is	paupēr-ibus
	N.								
	M.F.	vetēs	vetēr-em	vetēr-e(ī)	vetēr-ī	vetēr-īs	vetēr-ī	vetēr-is	vetēr-ibus
	N.								
	M.F.	melior	melior-em	melior-e(ī)	melior-ī	melior-īs	melior-ī	melior-is	melior-ibus
	N.								
	M.F.	(none in sing.)	plūs	plur-ē	(not used)	plur-ēs	plur-īs	plur-is	plur-ibus
	N.								
stems brevī	M.F.	brevi-s	brevē-m	brevī	brevī	brevī-īs	brevī-īs	brevī-bus	brevī-um
in	N.								
i	M.	acer'	ac'rē-m	ac'rī	ac'rī	ac'rī-īs	ac'rī-īs	ac'rī-bus	ac'rī-um
	F.	ac'rī-s							
	N.								
stems bono	M.	bonu-s (Voc. bonē)	bonu-m	bonō	bonō	bon-ī	bon-ī	bon-īs	bonō-rum
in o	N.								
(fem.s)	F.	bonā	bona-m	bonā	bonæ	bonæ	bonæ	bonā-rum	bonā-rum
libēro	M.	liber'	liberu-m	liberō	liberō	liber'ī	liber'ī	liber'-īs	liberō-rum
	N.								
libēra	F.	libera	libera-m	liberā	liberæ	liberæ	liberæ	liberā-rum	liberā-rum

Remarks on the Case-flexions of Adjectives.

381 *Nominative singular.* Consonant-adjectives occur in the same forms of stem, and undergo the same changes as consonant-substantives. Thus, stems in l, n, r, s, do not take the nominative flexion: also, there are the same vowel-changes as in substantives; thus, supplīc makes nom. supplex; oscīn, nom. oscēn; prācipit, nom. prācep-s; cōelib, nom. cōeleb-s; desīd, nom. dese-s; divit, nom. dive-s, &c. So s between two vowels becomes r in all the other cases, but remains in the nom. sing. of vetēs, viz. masc. and fem. nom. vetus, plur. vetēr-es (just like Venēs, nom. Venus, acc. Venēr-em), neuter nom. and acc. vetus, pl. veter-a (just like opēs, opus, opēr-a): so plus, nom. acc. plus, pl. plur-a (just like jus, jur-a).

382 *Comparatives* in ōs change that ending into ōr for the masc. fem., but into ūs for the neuter: thus, meliōs, nom. melior, pl. meliōr-es, neut. melius, pl. meliōr-a.

383 All consonant-adjectives, except comparatives, are said to be 'adjectives of one ending,' because in the *singular* they do not distinguish neuter from masc. and fem. Thus, nom. vetus may be joined with a masc. or fem. substantive, or with a neuter.

In adjectives which do not take the nominative flexion s, the neuter *accusative* is indistinguishable from the masc. and fem. nominative, except in comparatives.

But (with the exception last named) this remark applies to *all* consonant-adjectives: for those which do take the nominative flexion s for the masc. and fem. (as *e.g.* furent(t)-s vir, furen(t)-s fæmina), have recourse to the same ending for the neuter (as furen(t)s monstrum), although this flexion s is, strictly speaking, *personal*. Being applied to the neuter-nominative, it of course passes to the neuter-accusative.

384 *Nominative and accusative plural neuter.* Many consonant-adjectives have not this case, *i. e.* cannot be put in

concord with a nominative or accusative plural of a neuter substantive. Thus we meet with, *e.g.* *verbis supplic-ibus*, but not *verba supplic-ia*, with *signis discolor-ibus*, but not *signa discolor-a*. (384)

Comparatives have it, with its proper flexion *ă*: thus, *plūs, plūr-a*; *meliōs*, nom. sing. *meliūs*, pl. *meliōr-a*. So *vetēs* makes *veter-a*, and sometimes *pauper*, *paupĕr-a*.

Others, which have it, form the case with *ia*, as if from a stem in *i*: such are stems in *ant, ent, rt, rd, ac, ic, oc*, and *numerals* in *plĭc* (nom. *plex*): *elegant-ia, furent-ia, inert-ia, concord-ia, ferac-ia, felic-ia, feroc-ia, multiplic-ia*. To these may be added a few in *āt* (proper names), as *Larināt-ia*; also *locuplet-ia*, and *ancipit-ia, præcipit-ia*. (Later writers have *hebet-ia* and *teret-ia*; also *quadruped-a, hospĭt-a, poet.*, and some others.)

Ablative singular. The ending is *ĕ* or *ī*.

(a) Comparatives have both, as *majōr-e, major-i*, but more frequently *ĕ*. 385

(b) Others, more frequently *ī* than *ĕ*: *prudent-i* and *prudent-e, inert-i* and *inert-e, simplic-i* and *simplic-e*. (But participles put absolutely, and adjectives in *nt*, used as substantives, have always *e*: *regnant-e Tarquinio, a sapient-e, in omni animant-e*.)

(c) These have only *ĕ*: *compot-e, impot-e, cœlib-e, desid-e, pauper-e, princip-e, puber-e, superstit-e, alit-e, divit-e, veter-e, and uber-e*, very seldom *ī*: *par-ī* and *memor-ī*, never *e*.

Genitive plural. Where the nom. pl. neut. has *ia*, the gen. pl. has *ium*. Thus, *sapient-ium* (sometimes in poetry *sapient-um*), *felic-ium, simplic-ium*; but *inop-um, pauper-um, divit-um, uber-um, &c.*, because these have either no nom. pl. neut., or end it in *ă*. So *major-um, answering to major-a*. (But *plur-ium, nom. pl. neut. plur-a*, for which, however, *plur-ia* sometimes occurs in ancient Latin.) 386

Accusative plural masc. fem. In old Latin, for adjectives, *W.-B.* 387

(387) tives which make the gen. pl. end in *ium*, this case is sometimes made to end in *is* (or *eis*): see 369.

388 *Adjectives in i.* Some stems in *ri* have a double form of the *nominative singular*, viz. :—*er* and *ri-s*, with neut. *rě*. The form in *er* is *always* masculine; that in *ri-s* sometimes masc., as *annus salubri-s* (Cic.), *collis silvestri-s* (Cæs.) (but very rarely, and, for the most part, as a poetical license).

These nominatives in *er* are—

acer	celeber	paluster	saluber	volucer
alacer	celer	pedester	silvester	
campester	equester	puter	terrester	

All, except *celer*, drop the *e* in their other cases.

389 The *nom. neut. pl.* ends in *i-a*, *acri-a*, *brevi-a*, &c.: the *abl. singular* in *ī*, *acri*, *brevi*, &c. (only some from names of places have sometimes *e*, as *Veliense* for *Veliensi*.)

The *gen. pl.* in *i-um*, *acri-um*, *brevi-um*. (Forms like *cælest-um* are poetical licenses.)

On the old Latin ending *is*, *eis* for *acc. pl.*, see 372.

Declension of Pronouns.

390 *Personal Pronouns.* First person sing. *MI* (with separate form for nominative), plur. *NO*.

Second person sing. *TVI* (the *v* dropt, except in *nom.* and *possess.*), plur. *VO*, from *TVO*.

Third person reflexive, sing. and plur. *SVI* (no *nom.*, *v* dropt, except in *possess.*).

Singular:—

Nom. *ego. tu*, without flexion.

Accus. originally *mě-d*, *tě-d*, *sě-d*: *mē*, *tē*, *sē*.

Ablat. ————— *mē-d*, *tē-d*, *sē-d*: *mē*, *tē*, *sē*.

Dat. *ti-bi*, *si-bi*, with the original flexion, changed in *mi-hi*.

Genit. lost: its place supplied by the genitive neuter of the possessive (365, note).

Possess. the adjective, me-o, tu-o, su-o (inflected forms (390) from the original genitive, see 365, note).

Plural:—

Nom. nō-s, vō-s, from no-es, vo-es.

Acc. nō-s, vō-s, from nod-s (or nom-s), vod-s (or vom-s).

Abl. dat. nō-bīs, vō-bīs. (Festus reports an abbreviated form, nīs.)

Gen. lost: its place supplied by gen. neut. of the possessive.

Possess. nos-t(e)ro, ves-t(e)ro (see *W.-B.* 221). Each seems to be formed from some *case* of the pronoun¹, not from its *stem*. Observe the o lightened to e, in vestro: comp. vol-o, vel-im, vel-le.

Pronoun of the third person ('he, it, she'): the original 391 stem *ī* appears in i-s, i-d, ī-bi locative, which, as dative becomes ī-(b)i = e-i; gen. ī-dius = ē-jus (see 365, note): neut. pl. ī-a = e-ā. The other forms are from the lengthened stem e-ō (for ī-o), fem. e-ā: eu-m (in ancient Latin ī-m), eō-(d), eo-rum, ea, ea-m, &c., with iī, iīs; comp. Dii, diis, from deo.

Indefinite pronoun, relat. and interrog. The stem *qvi* 392 appears in quī-s, relat. quī, quī-d, quē-m (for quī-m), locative quī-bī, cū-bi, ū-bi, which as dative drops the b, and becomes (quī-i =) cui: gen. qui-dius = cu-jus: nom. fem. sing. and neut. pl. qu'-ā (comp. quī-a) and quæ, relat. only quæ, dat. and abl. quī-bus (and que-is, from qui-(b)is). The other cases are from the stem quō, fem. quā.

Demonstrative, 'this (here).' The stem is *hvi*; and 393 some of the cases take an additional suffix *c*. Hīc = hvi-s-c, hunc = hvi-m-c, huic = hvi-(b)i-c, hvī-dius = hūjus. The other forms are from hō, fem. hā (nom. fem. and sing. neut. pl. hæ-c, as quæ).

¹ As the genitive, if it were formed according to rule, would be no-dius-um = nō-dis-um = nōs-um, comp. ἡμέ(σ)ων, perhaps the possessive is formed by substituting *tero* for the plural suffix *um*.

- (393) The other demonstratives, 'that (by you);' stem *istī*, *istō* (probably a compound of *ī* + *tvī*): 'that' (yonder); stem *illī*, *illō* (ancient *oll-*, see *W.-B.* 209, 225). In both, the nom. masc. foregoes its flexion, and changes its vowel to *ē*: neut. *istu-d*, *illu-d* (for *illī-d*, *istī-d*), dat. *istī-bi*, *illī-bi* = *istī*, *illī*, gen. *istī-dius*, *illī-dius* = *istius*, *illius*.

- 394 *Pronoun of identity and emphasis*: *i-pse* (a compound of *ī* + *svi*, 'self': nom. masc., as *iste*, *ille*; but neut. *ipsum*, remarkable as the only pronoun forming neut. in *m*). There are antiquated forms in which the first member of the compound is declined, the second undeclined; (re) *ea-pse*, and in another form, *eo-pte* (comp. *suō-pte*, *meō-pte*).

Other pronominal forms:—

- 395 *AL*, whence the comparative *al-tero* (*W.-B.* 221), combined with *i*, makes *al-i-s*, neut. *al-i-d* (the latter occurs in old Latin), whence the adverbial forms *al-ibi* (locative), *al-iter*. But the usual form is *alio*, fem. *alia*, though the dat. *al-ii* may represent *al-i(b)i*, as *e-i* = *i(b)i*, and the gen. *al-ius*, *al-īdius*, as *ējus* = *i-dius*. The neuter *aliu-d* retains the *d* of the original *al-id*.

The genitive of *altero* is remarkable for its short *i*, *alter-ius*.

Uno, with its diminutive *ullo* (*W.-B.* 209), and its negative *nullo*, as also the comparative of *quī*, *ut(e)ro* for *quīt(e)ro* (*W.-B.* 221), and neg. neut(e)ro, *sōlō*, 'alone,' 'by oneself,' from *svī*, and *tōto*, 'whole,' from *tō* (see below) are all of pronominal declension, *i. e.* have the dative in *ī*, genitive in *ius*.—*Unico* may be explained as the possessive, formed from the genitive of *uno* ('belonging to one').

Duo, *ambo* are remarkable for the want of flexion in nom. masc. and neut., and for the dat. and abl. in *ōbus*, *ābus*.

Tri is declined regularly as an *i*-noun plural, *trē-s*, *trī-bus*, *trī-um*.

The ancient root *tō* (Gr. *ro*, Engl. *that*, *the*) gives birth to numerous forms, correlative, for the most part, with a

corresponding form from *qvi*: viz. the indeclinable *tõt* (395) (*quõt*), with its ordinal *tõ-to* (*quõ-to* [*W.-B.* 222]), and derivatives *tõt-ies* (*quõt-ies*), *tõt-idem* (*quõt-idem*); and, with the vowel lengthened, *tõ-tõ*, 'whole' (with the pronominal declension, dat. *tõtī*, gen. *tõtīus*)¹; again *ta-ntõ* (*qua-ntõ*), and *tā-lī* (*quā-lī*), and the adverbs *tam* (*quam*), *tum*, *tunc* (*quum*).

On the numerous adverbial forms of pronouns and pronominal words, see *W.-B.* 241—258.

NOTE. In *post-eā*, *inter-eā*, *propter-eā*, *præter-eā*, the long vowel is referred by Dr. Donaldson to previously existing forms with the affix *c* (*ce*, = *ci* in *ci-tra*), as *post-eā-c*, &c.; in like manner he explains the diphthong in *quæ* as = *quā-c*: he is "unable to see why this affix may not have appended itself in the infancy of the language to *qui-* and *i-s* as well as to *hi-c* and *si-c*." Professor Key, with greater probability, explains *post-eā*, &c., after the analogy of *post-quam*, &c., as *post-eam*, &c. (*quam*, *eam* locative, comp. *post-ībi*, *inter-ībi*), and contends that *i-s* and *qui* are incapable of the demonstrative suffix *c*, *ce*. Mr. Key thinks it probable that *quæ* owed its length to the circumstance of its being a monosyllable, just as *vi-s*, 'force,' has a long *i*, *navi-s*, &c. a short *i*. The forms *hæ-c*, *istæ-c*, *illæ-c* are explained by the same scholar as compounds with *ecce* or *ecce*, 'behold,' the jussive of a verb connected with *oculo* and *oculo*, 'eye.'

The present writer has been of opinion that *eā* in *post-eā*, &c., might be explained as a fem. locative form, *ea(b)i*, *post-ea(b)i*, as *post-ibi*, &c.; but he does not contend for this view. *Quæ* and *hæc* he is still rather disposed to refer to more ancient forms of the nom. fem. sing. and neut. plur., viz. *qui-a* (still retained from the neut. plur. as conjunction, comp. *quod*), and *hvi-a*:—*qvi-s*, *qvi-a*, *hvi-s*, *hvi-a*, just as *i-s*, *i-a* = *ea*.

¹ The connexion of *tõtõ*, 'whole,' with *tõt*, seems obvious enough, *tot quot sunt*, *τόσον ὅσον ἐστὶ τῷ*, &c., and the pronominal declension of the word sufficiently shows that it is not, as Dr. Donaldson seems to suppose, "connected with the root of *tel-lus*, *tol-lo*, *ter-ra*, *ter-minus*," &c. (*Varronianus*, p. 62, ed. 1.)

- (395) In eu-m, eo-(d), eo-s, &c. Bopp considers the enlargement of the stem to be effected by the addition of o; Max Schmidt, by the elongation of i into ai = ē; i-s, ai-a = ē-a = ě-a, ai-em = e-um, &c. In support of this view, he cites from inscriptions the forms aei-us, aei, and to show that the e was originally long, Lucret. ii. 1134, 'nec facile in venas cibus omnis diditur ei.' If we accept this supposition, and assume the like process for the corresponding forms of qvi and hvi, it will explain quæ = quai-a and hæc = h(v)ai-ă-c.

APPENDIX OF QUESTIONS.

Derivation of Verbs.

Distinguish the five classes of the Latin verb (302), and the three sets of forms which each Latin verb possesses (301).

Form the *present-stem* (R) of *cre* ('perceive'), *spre*, *fig*, *fud*, *cub*, *gen*, (g)*na*, *pa*, *cre* ('grow'), *hi*, *no* (322); and give their perfects and supines. What other verb is formed from the root *hi*? (*Voc.* 563.)

Form *inceptives* (9), (a) from the verbs, *gem*, *cup*(i), *sap*(i); *dormi*, *arde*, *laba*, *cale*, *viv*, *vale*, *al*.

(b) from the adjectives, *claro*, *nigro*, *matureo*, *muto*; *sēn*, *divit* = *dīt*; *vetes*; *miti*; *gravi*.

(c) from the substantives, *frond*, *igni*, *puero*, *silva*, *vespera*.

Form verbs in *īre* (25) from substantives, *fini*, *vesti*, *mœni*, *part*, and *sort* (dep.); *custod*, *servo*, *pœna*: from adjectives, *leni*, *molli*, *stabili*, *poti* (dep.): *feroc*, *lascivo*, *superbo*; *blando* (dep.).

Form verbs in *ēre* (24) from *frond*, *flor*, *luc*; *flavo*, *albo*, *cano*; *dulci*.—What other verbs are formed from these stems, or any of them?

Form verbs in *āre* (17), (a) from *nec*, *pac*, *fraud*, *laud*, *lapid*, *jur*, *honōr*, *oner*, *vulner*, *temer*, *tempōr*, *judic*, *indic*, *arcu*, *sinu*, *bello*; *labor*, *milit*, *germīn*, *fuga*, *forma*, *nota*, *nobilitāt*, *habilitāt*, *debilitāt*, *felicitāt*.—Which of them are intransitive? [Derive *narrā-re*: see *Voc.* 526.] (b) from *dīt*, *concord*; *lēvi*, *lævi*, *tristi*, *turpi*, *duro*, *honesto*, *nigro*. (c) Deponents from *prec*, *fur*, *hospit*; *pisci*, *arbitro*, *philosopho*, *osculo*; *jaculo*, *aqua*, *ancilla*.

Form verbs in *tāre* (*sāre*), i. e. the supine-stem, *ρ + ā-re* (18) of the following verbs: *merg*, *tue* (dep.), *curr*, *amplect* (dep.), *adjuva*, *pell*, *quat*(i), *trah*, *sali*, *cap*(i), *ger*, *can*, *dormi*, *nu*, *volv*, *crepa*, *na*, *habe*.

Form *frequentatives* (18) of roga, vola, clama, voca, impera, mussa, mina (dep.); pave, late, lice, and pollice (dep.); ag, quær, cog, nosc, scisc; and leg, dic, jac(i), curr, veni, hære, vide, fac(i), move.

Form *desideratives* in turīre (26) from ed, dormi, par(i), em.

Form *diminutives* in fcare (21) from fod(i), vell: and denominative verbs of the same ending from albo, nigro, claudio, amāro.

Form diminutives in illāre (22) from sorbe, canta, conscrib.

Derive purgare, lævigare, mitigare, clarigare, fumigare, castigāre, remigare, litigare, navigare (20).

Form verbs in cinari (dep.) from the substantive-stems lenon, sermon, ration, latron, patrono (19).

What seems to be the origin of verbs in ess-ēre (27)?

[Forms in issā-re, like patrissāre, Plaut. and Terent., 'to act the part of a father,' are imitations of the Greek.]

Derivation of Nouns.

Describe the classes of nouns-substantive, as distinguished by the ending of the stem (*F.-B.* 359). To which of these classes do adjectives belong? What is derivation by 'motion' (41)?

(1) *Verbalia.*

Give the nouns formed without suffix of derivation (32) from the *roots* of reg, leg, dūc, vōca, scāb, scrib, pac(isc), ning, lūce¹, and mark the quantity of the vowels.

Give compounds, of which the second member is thus formed (33), from cap(i), fac-(i), spec(i), ág, can, jac(i), dic,

¹ The vowel of the verb is long, not short (lūc), as represented in *W.-B.* 30, 34.

sed(e). Why is the vowel changed into i, except in nom. sing., and by what rule does it there become e?

Form derivatives by a single vowel from the roots of *trud*, *torre*, *torque*, *cæd*, *nub*, *sede*, *lud*, *sona*, *fug(i)*, *teg*, *viv*, *fid*, *parc*, and from substantives in *or*, as *decor*, *vapor*, *canor* (35—39).

On what principle is derivation without suffix, or by a single vowel, resorted to in the formation of compounds (33)?

Form such compounds from *fidi+can*, *tuba+can*, *fidia+can*, *jus+dic*, *avi+spec(i)*, *con+jug*, *in+armo*, *in+bello*, *ex+animo*, *ex+terra*, *bis+libra*, *bis+anno*, *bis+mari*¹, *pro+ol*, *sub+ol*, *ind+ol*, *causa+dic*, *bene* and *male+gen*, *terra+gen*, *leg+rup*, *feno+sec*, *aurea+ag*.

Form neuter-substantives in *io* (44), from the verbs *gaude*, *stude*, *tæde*, *od(i)*, *effug(i)*, *perfug(i)*, *impera*, *desidera*, *judica*, *consul*, *con-cala*, *lenocina*, *latrocina*, *patrocina*, *vaticina*, *colloqu*, *præside*. [Which of these may be denominatives?]

What substantives or adjectives in *io* are formed from the verbs *lava* (*lu*), *plu*, *flu*; and *gen*, *nub*, *cub*?

Form nouns in *ia* (45) from *fur*, *se* ('to sow')², plur. from *indu* and *exu*, *exsequ*, *excub*, *inside*, *suppet*: and nouns in *iē*, from *spec(i)*, *ef-fig*, *ser*, *ac*, *rab*, *scab*, *con-ger*, *e-ger*, *pro-gen*, *per-neca*, and compounds of *lava* (*lu*). [The nouns in *ie* chiefly denote the thing produced, as *ef-figie-s*, 'the form shaped out,' &c.]

Formations from the Supine-stem (ρ).

How is the passive participle formed? [*ρ + o*, fem. *a*, see *F.-B.* 351.] What is the corresponding formation in English? [*d*, *t*: *call-ed*, *mix-t.*]

Give instances of participles, from verbs actually in use, which have become adjectives.—Derive *alto*, *celso*, *moesto*,

¹ In all these, the first member is *duo* or *dvo*, lightened to *dvī*, *bi*.

² *Invid-ia* is not a 'verbale' from *invidē-re* but 'denominativum' from the adj. *invidu-s*.

manifesto, incluto, lato ('broad'), invito (76).—Instances of substantives in to, ta, of this origin (78).

Instances of "quasi-participles," from nouns in es, ōs. What do you remark concerning the vowel (79. *F.-B.* 366, 12 c, note)? Form a substantive in to from arbōs. Derive angusto, fausto¹, modesto.—Form quasi-participles in āto, īto, ūto (80—82). [*Patrita et avita philosophia*, Cic. 'the philosophy held by our fathers and grandfathers.'] What is the meaning of the ending ēto? Give instances (84).

What is the meaning of the adjective forms in itio from participles in to (= ρ + itio, 100)? [The conjectural explanation in the text is very doubtful. The more usual, and perhaps correct, orthography is icio.—Propitio does not belong to this formation, and its root is probably prec, proc. *Voc.* 999.]

Give instances of the like formation in tivo = ρ + īvo or uo (109). What do you remark on the participle mortuo?

What is the formation of the supine and verbal substantive in u (86)? [ρ + ū².] From existing verbs, give words only used as substantives. What is remarkable in sonitu, halitu, spiritu?—Form "quasi-verbalia" in ātu (87, 88).

What is the form of the (supine) verbal substantive in ōn (102)? [ρ + iōn.] [Where both forms exist, as contemp-tu-s and contemp-tiō(n), some writers prefer one, others

¹ As the verbal nouns in or (*from existing verbs*) are never written with s in the nominative (like honos, labos, lepos), it is doubtful whether the r represents an original s (as it does in robōr, nom. robūr, augūr, robus-tō, augus-tō). It is true, with subst. angor we have angus-to, and faus-to, prob. = favos-to, by the side of favor, both from existing verbs. But, as with the masc. stem decōr, we have the neuter decōs, so fausto may come from a lost neuter favōs, and angusto from a lost neuter angōs: the latter may be the origin of the adjective anxio = ang's-io.

² It will interest the more advanced student to observe, that in Greek the suffix tū (from tvī), passes into si, and so forms the verbal substantive, as λέξις, = λέγ-σι-ς, from λέγ-τι-ς, Lat. lec-tu-s = leg-tu-s. To the same origin we refer the Lat. infinitive, in which re was originally se (as es-se, pos-se): thus, leg-ē-re is leg-e-se, which represents leg-i-tvai.

the other form, without difference of meaning. Later writers more frequently prefer the form in u. Sometimes usage has established a difference of meaning: *auditu-s*, 'sense of hearing,' *auditio(n)*, 'a hearing.' *Adv.*]

Form the participle fut. act. [$\rho + \bar{u}ro$, fem. a.] Are the substantives in *tūra* (*sūra*) feminines of this participle (110)?

Form "nomina agentis" in *tor* [$\rho + \bar{o}r$]. With addition of *io*, adj. and neut. subst., what do they form? What with *ia* fem.? What do you remark on the forms *legatoriu-s* and *præfectura*? (111—113).

What is the feminine of these nouns in *tor* (114) [$\rho + \bar{r}ic^1$]. [Poets make these feminines into adjectives, even with neuter flexions: e. g. not only *victrix causa*, but *victric-ia arma*.]

Form "nomina instrumenti" from the supine-stem [$\rho + \bar{r}o$, neut.]. If ρ ends in *s*, what change takes place? [*s-r* assumes a *t* to help the pronunciation, as *rad*, *ras*, *ras-ro*, *ras-t-rō*.] Derive *monstru-m* (115).

Give nouns of supine formation in *i*, $\rho + i^2$ (89, 90), or with *i* omitted in the nom. (91), from *met*, *mor(i)*, *gen*, *men*. Are words like *comīt*, *equ-īt*, *superstī-t*, *locuplē-t*, of this formation (92)? [For the derivation of *mil-īt* and *mīle*, *mille*, see below, p. 218, note 3.]

What is the general meaning of verbal adjectives in *āc*? Form such from *rap(i)*, *cap(i)*, *ed*, *vora*, *aude*, *sequ*, *bib*. Derive *mendāc*. How are *verac*, *sagac* formed? [From adjectives, as if from verbs (69).]

What class of verbs especially forms abstracta in $\bar{o}r$ (176)? Give examples, and also of an accompanying adjective in *dō* (118). Derive *labor*³.

¹ The original suffix seems (from the Sanskrit) to be *trī* (comp. *nepti*, as fem. of *nepot*): in Greek *τρι-δ*. The *c*, perhaps, is *phonetic*, not organic, as may also be the case in other forms where it follows a long vowel.

² *Mensi-s* is not from *meti-ri*, but connected with *μήν*, month: and *forti-s* was anciently written *forti-s*, and is connected with *horta-ri*.

³ Its *b* is probably *phonetic*, not organic. Then from the root *tla* we shall have the masc. *tla-b-ōr* (or *-ōs*), and also a neuter *tla-es* = *tol-es*, no longer in use, but implied in *toler-āre*. So from a verb no longer in use we have both masc. *honōr*, or *honōs*, and a neuter *ones*.

Form substantives in *es*, *os*, *us* (196) from *gen*, *pend*, *ol* ('grow'), *frige*, *dece*, *fid*. Some take a preceding *n* or *in*. Give examples. Explain the *t* in *iter*, stem *itines*.

Form verbal adjectives in *uo*, *ivo* (58—61). Derive *perpetuu-s*, *arduus*. Is *congruu-s* such? [No: it is *congru* + *o* like *consci* + *o*.] Derive *gnavo*, *nævo*, *arvo*, *torvo*, *Minerva*.

Give examples of verbal abstracta in *iön* (140). Derive *religiön*. Do any adjectives imitate this formation? What is the adj. in *oso* from this form? [The suffix is *sö*, and the *n* is dropt, *e. g.* *religio(n)so*.]

What are the other verbal formations in *ön*? [A few masc. personal appellations in *ön*, as *errön*, *heluön* (136).]

Form verbal abstracta in *dĭn* from existing verbs, and from assumed denominative verbs in *e* (121).

Form verbalia in *gĭn* from known verbs (122).

What sort of words are formed from verbs with the suffix *nö* (123, 124)? Give substantives of this formation in *no*, *na*, and quasi-participles in *ĭna*, of like signification with the suffix *ĕto* (125).

Give instances of participles in *nt* which have become substantives (142). Are *frĕquent*, *rĕpent*, *rĕcent* participles? [They are words of recondite etymology. *Vehe-*ment perhaps a compound of *ment* (294); *prægnant* possibly connected with the root *gen*, *gna*. *Voc.* 515; *ĕlĕgant*, a similar anomalous formation from *ĕ-lĕg-ere*, *to choose out*, *Voc.* 661.] Derive *secundu-s* and *Kalendæ* (146). What is the meaning of the forms in *bundo*, *cundo*? Give instances. Derive *fœcundu-s* (147, 148).

Explain the ending *mini* of the second person plur. passive (152). Form a list of substantives of the same origin. [For *ærumna*, see under 300. Add *terminu-s* from the root of *trans*, *tramĭt*.] Derive *fortuna*, *calumnia*.

What is the general meaning of neuter verbalia in *mĭn* (156). Derive *se-min*, *volūmin*, *culmin*, *flumin*, *crimin*,

examin, subtemin : and with the lengthened suffix, cæmento, detrimento, fomento, fermento¹.

Give verbalia in mōn, mōnia, and the like forms from substantives (159, 160).

Give instances of verbal adjectives in ĭli and bĭli (162, 163). Are the latter limited to verbs which form the future with b ? Form the like from verbal substantives of the supine formation (164).

Give instances of verbalia in do (118), and of the like formation imitated by substantives (120).

Form verbalia in ro from the stems rube, scab, mace, pige, rad, strep, gno. [Liberō, 'free,' anciently written lœbeso (not with æ, as in the text), is of uncertain etymology, comp. the Gr. ἐ-λευθερο.]

What is the general meaning of verbal adjectives in lo ? Give examples. Why is the vowel u (177) ? Form substantives in ēla and tēla (181).

What are the suffixes forming "nomina instrumenti ?" [bulo, bro (182—184), culo, cro (188, 189), ŭlo, lo (178), and the feminines in a : and trō of the supine formation (115).] Form neuters from the verbs sta, vena, voca, pa(sc), tri(ter), late, fla, lava, cri, veh, curr, terre, obsta, vinci, cing ; lud, fulci, sepeli, simula.—Is any reason discoverable for the preference of r to l ? Form feminines from feri, mand, scand, tex, sed, sec, reg, fig, su, fa, fid. Give instances of denominatives of the like formation.

(2) *Denominativa.*

What are the suffixes by which abstract substantives are formed from nouns ? [ia, iē (48), tia, tiē (95), tat, tūt, tūdin (103—108).] Does the form of the stem necessarily determine which suffix shall be used ? [No : thus, we have superb-ia, but acerbi-tat ; avari-tia, but cari-tat and amari-tudin.]

¹ Elemento can hardly be from lin, as conjectured in the text ; and the derivation from the root al, ol, 'grow,' leaves the vowels unexplained.

[The learner may be required to form lists, classified according to the ending of the stem, viz. bo, c, co, do, di, &c. He should mark whether a preceding i belongs to the stem, as in avari-tia, cari-tat, where it represents the o of the stem lightened (comp. δεινο-τητ and diri-tat): but felic-i-tāt from the stem felic¹. On the other hand, it should be marked, that in superb'-ia the vowel of the stem has disappeared².]

How do primitive nouns form their abstracta? [Never with ia, but with the other suffixes, as boni-tat, mali-tia, &c.] What kind of words most commonly prefer ia? [Those which end in d, t, dō, tō (but not without exceptions): also verbal adjectives, as vorac, reliquo, and some compounds, as incuro, injuro, superbo.]—What is the rule for adj. in ōso, ūdo, ili, uo, īvo? [Always tāt.] What sort of words prefer tūdin? (107, 108).

What is the original meaning of substantives like milit-ia, custod-ia, colon-ia (47)? What is the form from famulo?

What is the general meaning of io neuter, from subst. and adjectives (51)? Give examples. What is remarkable in aucupiu-m? [Name some which may be either verbal or denominative (see 44), as judic-io from judica-re, or judic, nom. judex, &c.]³

What is the probable origin of adjectives in io from substantives? (52, and *F.-B.* 365, note.) Give examples from common and from proper names. When is this suffix written ōo?

¹ The adjectives in āc, īc, ōc, pass into the i-declension in some of their inflexions, feroc-i-a, felic-i-um, &c. Perhaps they originally ended in ci.

² Or rather the suffix is ya, and the semivowel has disappeared, superbi-(y)a.

³ Proelium, anciently written proilium, has its origin in the Greek προῦλεις = πρόμαχοι, another form of προ-ῦλεις from προ + ὕλη. The Lat. m-ile, a thousand, means only a large number, a crowd, ὄμ-ιλια, and m-il-ites are those who march in a large body (comp. pari-etes, those which go round, viz. the house), i. e. the common soldiers. Hence these three classes of warriors: the προῦλεις, i. e. προ-ῦλεις or choice troops who fought in the van, the (ha)milites or common soldiers who marched in a body, and the equi-ites or cavalry who went on horseback. Dr. Donaldson, Varronianus, p. 215 (ed. 1).

Form “*adjectiva materiæ*” in *eo* (56), *icio* (73), *aceo* (74). What other adjectives does *icio* form? [Observe, that, except *gallinaceu-s*, the form *aceo* is not much used by the older writers, *Madv.*]

Form “*adjectiva materiæ*” in *nō* (126). [The corresponding English form is *en*, wood-*en*, &c.] What sort of materials is mostly denoted by this ending? Give the forms in *neo*. What stems prefer this form? How may we explain the form in *gno*, as *abiegno*, *vitigno*?

What is the general force of the suffix *īno* (127, 128)? [= ‘proceeding from,’ ‘belonging to,’ i. e. genitive¹.] Give examples.

Form adjectives in *no* from *pater*, *mater*, *frater*: from *incola*: from *soror*: from *alio*². [What is the other possessive form of *pater*? Is there any difference of meaning? No: *patria* and *paterna bona*, *patrius* and *paternus animus*.]

What is the meaning of adjectives in *āno* (129)? Give instances from *mont*, *urb*, *oppido*, and from ordinal numbers. Give examples of the compound suffix *aneo*. Does it form any *verbalia*?

Form distributive numerals with *nō* (130).

Give examples of the temporal suffix *nō* (131), and the lengthened forms in *tīno*, *tīno* (132). Derive *nundinæ*, *perendinus*, *pruina*, *annona*, *matutinus*.—Instance the temporal suffix *rno* and *terno*.

Form adjectives in *cō* from substantives in *i*, *o*, *a*. [In prose *civilis* and *hostilis* are more usual than *civicus*, *hosticus*, except in the set phrases, *corona civica*, *ager hosticus*, *Madv.*]

Form adjectives in *īli* (169) [= ‘suitable to the nature of —,’ ‘like to —,’ ‘belonging to —’], from a stem of each of the six classes.—(Give the forms in *ēli*, *ūli*, *uēli*.)—What kind of substantives are formed in *īli*?

¹ It does not form “*adjectiva materiæ*” in the same sense as the preceding, e. g. *agnina* (*caro*) is simply ‘lamb’s flesh.’

² There are traces in the cognate languages of a genitive plural in *-nam* (Sanskrit), *-no* (Anglo-sax.), to which these possessive adjs. in *nō* may be referred.

What is the signification of the adjectives in *āli* (166, 167)? Does the *a* always belong to the flexion? Show that *āri* is the same flexion. Under what circumstances does the *l* become *r*? Give substantives ending in *al* and *ar*. To what class do they belong? (*F.-B.* 368, 373.)

Give instances, and the meaning of, adjectives in *ario*, from substantives, participles, adverbs, and numerals (193). How used as substantives (194)?

What are the adjective suffixes denoting 'full of' [Eng. -y, as in sand-y; -some, as in quarrel-some] (144, 145)? Account for the *u* in *luculento*, *fraudento*, *turbulento*. Does the original vowel ever remain unaltered? Form adjectives in *ōso*, from verbalia in *ion*.

Form denominatives in *do* (120): or is the suffix *ido*?

What is the signification of the suffixes *sti*, *st(e)ri* (117), and *nsi* (94)? what is the usual vowel? *tili* (165), what vowel? *tico* (116. 172)? Explain the forms *venaticu-s*, *erraticu-s*, *pasticu-s*.

Formation of proper names and their adjectives.

What is the origin of Roman names in *io*, *ia* (53)? Explain *Servius*, *Albius*, *Manius*, *Septimius*, *Tiberius*, and give similar examples. Derive *Publius*, *Poplicola*. Explain names in *ōn*, as *Capito(n)*, *Naso(n)*, *Cicero(n)* (137). Form the adjectives (129) to *Marius*, *Pompeius*, *Sulla*, *Gracchus*, *Lepidus*, *Lucullus*, *Cicero*, *Cæsar*, *Verres* (stem *Verri*), *Plautius*. [*Cæsareo* and *Romuleo* are later and poetical forms.]

Explain the names *Octavianus*, *Sejanus*, *Claudianus* (129), and *Plancinus*, *Justinus*, *Messallina* (128).

Form adjectives of *Jupiter*, *Juno*, *Neptunus*, *Mars*, *Saturnus*, *Venus*, *Apollo* (52. 55): which of these have forms in *āli* (166)?

What endings form "nomina gentilitia?" See 128, 129. 93, 94. How are they used? [As adjectives, = 'belonging to the city, &c., of —,' and as substantives, = 'inhabitants of —.'] Form such from

(1) Roma, Formiæ, Thebæ, Sparta, Tusculum, Fundi, Africa, Padus, Rhenus.—Explain the t in Gaditano, Thapsitano, Salernitano, from the stems Gadi (nom. Gades), Thapso(us), Salerno(um).

(2) Tiberi-s, Prænestē, Alpē-s, Reat-ē, Latiu-m, Lanuviu-m, Ameria, Capitoliu-m, Gabii (plur.).

(3) Ardea, Capena, Fidenæ, Arpinu-m, Urbinu-m, Antiu-m. (Give instances of the like formation from other words, as optimo, primo, nostro, cujus. Derive penates.) Is the form always āt? *e. g.* from Cærē, Samniu-m, Curē-s (stem Quiri), Tibur, Nar, Picenu-m?

(4) Sulmo(n), Tarraco(n), Narbo(n), Bononia, Cannæ, Ariminu-m, Athenæ, Carthagin(go), and Crotōn. (What is remarkable in the last three?) Also Lipara, Ulubræ, and foru-m, castra (neut. pl.), circu-s.

How are names of countries usually formed from the names of the people inhabiting them, as Galli, Siculi, Cilic-es, Thrac-es? [By ia (47, 53). Some names of countries are formed like names of towns in iu-m, as Latiu-m, Samniu-m, not from the name of the people. Some are formed with ca, as Afri-ca.]

Form adjectives from the following names of nations, Arab-es, Marsi, Itali, Galli: [but in speaking of persons, it is always, *e. g.* miles Gallus, not Gallicus; and the poets often use substantive names of nations as adjectives, *e. g.* oræ Italæ, Colcha venena, *Madv.*]—Derive Samniticus, Ligusticus, Asiaticus (116). [Explain Ausōn-es, Aurun-ci.]

How does Hispaniensis differ from Hispanus, Cilicenses from Cilices (94)? [The adjective in ensi, formed from the name of the country, means 'in, of, from the land,' not the people: exercitus Hispaniensis, 'the (Roman) army in Spain,' *Madv.*]

Suffixes of Diminution.

What are the suffixes forming diminutives, and how are they respectively applied (202—216)? Form and classify the diminutives of the following: arca, cera, luna, horto,

oppido (neut.), voc (fem.), adolescent, radic (fem.), ætat (fem.), gloria, linea, ingenio (neut.), malleo (masc.), aureo (adj.), Tullia, oculo, populo, tabula, foculo, poculo (neut.), lamina, pagina, asina, corona, opera, puera, catena, signo (neut.), tigno (neut.), columna, scalpro, flagro (neut.), plostro (neut.), castro (neut.), misero (adj.). Ala, mala, pilo (neut.), animal (neut.), frater, tuber (neut.), arbos (fem.), flos, opēs (neut.), pulvīs (masc.), cord (neut.), os (neut.). Majōs (adj.), sermon (masc.), carn (fem.), pectin (masc.), virgin (fem.), homin (masc.), avo, domo, ramo, rana.

Suffixes of Comparison.

What is the suffix of the comparative degree (217)? Explain the forms major, pejor. What is the regular suffix of the superlative (218)¹? Form the superlative of libero, nigro, misero, aceri, celeri, prospero, maturo [issimo and rrimo], vetes [veterrimo, irregular, as if from veter]. What adjectives in ili make the superlative illimo? [facili, gracili, humili, simili, and their compounds.]

What are the suffixes in nostro, vestro, utro, neutro, altero, cætero, dextro, sinistro? and in ultimo, intimo, primo? quarto, sexto?

What are the derivatives by suffixes of comparison, from in, ex, ci-s, pro, prope, cum, de, ante?

Derive and explain forms in timo from substantives (226)², and magistro, ministro, sequestro, arbitro.

¹ The superlative issimo (218) may perhaps be better explained as derived by the suffix imo, from the comparative iōs (or its adverbial form iūs) lightened to is, and with the s doubled for the sake of the long syllable (as in niger-rimo, facil-limo). Thus, longis-simo, from longios-imo, and so plurimo from plūs-imo, pessimo from pejos-imo, maximo = magsimo from magis-imo (cf. magis-ter), primo from pris-imo (cf. pris-co, &c.). In like manner, extrêmo from exter-imo or extra-imo, postremo from poster-imo or postra-imo (cf. supremo from supra-imo).

² "As ædi-timus means 'a person conversant with a temple' (Fest. p. 13 = ædis intinus), so avitimus would mean 'conversant with birds,' æs-timus, 'conversant with weights;' hence as augury and weighing were the two most usual means of forming a judgement, both autumo and æstumo signified 'to judge.'" Dr. Donaldson, Varronianus, p. 214 (ed. 1).

Locative forms, and Adverbs.

Give examples of locative forms of substantives denoting 'where' (231). [Neapoli, *in* celeberrimo oppido, Cic. Albæ, *in* urbe opportuna, Cic. Corinthi, Achaïæ urbe, Tac. But domi suæ, meæ, alienæ, &c., and domi Cæsaris.]

What other words are so used (temporal adverbs, 231)? [Also animi, in the phrases pendere animi, incertus, suspensus, &c., animi, angere se animi (also animo).]

Give examples of locatives answering to the question 'whence' (232)?

Form adverbs in e, o, a (234), ter (235), tim and sim (236). How are "quotientives" formed (239)?

Compare the adverbial forms of the pronouns i, qui, ali: and those of the three demonstr. pronouns, hi-c, iste, ille (241—247).

Collect instances of the locative ending im, in (244. 257, comp. 236).

Give instances of phrases which have become adverbs (258)¹.

Composition of Verbs.

To what principle is the change of vowel, often observed in compounds, to be referred (259)? State the principle, and exemplify it by reduplicated perfects (*F.-B.* 324—326), and by compounds.

Why not per-lig-ere as di-lig-ere (260)? What sort of

¹ To these add immo, = (as explained by Mr. Long) in modo, not as in 225, under INF.—The explanation of dumtaxat given in the text from A. Grotefend is certainly erroneous: in ancient inscriptions it occurs as dum . . . taxat, with interposed words, = 'so that one sets or estimates it,' hence, 'upon an accurate estimation,' 'at least.' Varronianus, p. 181. Item is not a superlative form of i (221), but an abbreviation of iudem (245). Prof. Key, 'on Terentian Metres.'

verbs do not observe the rule? Are there exceptions? (261, add *damnāre*, *condemnāre*, *indemnatus*.) Name the principal primitive verbs which retain their vowel? What change is undergone by *æ* (263), *au* (264), *al* (265)?

What are the *inseparable* prefixes of compound verbs (270)? What is the origin of *dis* and *sē*? Account for the perfect and supine of *pon-ere*, *posīvi*, *posui*, *positum* (275). What changes does *dis* undergo (272)? Give examples of the composition with *a*, *ad*, *cum*, [*de*,] *e*, *in*, *ob* [add *o-mittere*, *os-tendere*], *pro*, *sub*, *trans* (276). Is the compound *induere* = *in* + *duere* (as *Voc.* 360)? What is the prefix in *perīre*?

Distinguish *loose* compounds from the proper compounds, with examples (286—288).

[Compounds formed from phrases: *irretī-re* from *in rete*, *insinuā-re* from *in sinu-m*, *erudī-re* from *e rudi-bus*. Improper compounds, *congregare*, *segregare*, *effeminare*.]

Composition of Nouns.

Form compounds with *in* (= Engl. *un-*) from *felic*, *docili*, *docto*, *facto*, *casto*, *æquo*, *facēto*, *salso*, *sapient*, *amico*, *nocīvo*, (*g*)*nobili*, (*g*)*noto*, *gnāro*, *gnāvo*, *par*, *miti*, *licito*: *art*, *barba*, *bello*, *fama*, *forma*, *pœna*: with *dis* from *medio*, *facili*, *cord*: with *amb* from *capit*; *se* from *cura*; *con* from *nomin*, *sort*, *cord*, *hæred*; *de* from *ment*, *decōs*, *via*; *ex* from *spe*, *animo*, *nodo*, *norma*, *terra* (289—295).

Give compounds in which, as the second member, an adjective in *o*, not existing in a separate form, is substituted for a participle in *nt*—, from *sci*, *sona*, *fac(i)*, *dic*, *vol*, *loqu*.

Give examples of compounds derived from phrases consisting of a preposition with its case: *inter cute-m* (*aqua*), *ante signa* (*miles*), *post meridiē-m*, *pro consul-e*, *pro rege* (295).

Form derivatives from numerals with *viro*, and those

with -plic, -plo. Explain the forms duumvir, triumvir. Form compounds with semi. Explain sesquialter, sesquipes, sescu-plex, and-plus, and sesquiertius, sesquioctavus (297).

Derive jugerum. Give its divisions and those of the as, with their explanations (298). Explain soll-ert, soll-enni (299), and distinguish the first member from solo, 'alone' (254).

Form compounds (300) in which the first member is (1) an *accusative*, governed by a verb, from signo + fer, agro + col, causa + dic, jus + dic, art + fac(i), avi + cap(i), exto, ara, avi + spec(i), primo + cap(i), navi + frag: (2) an *ablative*, tuba, fidi, tibia + can, funi + ambula; terra, cœlo, Troja, Graio + gen, ped + sequ: (3) *possessives*, in which the first member is an adjective (or numeral), the second a substantive; crasso + ped, duo + capit, centum + manu, or with the first member also a substantive, ala + ped. Are forms like horrifer-o, terriloqu-o, agreeable with the analogy of the language?

Specimens of Etymological Analysis.

1. Cæsar, Bell. Gall. i. 1: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgæ, aliam Aquitani, tertiam qui ipsorum lingua Celtæ, nostra Galli appellantur.

Gallia, subst. in a, nom. sing. no flexion. The ending ia forms names of countries from names of people, as Gallo, Gall-ia; Arab, Arab-ia.

est, stem es, personal flexion of 3 p. sing. t. [What other verbs drop the vowel suffix? fer-t, ed-t = es-t, vul-t. *F.-B.* 305.]

omni-s, stem omni, of recondite etymology¹, a noun adj. in i, nom. flex. s.

¹ By this is meant, that the root is not openly contained in the Latin language itself, but either exists there under a disguised form, or must be sought in the cognate languages.

divisa, a noun participle in *a*, nom. without flexion, derivative by motion from *-o*: the partep. pass. *divid-to* = *diviso* (*F.-B.* 357), from *divīd*, compound of *dis* + *vīd*, a verb no longer in use, whence the subst. *id-u-s*, 'division of month' (38).

in, preposition.

partēs, acc. plur. *part-ēs* for *part-em-s* (*F.-B.* 362), or *parti-m-s*, the word being originally a noun in *ti* (91); whence, in ancient orthography, the acc. pl. *partīs* or *parteīs* (*F.-B.* 369. 372): root in *par-ēre*, *par-āre*.

tres, acc. plur. of root *tri*, whence, in ancient orthography, *trīs*, *treis*.

quarum, gen. plur. = *quas+um* (*F.-B.* 365, note), of the fem. by motion *quā* (nom. *quæ*), of the relative pronoun *quī*, nom. *quī*, lengthened in some of its cases into *quō* (*F.-B.* 392).

unam, acc. sing. *una-m*, of the fem. by motion *unā*, of the pronominal adj. *unī*, lengthened to *unō* (*F.-B.* 395).

incolunt, pers. flex. of 3 p. plur. act. nt: vowel-suffix *u* for *i* in pres. indicative.

Belgæ, nom. plur. from *Belgā-es*, noun in *a* (*F.-B.* 361).

aliam, acc. sing. *alia-m*, of fem. by motion *alia*, of pronominal adj. *ali*, lengthened to *aliō* (*F.-B.* 395).

Aquitani, nom. plur., from *Aquitānō-es*, noun in *ō* (*F.-B.* 361).

tertiam, acc. sing. *tertia-m*, of fem. by motion *tertiā*, of the ordinal numeral *ter-tio*, irregularly formed with suffix *tiō* instead of *tō* from the cardinal *tri*, with vowel transposed: compare *trī-ni* and *ter-ni*.

quī, nom. plur. of relative pronoun *quō* (from *quō-es*), lengthened form of *quī* (*F.-B.* 392).

ipsorum, gen. plur. = *ipsōs-um* (*ipsius-um*), of the emphatic pronoun *ipsī*, *ipsō* (*F.-B.* 394).

linguā, abl. sing. = *lingua-d* of a noun in *ā* (*F.-B.* 363).

Celtæ, as *Belgæ* above.

nostrā, abl. sing. = nostrad, of the fem. by motion from the possessive of 1 pers. plur. noster, formed with the comparative suffix *těro* (221), from the plural pron. of 1 pers. *nō* (see *F.-B.* 365 note, 390 and note).

Gallī, nom. plur. of Gallō, as above Aquitani.

Appellantur, from appella-i-ntur, present tense, = *R* + vowel suffix + personal flexion (*F.-B.* 304), pers. flex. of 3 pers. passive ntur; vowel suffix of inflexion *i*, contracted with the vowel *a*, = class suffix forming the present-stem (*F.-B.* 302. 322) appella, compound with *ad* of a verb not extant in its simple form (*Voc.* 927).

Hi omnes linguā, institutis, legibus inter se differunt.

Hi, nom. plur. of demonstrative pronoun *hvī*, *hō* (*F.-B.* 393).

omnes, nom. plur. of the noun in *i*, omni, flexion *es*, before which the vowel *i* of the stem is dropt.

linguā, abl. sing., as above.

institutis, abl. plur., identical in form with dat. plur. institutō + *bis*, by syncope and contraction, *ō-bis* = *o-is* = *is*, from a noun in *ō*, here a participle pass., *ρ* + *o*; from a verb in *ū*, making *ρ* in *ū-t* (*F.-B.* 355), compound of *in* + *stātu*, the *ā* lightened to *ī* (261); the verb *statu* a denominative (7) from the verbal substantive *stā-tu* of *sta*, with short *a* in *ρ* (355, comp. *Voc.* 1227).

legibus, abl. plur. (= dat. pl.), *lēg-ī* + *bīs*, final *īs* = *us*, from the consonant-noun *lēg*, derivative without suffix (32), but with lengthened vowel (30), from *lēg*, in its original sense 'to lay' (whence *lec-tu-s*, 'bed,' *Voc.* 659 not *leg*, 'to gather,' as *Voc.* 661: comp. Eng. *lay*, *law*, from *laga*). [See below, Specimen 2 of Analysis from Vocabulary.]

inter, preposition formed, with suffix of comparison *ter*, from *in* (224, 1).

sē, acc. plur., from *se-d* of reflexive pron. of 3 pers. sing. and plur., *svī* (*F.-B.* 390).

differunt = *dif-fer-i-nt*, present tense = *R* (*fer*) + vowel

suffix (i, = u, when not contracted in 3 p. plur.) + pers. flex. (nt of 3 p. plur.): compound of dis + fer (272).

Horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgæ, propterea quod a cultu atque humanitate provinciæ longissime absunt.

Hōrum, gen. plur. (= hōs-um, huius-um), from dem. pron. hvi, hǒ.

omnium, gen. plur. of noun in i.

fortissimi, nom. plur., o-es = ī, of a noun in o, forti-ssimo, superlative (218) of a noun in i, forti, of recondite etymology (anciently written forcti, root in horta-ri).

sunt, es-u-nt, 3 pers. plur. present tense of es (*F.-B.* 316).

proptereā, compounded of propter, formed with suffix ter, from prope (225) and ea, a form of the pronoun ĭ, eo: on the forms posteā, proptereā, &c., see note at end of 395.

quǒd, acc. neut. of relative quī, quǒ, here used as relative conjunction.

cultu, abl. sing. (from cultŭ-d), from the verbal substantive ρ + ŭ of col.

atque (256), a compound of ad + que [connecting two notions as cause and effect, antecedent and consequent, or conversely, *Herzog*: while āc, = æque, denotes the exact parity of the notions].

humanitate, abl. sing. of a consonant noun (ě for ě-d): abstract in tāt, from an adj. in ō (104), humāno, formed irregularly with the suffix ānǒ, from homĭn (a word of recondite etymology, anciently written hēmǒn).

provinciæ, gen. sing. of a noun in a (ǎ-is = ā-i = æ), formed with a suffix ia, but of obscure etymology (probably not vinc-ěre).

longissime, adverb ē = ed (234), of an adjective in ō, superlative from longo (218).

2. Plautus, Aulul. ii. 1. 1.

Velím te arbitrári med hæc verba, fráter,
meái fidéi tuáique reíi,
causá facere, ut æquom est germánam sorórem.

(The accents mark the rhythm, which is bacchiac,
 ∪ √ —, ∪ √ —, ∪ √ —, ∪ √ —).

Vělim, 1 pers. sing., pers. flex. m, of the present subjunctive of the ancient form, R + i, of the verb vól, věl (F.-B. 318).

tē, accus. (tě-d), of the pronoun of the 2nd pers. sing. tvī (F.-B. 390).

arbitrari, infin. pass. (deponent), R + ri (for rīer, from sī-er), of an a-verb arbitra, denominative (dep.), from the o-noun arbitĕro, formed with the comparative suffix tĕro, from a compound not otherwise in use, of which the first member is ar = ad (as in ar-cessere, 27, note 4, ar-duŏ = ad + dǎ), and bĭ, perhaps cognate with fŭ. (See 78, ar-bŭ-tus, ar-bŏ-s.)

mĕd, accusative of the pronoun of the first person singular, mĭ, in its ancient form (F.-B. 390), here used for avoidance of the hiatus.

hæc, acc. plur. neuter of the demonstrative hvī, from the form hŏ (hæ as quæ) with additional suffix c (F.-B. 392, and note at end of 395).

verbă, acc. plur. of a neuter noun in ŏ (F.-B. 362).

fráter, vocat. sing., identical in form with nominative.

meāī, genitive fem. in its ancient form (F.-B. 379), here used for the sake of the rhythm, of the possessive adj. meŏ (fem. meă), which is the inflected adjective form of the lost genitive (F.-B. 365, note).

fidēi, genitive of an e-noun, the e of the termination e-i short in prose when preceded by a consonant (F.-B. 377), but in poetry, for the sake of the metre, as here, often long. The stem fid-e, as also fidē-li, per-fĭdo, have the original short
 W.-B. x

i, which is lengthened in the verb *fīd* (*feid*), and adj. *fīdo*: it becomes *oi* = *œ* in the noun *fōdes* (*Voc.* 423, *W.-B.* 197). [Comp. the corresponding Greek $\pi\iota\theta$, $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta$, $\pi\epsilon\pi\omicron\iota\theta$.]

tuāi, as *meāi*, from the 2 pers. pron.

que, enclitic conjunction, cognate with the indef. and relat. *qvi*.

reii (= *reji*), genitive of *re*, in its more ancient form (retained for the sake of the rhythm), for the prose *rēi* (as above *fidei* = *fideji*).

causā, abl. sing. (from *causă-d*, *F.-B.* 363) of a noun in *ă* (of recondite etymology; perhaps *cavilla-ri* is from the same root).

făcere, infinitive act. from *fac-ŷ-se* (*R* + *ěre*, *F.-B.* 313) of *făc(i)*, Cl. 2, which is a causative form of the root *fŷ*, 'be,' pass. *fī*. [The rhythm of the verse shows that *făcere* was pronounced as a dissyllable, like the French *faire*¹.]

ut, an adverbial form (*quŷ-ti*, *cuti*, *uti*, *ut*) of the indef. and relat. pron. *qvi* (245).

æquom, neut. nom., in ancient orthography of the adj. *æquō* [a word of pronominal origin, *W.-B.* 256.]

est, as above.

germanam, acc. sing. of an adj. fem. by motion, from *germāno*, derived from *germŷn* (as *humāno*, from *homŷn*, 129), a neut. in *mŷn*, of uncertain extraction (156).

sorōrem, acc. sing. of a noun in *r* (probably *sōr*, as *sister*; *r* between two vowels = *s*).

Specimens of Analysis from Vocabulary.

1. No. 515. *gignere*.

gigněre, infin. of a consonant verb, root GEN. *R* =

¹ See Professor Key 'on Terentian Metres,' originally published in *The Journal of Education*, ii. p. 344.

gign, formed by reduplication, gīg(e)n, with syncope of ě (*F.-B.* 322, 8). $r = \text{gen-u}$ (332), $\rho = \text{gen-ĭt}$ (356).

genitor, 'nomen agentis,' $\rho + \bar{o}r$ (111). genitrix, fem. 'nomen agentis,' tor becomes trĭ-c (114).

gens, gen(t)-s, noun in t, originally gen-tĭ (91), whence gentĭli-s, adj. in ĭlĭ, mostly from stems in ĭ or ō (169): with additional suffix, gentĭlĭ-ciŏ, or -tio (73). gentĭli-tā(t)-s, abstract in tāt (103).

genus, nom. of a neut. in ěs, gen-ěs (197), whence gener-osŏ, adj. in ōso (145). degener (with r in nom., for degenes), compound without suffix (34, 295): gĕn does not lighten its vowel (262):—degener-āre its denominative (16) intrans.

gener-ā-re, denom. in a (13), transitive (for genes-are), generator, its 'nomen agentis,' in-generatu-s, a compound of its partcp. pass.

genius, subst. in io (44); geniali-s, its adj. in āli (166).

ingenium, neut. subst. in io (44), from a compound ingignere, inginitus, representing quod intus gignitur: ingeniŏsus, its adj. in ōso (145).

ingenuus, adj. in uo (58), from the same compound, prop., *in-born*: ingenuitas, its abstr. in tāt.

[Add, genu-ĭnu-s, *genuine*, from the lost genuu-s, *W.-B.* 128, not to be confounded with genuini dentes, *Voc.* 509.]

indigĕna, subst. in ā, from the same compound with indi, ind (280) [See other compounds of gen, 42 and 296.]

gener, noun in o, genĕro. [The connexion with GEN is not certain.]

prægnans, perhaps præ-gna-nt, an adj. of participial form (doubtful).

ingens, perhaps in-gen-t, adjective in t, compounded with in = "un-" (doubtful).

nasci, deponent, stem = gna-sc (8): $\rho = (g)nāt$ (355),

whence *natus* = $\rho + \text{ō}$, partcp. and subst., compounds *pro-gnatus*, *co-gnatus*, and *nativus* = $\rho + \text{ivo}$ (109); *natio*, verbal subst. $\rho + \text{iōn}$ (102), *natūra*, subst. $\rho + \text{ūrā}$ (110), whence *naturālī-s* (166).

natālis, adj. in *āli*, irregularly formed as if from a subst. *nā-t* (166) [and with additional suffix, *natali-ciu-s* or *tiu-s* (73)].

gnāvus, adj. in *vo* (59); *navitas*, its abstr. in *tāt*; *navi-ter*, adverb in *ter*, as from *gnavi-s* (see 235); *nava-re*, its denominative verb in *a*; *ignavus*, its compound with *in* = “un-,” whence *ignavia*, its abstract in *ia* (48).

[Add, *nævus*, from *gna-ivo*, *birth-mark*, and prop. name *Gnæius*, *Gneius*, *Cneius* (59).]

2. Vocabulary, 659—662.

lēg-ěre (1) to *LAY* (no longer used in this sense in Latin, but hence), *lectus* (659), *bed* (comp. Engl. *lair*), with masc. suffix *tō* (*W.-B.* 78), and thence *lect-īcā*, *litter* (*W.-B.* 68): also *supellīc* in nom. *supellex* (*W.-B.* 33), *furniture*, prop. *overlay*; in the other cases *supellec-tīlī*, formed with suffix *lī*, from the verbal in *tī* (*W.-B.* 164).

To these may be added, perhaps, *līmō*, *līquō*, *oblīquō*, all adj., and = *slanting*, *oblique* (Gr. *λέχιος*, *λίκριφς*).

— (2) to *lay down*, *appoint*, (not used, but hence) *lex*, *lēg*, *law* (Anglo-sax. *laga*), without suffix, but with lengthened vowel (*W.-B.* 30).

lēg-āli-s, with suffix *āli*, contrary to analogy, which requires *lēg-āri-s* because of the *l* (*W.-B.* 167, 3).

lēg-i-tīmu-s, adj., with superlative suffix *tīmō* (*W.-B.* 226).

lēg-āre, to *appoint*, and thence *send on a mission*: compounds, *ab-*, *al-*, *dē-*, *rē-*, *lēgare*.

lēgatu-s, one sent on a mission or *deputed*, ptcp. pass. as subst. (*W.-B.* 78).

legātio(n) (*W.-B.* 102).

lēgātu-m, *bequest, legacy* (laid down by will),
ptcp. as subst. neuter (*W.-B.* 78).

collēga, *colleague* (*one appointed together*),
compound with single vowel, ā masculine (*W.-B.* 42 and 295).

collēgiu-m, neuter in iō, denominative
(*W.-B.* 51).

lēg-ěre (3) *to lay in order, pick up, collect, and thence read.*
Compounds, col-, dē-, ē-, rě-, sē-ligere.

lēgio (leg-iōn), *a levying, a legion*, verbal in
iōn, used only in the concrete sense (*W.-B.*
140).

legion-ariu-s (*W.-B.* 192).

delectū-s, *a levying*, verb-subst. in tū,
from compound delīg-ere (*W.-B.* 86).

ēlēgan(t)-s, participial-adjective, as if from
ēlēgare.

legūmen (-mŭn), *pulse* (*W.-B.* 156). [Ac-
cording to Varro, legumina are also called
legaria : adj. in āri because of the preceding l
(*W.-B.* 167): comp. the anomalous lēg-alis,
167, 4.]

[leg-ūlu-s, *gatherer*, esp. of grapes or olives,
Varro : verbal subst. in ūlo (*W.-B.* 177).]

lītera, *letter* (doubtful, but probably neither
from lēg, *read*, nor lī-n, *W.-B.* 115).

— (4) *to lay among, make account of, observe* : (this
sense appears in the compounds which make
the perfect in lex, viz.) :¹—

dilig-ere, *to value, esteem, love.*

¹ [The Greek supplies some of the senses which are wanting in the Latin (1), λέγειν (in the Epic poets), *to lay* (to sleep), λέγεσθαι *to lay oneself, lie, down* (to sleep) ; λήγειν, *lay, allay* ; λέχος (λεχ-εσ), λέκ-τρο-ν, *bed* ; λόχ-ο-ς, *place of lying in wait, company of men, and lying-in* (childbed) ; ἄ-λοχ-ο-ς, *bed-fellow, wife*. The sense, *tell, count, say*, is peculiar to the Greek, the sense *read* to the Latin, except the Ionic ἐπιλέγεσθαι βιβλίον. (The fourth of the senses above distinguished appears, perhaps, in ἀλέγειν, *to mind, heed*).]

diligen(t)-s, *attentive*, ptcp., as adj. : diligent-ia.

neglig-ĕre, *to neglect* (*W.-B.* 285): [the perf. usually neglex-i, but the form neglĕg-i is accredited, Sall. Jug. 40, 1, though rare]: negligentia, neglectio.

intellig-ĕre, *to understand*: intellectu-s, verbal subst. in tŭ; intelligent-ia.

relig-ĕre, *to reflect, recollect*, with perf. lĕg-i, in sense(3), hence

religiō(n), verbal in iōn (*W.-B.* 140 and note).

THE END.

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